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PLATE I.



2 Henry Grattan
4 Henry Flood.

— 1 —
Daniel O'Connell.

3 John P. Curran.
5 Lord E. Fitzgerald.

IRISH CELTS.

A Cyclopedia of Race History,

CONTAINING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MORE THAN
FIFTEEN HUNDRED DISTINGUISHED IRISH CELTS,
WITH A CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

BY
A MEMBER OF THE MICHIGAN BAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

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Curran.
Fitzgerald.

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INTRODUCTION.

The records of most people are embraced within a national aspect, and they have affected the world's history and their own destiny mainly in their aggregate capacity; but the history of this race, the lives of a few of whose children this work records, is an exception. It is in the lives of her children, scattered throughout the entire earth either by zeal or necessity, for a thousand years, more, perhaps, than in the history of its island home, that we must seek the glory and the achievements of a gallant race; the most maligned, misunderstood and robbed, as to credit and character, of any that history records. It has not only been the misfortune or destiny of this race to be robbed in every conceivable way and then slandered and oppressed by the robber at home, and this resulting not from any want of valor, ability or manly spirit to defend their own, but only circumvented by treachery, deceit, perjury and fraud; but when away from home, carving out by unequalled valor and matchless ability, a new destiny, and creating new nations, still robbed as a race, of the credit and name of the work of their hands. "You have lost America by the Irish," rang out from the lips of a British Statesman in the Imperial Parliament, as a warning to the Government of the results of its Irish policy about the time that glorious achievement was accomplished; and is it not a glaring fact, to-day, that there is not a colony of Great Britain, of any importance, that its Irish Celts might not proclaim independent if unitedly they willed it; and even in England herself, the descendants of the Irish Celt are numerous enough to shake the foundations of its Government to their centre, if circumstances called forth such an effort? Few Americans seem to know how true was that declaration quoted above, as to the loss of America through the Irish. It is true that the historians of the Revolution do not proclaim that fact out loud, but an examination of the records of the army fully sustains it, and we have the unimpeachable testimony of Joseph Galloway, of Pennsylvania, before a committee of the Imperial Parliament, during the progress of the war (1780) to the same effect. Galloway had been a member of the Continental Congress for nearly three years and up to the time of the Declaration of Independence, and was one of the first

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men in Pennsylvania. He favored resistance to the arbitrary acts attempted to be forced on the colonies, but opposed separation from the mother country, and after 1776 went to England. He declares in his testimony before the committee referred to, that "one-half the Revolutionary army were Irish! and one-quarter natives of the soil." Of the latter, a portion must of necessity have been children of Irish parents. We know that the Pennsylvania quota was almost entirely Irish, or of Irish descent, from its generals down; and the same may be said of those from Maine and New Hampshire, which were settled principally by Irish. The local leaders too, almost everywhere throughout the colonies, were Irish, who spurred on the laggards and fired the hearts of the people by that burning eloquence peculiar to the race. Of this we have many notable instances. In the South, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which anticipated by some time the great Declaration. Its members were almost entirely Irish from the interior and southern portion of North Carolina, which was mainly settled by them. A further indication of the spirit and zeal of this people in the great struggle is well illustrated by an association formed by the young women of that section, to encourage their fathers, brothers and lovers to fight for Independence to the last, and pledging themselves to marry no young man who did not take up arms in defense of liberty; ready and willing to bear the extra home burthens themselves. In the northern portions of the colonies, Maine and New Hampshire, settled mainly by the same race, we behold the same zeal; the Sullivans, the Langdons, the Starks, the O'Briens, ever first to risk their lives and their fortunes in the great contest for liberty. If this was the complexion of the colonies at the breaking out of the Revolution, of which there can be no doubt, it is easy to calculate how overwhelmingly the American people must be of Irish origin; for after the Revolution, for more than half a century, the emigration to the United States was mainly Irish. We have the statistics of the port of Philadelphia, which show for a whole century including this period, the arrivals at that port to have been, out of every ten, nine were Irish. The natural condition of things too is in accordance with such a fact. The enmity between Great Britain and America after a long and bitter struggle would naturally preclude the desire or thought of emigration from the beaten to the victor; while Ireland, still struggling as she had been through many long years for liberty, was in strong sympathy with America, and America free, freed too, mainly by the valor of her exiled children, was to them a haven of peace and repose; and so they came in countless numbers. The continental nations with the exception of Spain having lost all their possessions in North America, had also ceased emigrating until it commenced with the Germans during the last half century, Thus the American as moulded, and formed, and rounded out, is mainly an Irish Celt developed in a free field of action through the natural genius of the race alone; and it is safe to say that you can scarcely point to one representative American Statesman of the

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past or present, whose blood and brain is not either entirely or in great part of Irish origin. And here one might well ask, how is it then, if such is the origin of this people, that we do not see them claim such origin and defend and honor the Irish name, but rather that at times in the past a strong prejudice has been exhibited towards the Irish, and the claim of such nationality tended rather to injure than advance the prospects of an individual in this country. This paradox is true, and it seems to have been, at least so far, one of the accumulative misfortunes of that race, but it is easy of explanation. It arose in the first place and mainly out of religious bigotry, of which nothing is so blind, bitter or virulent, and supplemented to this, the want of cultivation—but thank Heaven not of virtue or genius—which poverty, brought on by robbery and oppression, had entailed on the poor Irish emigrant at home, and added still to this, a poisoned English literature, filled with the most infamous falsehoods which were ever vomited from a hireling press against the good name of a people, and which by its power and influence poisoned the briarean arms of literature; but thank Heaven also, whatever designs an all-wise Providence had in permitting such poisoned shafts to wound and bear down a people, they are fast becoming powerless to do evil, and prejudices are being fast dispelled in the light of honest investigation and the knowledge of a true history. Now, the name "Irish," does now, has always, and probably always will convey with it the idea of "Catholic," not alone because five-sixths of its people have always been such, but also because the people or nation has suffered for being such. The original emigration from Ireland, as is the emigration of to-day, was from all parts, and the persecuted and hunted were more likely to flee and seek a peaceful home than those who, at least, were less so; consequently from the earliest period of colonial settlement they flocked to America, Catholic and Protestant alike and together, but with this difference, the Catholic fleeing from a persecution which disorganized his church and made his pastor a hunted and disguised refugee in his own land, broke away, isolated, so to speak, from ever threatening trouble, and brought with him none of the accessories of religion except faith—no priest, no altar, no organization. His Protestant neighbor came with all these, but the antagonism which existed at home, and which is so foreign to the Irish character, melted and disappeared when the foul breath of their common enemy was not present to fan the devouring flame. The result was, the Catholic being without the means to practice his religion soon grew cool and indifferent, and if he himself did not lose the faith, his children did; but being not only of an intellectual but also of a religious race, they attached themselves to the established forms around them. From a lying and perverted literature they also became tainted with bigotry, and being totally ignorant of the grand history of their matchless race, they forgot or felt ashamed of a race they knew only as poor, persecuted and depressed, and whose misfortunes were maliciously charged to its religion, and so many thus circumstanced soon began to

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prattle about their Anglo-Saxon blood and ancestry. This Anglo-Saxonism is simply a great fraud, a pure myth, a shadowy thing of evil, and the great American people are not only not Anglo-Saxon, but (as was well illustrated and proven by an English scientist and published in Appleton's Magazine many years ago, under the heading "Are we Celts or Saxons?") neither are the great body of the English people of to-day; but that even they, physiologically speaking, are mainly Celts. Is it not a notorious fact that if one should wipe out, not the achievements of Norman Celts, but alone the achievements of Irish Celts, from the history of England for the past one hundred and fifty years, the most splendid portions of her history would be obliterated? But America, immeasurably more than England, is Celtic, and its so called Anglo-Saxonism is but a myth of myths—a wholesale robbery of Celtic blood, brains and achievements. One of the objects of this work is to help and dissipate this phantom of evil, this soulless idol, this myth with but little more real life or progeny or ancestry than a wooden god, as far as America is concerned, and to snatch away a few of the stolen garlands which hide its emptiness. The time is come for the Irish Celt to assert himself; to defend his race from the rabid and false attacks of such perverters of history as Froude and like frauds; to see that the credit of her children's achievements are not stolen and appropriated by her enemies, or by a myth; to explode this Anglo-Saxonism, and to make the history of his race as conspicuous as it is glorious. In this field, (America) where the children of all nations have a free field and equal chances, the Irish Celt has ever distinguished himself by his intellectual as well as physical superiority. As there is nothing which better distinguishes the innate refinement and nobility of a race than the character and beauty of its women, so here in America we have the amplest means of comparing them with those of other nations; and what a contrast! The daughter of the poor Irish emigrant, whose people for hundreds of years perhaps, have been battling with the greatest adversity, no sooner secures a little of the means to indulge in the refinements of life than she steps forth, not as an isolated case, but almost universally, like a queen, grace and dignity in her bearing, brightness and intelligence in her eye, commanding respect as well as admiration by the strength and charms of her character, and equal to any dignity which fortune may elevate her to. We need not say that such can be said of the other races whose children seek America as a home. Oh, if the children of this matchless race, Catholic and Protestant alike, would unite in a common bond of brotherhood in the spirit of its Plunketts, its O'Connells, its Wolfe Tones, its Emmets, its Mitchells, its Martins, and take pride in the honor and exaltation of the race—powerful as they are beyond all calculation, spread out over the whole earth—how soon, even by moral force alone, could they not redeem the glorious old land which nurtured their race, from the bonds of the oppressor. The object of the work is not only to trace a history of the race at home by sketches of its

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more illustrious Kings, Saints and Sages of ancient times and patriots and heroes of modern, but more especially to indicate its extent and greatness in America; to show the honest student of history what an immense influence this little down-trodden island must have had in moulding and making modern history through the achievements of her children. We speak not of her Wellingtons, and Wellesleys, and Napiers, and Doyles, and Blakes, and Burks, and Cannings, and countless others, who make the history of her oppressor rich in human glory; but just let him cast his eye on the continent when the old order of things was breaking up; when feudal institutions were struggling to maintain themselves against modern civilization; when the map of Europe was permanently altered, almost substantially as it is to-day, say especially during the stormy and long reign of Louis XIV of France; and let him calculate if he can what results the death of the 500,000 Irish Celts who fell in the course of fifty years, as history records, fighting with matchless gallantry in the French wars, had in moulding modern Europe and infusing into it a spirit of rational liberty; that absolutism which many of the continental nations or people accepted or submitted to, or even that modified form, elevated if not ennobled, called feudalism, never having had a foothold or a habitation among the free but cultivated people or Ireland; its children were from the earliest times the representatives and apostles of a true rational liberty, ever recognizing the rights, the freedom and the equality before the law of the individual. It was not only at Fontenoy where their irresistible dash snatched victory from their ancient foe and put an end to English dominion on the continent, but in a hundred other battles of great importance were they leading factors in securing victory. It was through their valor and daring that the ambitious schemes of Wallenstein, the greatest general of his age, were frustrated in Eastern Europe, and the integrity of the German Empire secured; and from that time to this, in Europe, America (North and South), Australia, the world over, has the exiled Irish Celt played a conspicuous and commanding part. These facts are well known and indisputable, but they have been scattered throughout the history of the world. We have labored in an imperfect way to bring them together in one book in the way of biography, which is perhaps the most pleasing form of history. Whatever errors may have crept into the first edition, typographical and otherwise, of which undoubtedly there are many, we will strive to correct, and in the near future add a new volume of illustrious Celts from the vast array living and dead, over whom for many reasons we had to pass for the present.

THE AUTHOR.

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Butler, Richard (Vic. Mount-garret).....	1590	McGeoghegan, Richard.....	1600
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Cassidy, Roderick.....	1580	Matnew, Rev. Theobald....	1840
Catholicus, Archbishop.....	1195	Miller, Rev. Peter.....	1580
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Conroy, Rt. Rev. Geo.....	1692	Nagle, Nano.....	1768
Constantine, Bishop.....	1150	Norris, Philip, D.D.....	1400
Creagh, Most Rev. Richard...	1570	O'Brien, Rt. Rev. Terence Albert	1650
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Cusack, Christopher.....	1575	Ockam, William.....	1850
Doyle, Dr. James.....	1786	O'Connor, Rev. Charles.....	1800
Egan, Bostius.....	1600	Obugey David.....	1850
Eustace, Maurice.....	1580	O'Cullennan, Gelasius.....	1580
Fich, Thomas.....	1520	O'Dowling, Thaddeus.....	1570
Fleld, Rt. Rev. Thos.....	1500	O'Fallon, Rt. Rev. Donald....	1500
Fitzsimon, Rev. Henry.....	1640	O'Hurley, Most Rev. Dermot...	1580
Fitzsimon, Most Rev. Patrick.	1750	O'Kelly, Most Rev. Ralph....	1340
Fitzsimon, Most Rev. Walter..	1500	O'Laghanan, Most Rev. Marian	12 0
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Giblan, Maurice.....	1800	O'Toole, Laurence, St.....	1150
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Godham, Adam.....	1840	Porter, Maurice de.....	1250
Higgins, Dr. William.....	1729	Reginald, Archbishop.....	1250
Higgins, Philip.....	1794	Richard, Archbishop....	18 8
Hollywood, Christopher.....	1600	Roth, Dr. David.....	1600
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Lincoln, Most Rev. Richard..	1780	Treguary, Most Rev. Michael.	1460
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Lombard, Most Rev. Peter....	1600	Usher, Rev. Dr.....	1750
Lynch, Rev. John.....	1630	Walsh, William, Rt. Rev....	1670
MacAed, Malach.....	1818	Waterford, Thos.....	1540
MacAuley, Catherine.....	1800	Wollesley, Rt. Rev. Walter...	1580
McCaghwell, Most Rev. Hugh	1600	Wesley, Edward, Rt. Rev....	1685
McFlin, Most Rev. Florence..	1250	Wiseman, Nicholas, P.S.....	1850
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1620	Chandler, Edward.....1720	McNelle, Hugh, D.D.....1840
1884	Clayton, Robert.....1819	Mossom, Rt. Rev. Robert.....1688
1884	Croly, Rev. George.....1780	Murphy, Francis.....1880
1740	Delaney, Dr. Patrick.....1686	O'Beirne, Rt. Rev. Thos. L...1800
1798	Do'well, Henry.....1688	Parnell, Thomas.....1800
1680	Fitzgerald, William, D.D.....1814	Richardson, John.....1650
1798	Francis, Philip.....1750	Sheridan, Thos. D.D.....1720
1650	Gregory, George, D.D.....1760	Shirley, Walter.....1840
	Hales, William.....1778	Thompson, Rev. William.....1770
	Hamilton, Hugh.....1729	Todd, James H., D.D.....1850
	King, Dr. William.....1700	Trall, Robert, D.D.....1840
	Kirwin, Walter B.....1780	Trench, Richard C.....1865
	Leslie, Charles.....1680	Usher, James.....1620
	Madan, Rev. Martin.....1750	Wall, Chas. W., D.D.....1850
	Madden, Dr. Samuel M.....1700	Walsh, Robert, D.D., LL.D...1820
	Magee, Dr. Wm.....1800	Wolfe, Rev. Charles.....1820
	Magee, Dr. Wm. C.....1850	

PROTESTANT—DISSENTERS.

Arthur, Rev. William (Meth)...A.D. 1819	Leland, John.....A.D. 1720
Carson, Rev. Alexander (Bapt) 1830	Leland, Dr. Thomas.....1750
Clarke, Dr. Adam (Meth).....1760	Maxfield, Rev. Thomas (Meth) 1759
Hincks, Rev. Edward (Presb)..1792	Moore, Rev. Henry (Meth)....1800
Hutchinson, Francis (Presb)..1700	Walker, George, (Presb).....1680
Joyce, Jeremiah (Presb).....1770	

STATESMEN, SOLDIERS AND LAWYERS.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

Annesley, Arthur.....A.D. 1614	Dawson, Arthur.....A.D. 1706
Barnwell, Sir John.....1640	Deasy, Richard, LL.D.....1812
Barnwell, Sir Patrick.....1800	Dillon, Lieut.-Gen. Arthur R..1780
Barre, Gen. Isaac.....1726	Downes, William.....1740
Barry, David.....1267	Doyle, Gen. Sir John.....1756
Belling, Richard.....1613	Doyle, Maj.-Gen. W. E.....1760
Beresford, Wm. Carr.....1768	Dufferin, Marquis.....1860
Bloomfield, Benj.....1762	Duffy, Charles Gavin.....1848
Booth, Sir Robert Gore.....1805	Duigenan, Patrick.....1795
Bourke, Richard.....1850	Edwards, Bryan.....1748
Boyle, Henry (Earl of Shannon) 1700	Emmet, Temple.....1780
Boderick, Sir Allan.....1680	Emmet, Thomas Addis.....1800
Brown, Arthur, LL.D.....1770	England, Lieut.-Gen. Richard 1740
Burton, Richard Francis.....1831	England, Gen. Sir Richard....1798
Bushe, Charles Kendal.....1767	Evans, Lieut.-Gen. Sir DeLacy 1787
Butler, James (Ormond).....1660	Esmond, Sir John.....1826
Canning, Rt. Hon. George....1770	Eustace, James, Viscount....1570
Carausius.....260	Finglas, Patrick.....1534
Carlton, Sir Guy.....1784	Fitzgerald, Sir Augustine.....1760
Charlemont, Jas. C., Earl of..1728	Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. James...1750
Chichester, Gen. Arthur.....1660	Fitzgerald, John D. LL.D....1816
Clark, Maj.-Gen.....1750	Fitzgerald, Marshal, Sir John T 1785
Cole, Gen. Galbraith.....1778	Fitzgerald, Nicholas.....1685
Coaynham, Francis N.....1797	Fitzgerald, Percy H.....1834
Conway, Marshal Henry S....1721	Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Gen. R. K..1784
Ooote, Sir Eyre.....1729	Fitzsimons, Most Rev. Walter 1800
Cowley, Henry W., Baron....1778	Floyd, Gen. Sir John.....1800
Crocker, John Wilson.....1780	Francis, Sir Philip.....1760
Cunningham, Timothy.....1780	Foster, John.....1740
Curran, John P.....1750	Gore, George.....1700
Quasack, Sir Thomas.....1550	Gore, John.....1750
Darcy, Sir William.....1590	Gough, Marshal Hugh.....1800

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Gray, E. Dwyer.....	A.D. 1880	O'Callaghan, Cornelius.....	A.D. 1700
Gray, Sir John.....	1880	O'Connor, Fergus E.....	1880
Haly, Gen. Sir William O'G.....	1850	O'Dwyer, Andrew, Carew.....	1870
Hamilton, James.....	1700	O'Hagan, Thomas.....	1890
Hamilton, Sir John.....	1755	O'Laughlin, Sir Coleman.....	1848
Hamilton, Gen. Richard.....	1670	O'Neill, Hugh, Prince of Tyrone.....	1600
Hogg, Sir James W.....	1840	O'Reilly, Hon. Hugh.....	1700
Howden, Gen. John, Baron.....	1800	Ormond, John Butler, Earl.....	1460
Hutchinson, Hon. John Hely.....	1750	Ossory, Thos. Butler, Earl of.....	1660
Hutchinson, Gen. John Hely.....	1780	Palmerston, Henry J. Temple, Lord.....	1860
Jones, Mason.....	1840	Parnell, Charles Stewart.....	1884
Kavanagh, Sir Henry.....	1800	Parsons, Sir Laurence.....	1800
Keane, Lieut.-Gen. Lord John.....	1800	Perry, Edmund S., Viscount.....	1780
Kenealy, Edward, D.O.L.....	1860	Pigot, Gen. Thomas.....	1750
Kildare, James Fitzgerald.....	1750	Plunket, Hon. Wm. O.....	1800
Kirkpatrick, Gen. Wm.....	1780	Ponsonby, Hon. Geo.....	1800
King, Gen. Robert E.....	1790	Pottinger, Sir Henry.....	1840
Lansdown, Wm. F., Earl of.....	1750	Rawdon, Francis H., Earl.....	1812
Loftus, Gen. Wm.....	1800	Rowan, Gen. Sir Wm.....	1860
Londonderry, Charles W.....	1810	Saurin, Rt. Hon. Wm.....	1800
Londonderry, Robert S. (Castle- raagh).....	1800	Scott, John.....	1780
Lowe, Sir Hudson.....	1800	Shiel, Richard Lalor.....	1880
Lucan, Gen. Geo. O., Earl of.....	1850	Shelburne, Wm. Fitz Maurice, P. Earl.....	1785
Lugadh, General.....	100	Sheridan, Richard Brinsley.....	1800
Luttrell, Simon.....	1688	Shiel, Sir Justin.....	1850
Lynch, Sir Henry.....	1650	Smith, John W.....	1890
Lyndhurst, John S. C. Lord.....	1800	Smith, Michael.....	1780
McArthur, Wm.....	1884	Smith, Sir Wm.....	1800
Macartney, Geo., Earl of.....	1750	Staunton, Sir Geo. Leon.....	1780
McCarthy, Gen. Justin.....	1688	Staunton, Sir Geo. Thos.....	1880
McCarthy, Owen.....	1688	Strangford, Vic (P. C. Smythe).....	1885
McDonnell, Sir R. G., LL.D.....	1870	Sullivan, Alex. M.....	1884
Maguire, John Francis.....	1860	Sullivan, Sir Benj.....	1800
Mahon, Gen. Stephen.....	1800	Sullivan, Denis B.....	1800
Martin, John.....	1848	Talbot, Richard.....	1740
Massey, Gen. Eyre.....	1750	Taylor, Sir Meadows.....	1850
Massey, Gen. Nathaniel.....	1800	Temple, Sir John.....	1700
Mayo, Earl of (Rich'd S. Bourke).....	1800	Temple, Sir William.....	1675
Meade, Robert.....	1800	Tennent, Sir J. E. LL.D.....	1850
Mitchell, John.....	1848	Tierney, George.....	1800
Molesworth, Marshal Count.....	1700	Toler, John.....	1800
Molesworth, Robert, Count.....	1680	Tonson, Gen. Wm.....	1800
Monk, Charles Stanley, Lord.....	1850	Torrans, Sir Henry.....	1890
Montgomery, Sir Henry C.....	1800	Torrans, Gen. Robt. F. R. S.....	1865
Montgomery, Sir Robert, LL.D.....	1880	Torrans, Sir Robert R.....	1870
Napier, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W.F.P.....	1814	Torrans, Wm. McCullagh.....	1870
Napier, Wm. J., Lord.....	1820	Wellesley, Richard C., Marquis.....	1838
Nicholson, Gen. John A.....	1850	Wellington, Arthur W., Duke.....	1840
Nolan, Chief Justice Michael.....	1800	Whiteside, James.....	1890
Nugent, Gen. Sir George.....	1800	Willis, Sir Joseph S., LL.D.....	1865
Nugent, Robert Craggs.....	1776	Wolseley, Sir G. I., Lord.....	1884
O'Brien, Murrough, Earl of Inchiquin.....	1650	Yelverton, Barry, Lord.....	1800
O'Brien, Wm. Smith.....	1848	Young, John (Baron Lisgar).....	1880

MILITARY AND NAVAL HEROES.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

Alley, Richard J.....	A.D. 1782	Beaufort, Sir Francis.....	A.D. 1774
Aylmer, Gen. Lord Mathew.....	1770	Blake, Robert, Admiral.....	1680
Baldwin, Col.....	1790	Blake, Sir Walter.....	1680

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 Blake
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 Boyd
 Boyle
 Brady
 Brown
 Burton
 Cairne
 Cobb
 Darley
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 Dodw
 Donov
 Feltha
 Glenie
 Godha
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A.D. 1700	Blood, Thos.	A.D. 1628	McClure, Capt. R. J.	1858
1880	Borrowa, Kildare.	1780	Napier, Admiral Wm. J.	1820
1870	Brown, John.	1640	Nolan, Louis E.	1850
1880	Cade, Jack.	1450	O'Brien, Admiral Jas.	1812
1848	Oreighton, John.	1748	O'Brien, Admiral Robert.	1850
1600	Oreighton, Gen. David.	1690	O'Donnel, Hugh, Prince of	
1700	Desmond, Garret.	1570	Tyrconnel.	1600
1460	Desmond, Sir John.	1570	O'Kean, Gen. Daniel.	1642
1660	Despard, Edward M.	1790	O'Neill, Geo. Gordon.	1885
1850	Downie, Comodore.	1800	O'Neill, Maj.-Gen. Hugh.	1640
1850	Farmer, Capt.	1750	O'Neill, Owen Roe.	1648
1884	Fitzgibbon, Col. James.	1780	O'Sullivan, Prince of Bearre. .	1570
1800	Fitzmaurice.	1574	Peckenham, Gen. Sir E. M.	1800
1780	Fletcher, Col. Richard.	1780	Pomeroy, Gen. John.	1750
1750	Forbes, Admiral George.	1685	Ponsonby, Gen. Sir F. C.	1812
1800	Forbes, Admiral John.	1710	Ponsonby, Sir Wm.	1812
1800	Gardiner, Admiral Alan.	1725	Sheldon, Gen. Domenick.	1688
1840	Handcock, Col. R. B.	1780	Stewart, Sir Wm. (Mountjoy). .	1692
1812	Holt, General.	1798	Stewart, Sir Wm.	1720
1850	Kelly, Col. Edward.	1800	Taaffe, Gen. Lucas.	1649
1806	Lynch, Capt. Harry.	1850	Warren, Sir Peter.	1745
1780	McClintock, Admiral.	1850	White, Richard, Earl of Bantry	1797
1880	McGeoghegan, Richard.	1600		

AUTHORS.

SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED.

1765	Abernathy, John A.	A.D. 1768	Hutchinson, Francis.	1700
1800	Aileran.	665	Kane, Sir Robert.	1870
1850	Amergin.	550	Kelly, Patrick, LL.D.	1780
1830	Amergin McAmalgaldh.	600	Keneally, Edward, D.O.L.	1860
1780	Anster, John, LL.D.	1796	Kirwin, Richard.	1680
1800	Aongus Coledeus.	750	Laffan, Sir Joseph DeO.	1800
1780	Apjohn, Dr. James.	1796	Leckey, Wm. E. H.	1880
1885	Babington, Wm.	1757	Long, St. John.	1880
1884	Barnwell, Dr. Robert.	1700	Lucas, Charles.	1740
1800	Barry, Dr. Martin.	1802	McClintock, Admiral.	1850
1800	Belling, Richard.	1610	McCullagh, James.	1849
1740	Berkeley, Geo., D.D.	1694	McKenzie, Dr. Shelton.	1844
1850	Black, Joseph.	1728	McCure, Capt. R. J.	1852
1700	Blake, Robert, M.D.	1775	Maddan, Dr. R. R.	1840
1675	Borlace, Edmund.	1610	Maginn, Dr. Wm.	1850
1850	Boyd, Hugh McAuley.	1748	Marsden, Dr. Wm.	1800
1800	Boyle, Richard.	1626	Mathews, Geo., LL.D.	1680
1800	Brady, Robert.	1650	Molyneaux, Daniel.	1800
1800	Brown, Arthur.	1831	More, Michael.	1720
1820	Burton, Richard Francis.		Murphy, James O.	1800
1865	Cairnes, John Elliot.	1824	O'Clery, Peregrin.	1680
1870	Cobb, Frances Power.	1822	O'Clery, Bro. Michael.	1680
1870	Darley, George.	1785	O'Curry, Eugene.	1860
1828	Dee, John.	1527	O'Donovan, Dr. John.	1860
1840	Dodwell, Henry.	1641	O'Fihely, Donald.	1450
1860	Donovan, Edward.	1760	O'Hagan, Geoffry.	1850
1865	Feitham, Owen.	1600	O'Halloran, Sylvester.	1800
1884	Glenie, James.	1780	O'Kennedy, Mathew.	1700
1800	Godham, Adam.	1840	O'Meara, Dr. Barry Edmund. .	1815
1860	Gorman, Marianus.	1050	O'Shaughnessy, Sir Wm.	1850
1800	Hales, Wm.	1778	Palliser, Sir Wm. O. B.	1870
1800	Hamilton, Elizabeth.	1760	Petrie, Geo., LL.D.	1850
1800	Hamilton, Sir Wm. Rowan. .	1805	Rochford, John.	1810
1800	Hinck, Rev. Edward.	1792	Rosse, Earl of, (Wm. Parsons)	1850
1800	Hudson, Edward.	1798	Sabine, Gen. Sir Edward.	1870

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Shea, David.....	A.D. 1890	Thompson, Sir Wm.....	A.D. 1870
Sloan, Sir Hans.....	1700	Todd, James H., D.D.....	1850
Smith, Sir Wm. LL.D.....	1800	Todd, Robert B., M.D.....	1850
Smyth, Andrew W.....	1865	Toland, John.....	1700
Stanhurst, Nicholas.....	1550	Torrens, Gen. Robert.....	1860
Sterne, Dr. John.....	1650	Torrens, Wm. McC.....	1875
Stokes, Geo. Gabriel.....	1870	Tuckey, Captain James H....	1800
Stokes, Whitley.....	1890	Tyndall, John, D.C.L., etc....	1890
Talbot, James, LL.D.....	1830	Walsh, Dr. Edward.....	1860
Taltam, Henry, LL.D.....	1840	Ware, Sir James, LL.D.....	1650
Taylor, Sir Meadows.....	1850	Wilde, Sir Wm. Robert.....	1860
Taylor, Wm. Cooke, LL.D....	1840	Wood, Robert.....	1760
Thompson, Wm.....	1845	Young, John Radford.....	1890
Thompson, James.....	1890	Young, Mathew, D.D.....	1780

AUTHORS.

PORTIO AND GENERAL.

Allingham, Wm.,.....	A.D. 1838	Farley, James L.....	A.D. 1823
Amergin.....	550	Fitzpatrick, Wm. J.....	1880
Anster, John, LL.D.....	1798	Francis, Sir Philip.....	1760
Banim, John.....	1798	Gage, Rev. Thomas.....	1640
Banim, Michael.....	1798	Goldsmith, Oliver.....	1781
Bell, Robert.....	1800	Grattan, Thomas C.....	1800
Blake, Elizabeth.....	1780	Grey, Sir George, L.L. D.	1837
Blessington, Countess of.....	1788	Griffin, Gerald.....	1810
Boyd, Hugh McAuley.....	1746	Hall, Mrs. Anna M.....	1810
Boyse, Samuel.....	1708	Hooke, Nathaniel.....	1750
Brady, Michael.....	1659	Hughes, Thomas.....	1820
Brooke, Henry.....	1706	Jameson, Mrs. Anna.....	1797
Brooke, Frances.....	1720	Johnson, Charles.....	1750
Bronte, Anna.....	1810	Kavanagh, Julia.....	1840
Bronte, Charlotte.....	1840	Keary, Annie.....	1860
Bronte, Emily.....	1840	Knightly, Thomas.....	1840
Browne, Frances.....	1818	Lever, Charles.....	1850
Browne, Mary Anne.....	1812	Lover, Samuel.....	1850
Carlton, William.....	1798	McCabe, William B.....	1830
Concanen, Mathew.....	1680	McCormack, Charles.....	1760
Cooke, William.....	1766	MacFibbesey, Gelasius.....	1260
Cork, John Boyle, Earl of....	1707	McGeoghegan, Abbe J.....	1730
Costello, Dudley.....	1303	McKenzie, R. Shelton.....	1844
Costello, Louisa, S.....	1815	McClure, Sir R. J.....	1852
Crocker, John W.....	1787	Madden, Dr. R. R.....	1840
Crocker, Thos. Crofton.....	1798	McGuire, John F.....	1880
Croly, Rt. Rev. Geo.....	1780	Malone, Edmund.....	1780
Cunningham, John.....	1785	Milliken, Richard.....	1820
Cusack, Mary, (Sister Clare)..	1880	Molyneaux, William.....	1680
Dancer, John.....	1650	Monck, Mary Molesworth....	1700
Derley, Geo.....	1785	Moore, Thomas.....	1800
Davis, Thos.....	1814	Morgan, Lady Sidney.....	1820
Denham, Sir John.....	1620	Musgrave, Sir Richard.....	1800
Derrody, Thos.....	1775	Norton, Hon. Caroline E. S....	1850
Ferrick, Samuel.....	1794	Parnell, Thomas.....	1700
De Vere, Sir Aubrey.....	1787	Pembridge, Christopher.....	1840
De Vere, Aubrey.....	1814	Quin, Michael J.....	1880
Digby, K. Henry.....	1800	Reld, Mayne.....	1880
Doran, John.....	1807	Roche, Regina Maria.....	1800
Dubtach, McLugheir.....	450	Roscommon, Wentworth, Dil-	
Edgeworth, Maria.....	1767	Ion Earl of.....	1660
Edgeworth, Rich'd L.....	1744	Sheridan, Frances.....	1754
Edgeworth, Sheyd.....	1790	Sheridan, Helen Selina.....	1850
Eusden, Laurence.....	1700	Sheridan, Thomas D.D.....	1780

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A.D. 1670	Steele, Sir Richard.....	A.D. 1700	Tighe, Mary Blatchford.....	A.D. 1800
1850	Stephens, Edward Bell.....	1880	Trench, Dr. Richard C.....	1865
1850	Sterling, John.....	1840	Tate, Nahum.....	1700
1700	Sterne, Lawrence.....	1750	Wail, Charles W., D.D.....	1850
1860	Strangford, Viscount, P. A. F.		Waller, John, L.L.D.....	1850
1875	Smythe.....	1850	Warburton, Elliot B. G.....	1850
1800	Strangford, Viscount, P. C. S.		Warburton, George.....	1854
1890	Smythe.....	1885	Weid, Charles Richard.....	1860
1860	Sullivan, Richard.....	1870	Weid, Isaac.....	1850
1650	Sullivan, Timothy D.....	1884	White, James.....	1760
1860	Swift, Jonathan.....	1700	White, Samuel.....	1800
1760	Taylor, Sir Meadows.....	1850	Wolfe, Rev. Charles.....	1820
1830				
1780				

ACTORS AND AUTHORS.

DRAMATICAL AND MUSICAL.

A.D. 1823	Abington, Frances.....	A.D. 1735	Head, Richard.....	A.D. 1850
1890	Balfie, Michael William.....	1858	Johnston, John Henry.....	1800
1760	Banim, John.....	1798	Jones, Henry.....	1750
1640	Barry, Spranger.....	1717	Jordan, Mrs. Dorothy.....	1782
1781	Beckerstaff, Isaac.....	1780	Kelly, Hugh.....	1760
1800	Boucicault, Dion.....	1890	Kelly, Michael.....	1785
1887	Brooke, Henry.....	1706	Knowles, James Sheridan.....	1830
1810	Brooke, G. Vaughan.....	1818	Macklin, Charles.....	1750
1810	Brome, Alexander.....	1860	Madden, Dr. Samuel.....	1750
1750	Brome, Richard.....	1850	Maturin, Charles R.....	1800
1820	Brougham, John.....	1860	Molloy, Charles.....	1770
1797	Clive, Mrs. Catharine.....	1710	Mornington, Garret, Earl of,..	1750
1750	Congreve, William.....	1670	Mossop, Henry.....	1750
1840	Cooke, Geo. Frederick.....	1755	O'Carolan, Thurlough.....	1700
1860	Coyne, Joseph S.....	1855	O'Hara, Kane.....	1760
1840	Cunningham, John.....	1780	O'Keefe, John.....	1780
1860	Damer, Anne Seymour.....	1748	O'Neill, Eliza.....	1840
1850	Dancer, John.....	1850	Powers, Tyrone.....	1840
1850	Denham, John.....	1620	Purcell, Henry.....	1690
1850	De Vere, Sir Aubrey.....	1787	Quin, James.....	1750
1880	De Vere, Aubrey.....	1814	Shee, Martin Archer.....	1830
1760	Derby, Duchess of.....	1773	Sheridan, Richard Brinsley....	1800
1260	Doran, John.....	1807	Sheridan Thomas.....	1750
1730	Farren, Eliza (Duchess of Der-		Southern, Thomas.....	1700
1844	by.....	1775	Steuering, John.....	1840
1852	Farquhar, Geo.....	1678	Stephenson, Sir J. A.....	1800
1840	Faucit, Helen.....	1816	Tate, Nahum.....	1700
1860	Field, John.....	1782	Tobin, John.....	1800
1780	Francis, Philip.....	1750	Wallace, William V.....	1860
1820	Goldsmith, Oliver.....	1785	White, Samuel.....	1800
1680	Griffin, Gerald.....	1810		

ARTISTS.

PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ETC.

1820	Barker, Robt.....	A.D. 1740	Elmore, Alfred.....	A.D. 1815
1800	Barret, George.....	1798	Foley, John Henry.....	1818
1850	Barry, James.....	1741	Gandon, James.....	1740
1700	Byrne, William.....	1749	Gilray, James.....	1770
1840	Carey, William P.....	1760	Hennessey, William J.....	1850
1880	Copley, John S.....	1750	Hogan, John.....	1800
1830	Costello, Louisa S.....	1815	Jarvis, John.....	1750
1800	Cosway, Richard.....	1780	Jervas, Charles.....	1700
	Danby, Francis.....	1798	Macilse, Daniel.....	1850
	Damer, Anne Seymour.....	1748	Mulready, William.....	1850
	Doyle, John.....	1780	Pelham, Henry.....	1785
	Doyle, Richard.....	1896	Richardson, Jonathan.....	1780
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Reiley, John.....	A.D.1690	Thompson, Launt.....	A.D.1860
Shee, Martin Archer.....	1890	Tresham, Henry.....	1800

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

Brown, Sir William.....	A.D.1784	Greatrakes, Valentine.....	A.D.1650
Burke, John.....	1800	Maculla, James.....	1730
Burke, Sir J. B.....	1839	O'Rielly, John.....	1870
Burke, Robert O'Hara.....	1821	Piers, Henry.....	1600
Cobbe, Frances Power.....	1823	Russell, William H.....	1890
Dargan, William.....	1800	Sullivan, Sir Richard.....	1800
Davidson, John.....	1814	Wellesley, Marchioness of.....	1840
Delany, Mary.....	1750		

CONTINENTAL.

STATESMEN AND SOLDIERS.

Acton, John.....	A.D.1731	McCarthy, Gen. Justin.....	A.D.1690
Alton or D'Alton, Count Ed.	1737	McCarthy, Gen. Owen.....	1690
Alton, Richard.....	1732	McDonald, Marshal Stephen..	1795
Barnwall, Alexander.....	1670	McElligot, Gen. Roger.....	1790
Barrot, Odillon.....	1791	McGeoghegan, Charles.....	1790
Blake, Joachim.....	1791	McMahon, Gen. Hugh.....	1790
Browne, Count George de....	1698	McMahon, Marshal.....	1884
Bugeaud, Marshal.....	1784	McNamara, Adml. John.....	1720
Burke, Gen. Walter.....	1665	Nugent, Gen. Richard.....	1690
Butler, Gen. James.....	1750	O'Brien, Marshal Charles....	1750
Butler, Lieut.-Gen. Pier.....	1700	O'Brien, Gen. Charles.....	1690
Butler, Gen. Count Walter....	1610	O'Brien, Daniel (Earl of Lis-	
Cantwell, Gen. Edmond.....	1670	more).....	1750
Church, Gen. Richard.....	1785	O'Brien, Gen. Daniel (Earl of	
Clark, Marshal Count Henry J..	1782	Clare).....	1690
Conway, Marshal Count Thos..	1780	O'Brien, Murrough, Earl of	
Darcy, Count Patrick.....	1727	Inchigin	1650
Dillon, Gen. Count Arthur....	1665	O'Brien, Murrough, Marshal..	
Dillon, Gen. Arthur.....	1748	of France.....	1700
Dillon, Archbishop.....	1740	O'Carroll, Col.....	1691
Dillon, Count Edward.....	1740	O'Carroll, Turrene.....	1695
Dillon, Count James.....	1740	O'Connell, Gen. Count Daniel	1800
Dillon, Marshal Count Robert.	1700	O'Connor, Gen. Arthur.....	1815
Dillon, Count Theobald.....	1640	O'Donnell, Lieut.-Gen....	1700
Dorington, Gen. William.....	1670	O'Donnell, Marshal Count	
Fitzgerald, Gen. Nicholas....	1695	Leopold.....	1660
Fleming, Gen. Charles (Lord		O'Gara, Gen. Oliver.....	1700
Slane).....	1680	O'Kane, Gen. Daniel.....	1640
Fleming, Christopher.....	1672	O'Mahon, Gen. Count.....	1800
Fleming, Gen. Henry.....	1650	O'Neill, Gen. Gordon.....	1688
Hamilton, Count Alexander...	1660	O'Reilly, Count Alexander....	1765
Hamilton, Count Anthony....	1646	O'Reilly, Count Andrew.....	1800
Kilmaine, Marshal C. J.....	1782	O'Reilly, Count John.....	1820
Lally, Count Thomas Arthur..	1750	Powers, Gen. John.....	1700
Lally, Tollendal, Marquis T.G.	1780	Prendergast, Col. Edmond ...	1700
Lee, Col. de.....	1688	Rothe, Gen. John.....	1690
Luttrell, Gen. Simon.....	1690	Sarsfield, Patrick, Earl of Lu-	
Maguire, Gen. Prince Conn...	1600	can.....	1792
Maguire, Patrick.....	1492	Scott, Gen. Edward.....	1792

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Sheldon, Gen. Dominick.....A.D.1791	Taaffe, Gen. Lucas.....A.D.1680
Taaffe, Marshal Francis.....1680	Thessey, William.....1692
Taaffe, Marshal Count Nicholas.....1740	Ward, Benjamin.....1740

ARTISTS, DIVINES, SCHOLARS AND SCIENTISTS,

Abadie, Antoine.....A.D.1885	Maguire, Abbe de Tulles.....A.D.1680
Abadie, Arnold Michael.....1885	Malachi, Abbe.....1800
Albin.....750	Malone, Rev. William.....1600
Albain.....750	Marianus, Scotus.....1660
Alton, J. W. Edward, de.....1772	Mehegan, William Alexan'r de.....1780
Anguillbert, Theodore.....1600	Messingham, Dr. Thomas.....1600
Bathe, William, D.D.....1564	More, Michael.....1720
Bernard, Hugh.....1875	Noris, Cardinal Henry.....1680
Brophy, Rev. George.....1776	Noris, M. T.....1680
Brown, Henriette.....1929	Nugent, Thomas, LL.D.....1750
Clement, Claud.....1250	O'Malone, Dr. Daniel.....1560
Coleman, St.....950	O'Sullivan, Philip.....1620
Cornelius (Historicus).....1200	Palmerston, Thomas.....1250
D'Arcy, Count Patrick.....1727	Peter (Hibernicus).....1250
Desbold, St.....620	Porter, Rev. Francis.....1680
Dillon, Archbishop.....1740	Porter, Maurice de.....1250
Dillon, Peter.....1760	Quinn, Rev. Thomas.....1630
Dunn, Thaddeus.....1550	Reginald, Archbishop.....1250
Duns, John (Scotus).....1800	Richard, Archbishop.....1847
Edgeworth, Abbe.....1780	Roth, Dr. David.....1600
Eliph, St.....880	Rumold, Saint.....775
Erigena (John Scotus).....880	Scotus, Marianus.....1060
Fearghal, Saint.....750	Scotus, John (see Duns).....1800
Ferris, Abbe.....1750	Sedulus.....488
Fitzgerald, Sir John.....1680	Stannyhurst, Richard.....1600
Fitzgerald, Gen. Nicholas.....1695	Stannyhurst, William.....1660
Florentius, Saint.....401	Stapleton, Dr. Thomas, D. D.....1585
Isaac.....1150	Tobin, A. M. de.....1750
John (de Sacro Bosco).....1220	Tracy, Anthony Louis de.....1800
Joice, Cardinal Thomas.....1800	Tracy, Bernard de.....1750
Kearney, Abbe.....1780	Virgilius, Bishop of Salzburg.....750
Kilian, Saint.....650	Wadding, Luke.....1620
Lombard, Archbishop Peter.....1600	Wadding, Rev. Peter.....1640
Lynch, Rev. John.....1630	Walsh, Peter.....1650
McCaghwell, Hugh.....1600	Ward, Hugh.....1620
McCarthy, Rev. Nicholas.....1630	William of Drogheda.....1375

UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENTS.

Arthur, Chester A.....A.D.1864	Polk, James K.....A.D.1840
Buchanan, James.....1858	Madison, James.....1814
Jackson, Andrew.....1884	Monroe, James.....1820

PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Armstrong, Gen. James.....A.D.1775	Brady, Capt. Samuel.....A.D.1775
Armstrong, John.....1775	Brown, Andrew.....1775
Barney, Com. Joshua.....1775	Burke, Aedanus.....1775
Barry, Com. John.....1775	Burns, Gov. John.....1775

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Butler, Gen. James.....	A.D. 1775	McKendree, William.....	A.D. 1775
Butler, Pierce.....	1775	Madison, James.....	1775
Calhoun, John Ewing.....	1775	Martin, Alexander, L.L. D....	1775
Carroll, Charles.....	1775	Maxwell, Gen. William.....	1775
Carroll, Bishop.....	1775	Meredith, Samuel.....	1775
Clinton, Col. Charles.....	1775	Monroe, James.....	1775
Clinton, Gov. George.....	1775	Montgomery, Joseph.....	1775
Clinton, G. n. James.....	1775	Montgomery, Gen. Richard...	1775
Conway, Marshal, Count Thos.	1775	Morrow, Jeremiah.....	1775
Conway, Gen. Robert.....	1775	Motte, Rebecca.....	1775
Conway, Gen. Henry.....	1775	Nelson, Gen. Roger.....	1775
Davidson, Gen. William.....	1775	O'Brien, Capt. Jeremiah.....	1775
Duane, William.....	1775	O'Brien, Capt. Richard.....	1775
Delaney, Daniel.....	1775	Orr, Alexander D.....	1775
Dooley, John M.....	1775	Orr, John.....	1775
Duane, James.....	1775	Patterson, William.....	1775
Dunlap, M.....	1775	Patterson, Robert.....	1775
Fitzsimon, Thomas.....	1775	Patton, John.....	1775
Fitzgerald, M.....	1775	Pickens, Gen. Andrew.....	1775
Farely, Patrick.....	1775	Pitcher, Molly.....	1775
Findlay, George William.....	1775	Polk, William.....	1775
Findley, William.....	1775	Porter, Gen. Andrew.....	1775
Floyd, William.....	1775	Ramsay, David, M. D.....	1775
Ford, Gov. Thomas.....	1775	Ramsay, Nathaniel.....	1775
Giles, William B.....	1775	Read, George.....	1775
Gillespie, James.....	1775	Ross, James.....	1775
Gilman, John.....	1775	Rush, Benjamin.....	1775
Gilman, Nicholas.....	1775	Rutledge, Edward.....	1775
Goode, Samuel.....	1775	Rutledge, Hugh.....	1775
Gordon, Patrick.....	1775	Rutledge, Dr. John.....	1775
Hall, Dominick A.....	1775	Rutledge, John.....	1775
Hamilton, James.....	1775	Scott, John Martin.....	1775
Hand, Gen. Edward.....	1775	Smilie, John.....	1775
Harper, Robert Godlove.....	1775	Smith, James.....	1775
Hayne, Isaac.....	1775	Smith, Jonathan B.....	1775
Iredell, James.....	1775	Spaight, Gov. Richard.....	1775
Irvine, Gen. William.....	1775	Stark, Gen. John.....	1775
Jackson, Andrew.....	1775	Stewart, Gen. John.....	1775
Jackson, Charles.....	1775	Sullivan, Gov. James.....	1775
Kearney, Dyre.....	1775	Sullivan, Gen. John.....	1775
Killen, William.....	1775	Taylor, George.....	1775
Knox, Gen. Henry.....	1775	Thompson, Gen. Wm.....	1775
Logan, Dr. George.....	1775	Thompson, Charles H.....	1775
Lynch, Thomas.....	1775	Thornton, Mathew.....	1775
Lynch, Thomas.....	1775	Tracy, Nathaniel.....	1775
Lyon, Mathew.....	1775	Waddell, Gen. Hugh.....	1775
McClene, James.....	1775	Wayne, Gen. Anthony.....	1775
McHenry, James.....	1775	Williamson, Hugh, L.L. D....	1775
McKean, Thomas.....	1775		

STATESMEN AND LAWYERS.

Arthur, Chester A.....	A.D. 1890	Caldwell, Joseph P.....	1898
Atkinson, John.....	1841	Caldwell, Patrick O.....	A.D. 1850
Atkinson, O'Brien.....	1898	Calhoun, John C.....	1782
Barry, William T.....	1780	Calhoun, John Ewing.....	1789
Beatty, Martin.....	1810	Carroll, Charles.....	1727
Beatty, William.....	1810	Cass, Lewis.....	1782
Blaine, James G.....	1890	Chandler, Zachariah.....	1861
Brady, James T.....	1815	Conness, John.....	1850
Broderick, David C.....	1818	Conway, Martin F.....	1890
Buchanan, James.....	1791	Cox, Samuel S.....	1894

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Curtin, Gov. Andrew G.	A.D. 1798	McGinnis, Martin.	A.D. 1894
Cutcheon, Sullivan M.	1882	Magruder, Patrick.	1800
Dally, Chas. P.	1815	Mangum, William P.	1840
Dargan, Edward S.	1805	Manning, Richard I.	1890
Darrah, Cornelius.	1805	Marston, Isaac.	1884
Davis, Thomas.	1808	Martin, Morgan L.	1850
Dellé, James.	1788	Mathews, Vincent, L. L. D. ...	1840
Dooley, John M.	1772	Miller, Stephen D.	1890
Duane, James.	1775	Milligan, John, Jr.	1840
Emmet, Thomas Addis.	1820	Morrow, Jeremiah.	1770
Ewing, John.	1800	Mullen, Joseph.	1850
Ewing, Thomas.	1789	Murphy, Gov. John.	1825
Fair, James G.	1845	Murphy, Henry C.	1890
Farrelly, John W.	1800	Noble, Patrick.	1880
Farrelly, Patrick.	1760	Norris, Hon. M.	1850
Findlay, James.	1820	O'Brien, Jeremiah.	1800
Findlay, John.	1810	O'Connor, Charles.	1890
Findlay, Gov. William.	1775	O'Gorman, Richard.	1884
Findlay, William.	1740	O'Neill, Charles.	1884
Fitzgerald, John C.	1812	O'Neill, John.	1844
Fitzgerald, William.	1800	O'Neill, John B., L. L. D. ...	1850
Fitzpatrick, Benjamin.	1802	Ormsby, Stephen.	1820
Floyd, William.	1784	Patterson, William.	1775
Ford, Gov. Thomas.	1775	Poland, Luke P.	1870
Ford, Nicholas.	1848	Polk, James K.	1841
Giles, John.	1785	Polk, Wm. H.	1861
Giles, William B.	1750	Pollock, Gov. James, L. L. D. ...	1850
Gilhooley, P. H.	1850	Pope, Patrick H.	1830
Gray, William.	1860	Porter, Alexander J.	1830
Grimes, James W.	1861	Pugh, George E.	1855
Hackett, John R.	1820	Pugh, John.	1800
Haines, Charles G.	1800	Raliden, James.	1890
Hall, Dominick A.	1765	Ramsey, David, M. D.	1775
Henry, Thomas.	1800	Reid, Thomas B.	1825
Hill, Benjamin H.	1828	Ready, Charles.	1850
Hines, Richard.	1820	Regan, John H.	1870
Hogan, John.	1830	Robinson, William E.	1884
Hyde, John.	1838	Rogers, Thomas J.	1820
Iredell, James.	1770	Ross, James.	1780
Iredell, George James.	1790	Rowan, John.	1800
Johnston, Wm. Freame.	1850	Rowe, Peter.	1854
Jones, Charles W.	1834	Russell, Jeremiah.	1845
Kavanagh, Edward.	1820	Russell, William.	1830
Kearney, Dyre.	1740	Ryan, Thomas.	1832
Kelly, James.	1800	Savage, John H.	1847
Kelly, John.	1860	Savage, Judge John.	1820
Kelley, William D.	1850	Semmes, Benedict J.	1815
Kelly, William.	1800	Seward, Wm. H.	1861
Kernan, Francis.	1870	Shannon, Hon. Thomas.	1825
Killen, William.	1775	Shannon, Gov. William.	1870
Lochrane, Osborne A.	1850	Shiel, George K.	1861
McBride, John R.	1860	Shields, Benjamin G.	1860
McCandless, Judge Wilson. ...	1850	Shields, Gen. James.	1880
McCarthy, Jonathan.	1880	Smith, Gov. Jeremiah.	1810
McConnell, Felix G.	1840	Spaight, Richard D.	1840
McDuffie, George.	1800	Tomkins, Patrick W.	1860
McKeon, John.	1860	Walsh, William, L. L. D. ...	1860
McKenna, Thomas.	1840	Walsh, Michael.	1850
McLanahan, James.	1840	Wilde, Richard Henry.	1840
McLane, Louis.	1800	Wilkins, William.	1880
McMahon, John A.	1884	Wilkins, Ross.	1870

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SOLDIERS, STATESMEN AND PATRIOTS.

Armstrong, Gen. James.....	A.D. 1745	Knox, Gen. Henry.....	A.D. 1775
Armstrong, John.....	1775	Logan, Dr. George.....	1775
Bagley, Col. James.....	1833	Logan, James.....	1700
Barry, John.....	1745	Logan, Gen. John A.....	1884
Brown, Andrew.....	1775	Lynch, Thomas.....	1773
Brown, Gen. Jacob.....	1743	Lynch, Thomas.....	1775
Burke, Aidanus.....	1775	Lyon, Mathew.....	1775
Burns, Gov. John.....	1780	McClene, James.....	1775
Butler, Gen. James.....	1773	McHenry, James.....	1775
Butler, Pierce.....	1744	McIntyre, Rufus.....	1812
Butler, Pierce M.....	1796	McKean, Thomas.....	1777
Butler, Gen. William O.....	1791	McKendree, William.....	1775
Clinton, Col. Charles.....	1690	Madison, James.....	1775
Clinton, Gov. DeWitt.....	1769	Mahone, Gen. William.....	1884
Clinton, Gov. George.....	1740	Martin, Alexander, L. L. D.....	1775
Clinton, Gen. James.....	1786	Maxwell, Gen. Wm.....	1775
Obandler, Zachariah.....	1818	Meredith, Samuel.....	1775
Conway, Marshal, Count Thos.....	1788	Monroe, James.....	1775
Conway, Gen. Robert.....	1775	Montgomery, Joseph.....	1775
Conway, Gen. Henry.....	1775	Montgomery, Gen. Richard.....	1775
Crockett, David.....	1786	Motte, Rebecca.....	1775
Davidson, Gen. William.....	1746	Nelson, Gen. Roger.....	1775
Dawson, William J.....	1780	O'Brien, Capt. Jeremiah.....	1775
Duane, William.....	1760	O'Brien, Capt. Richard.....	1775
Duane, William J.....	1780	Orr, Alexander D.....	1775
Dulaney, Daniel.....	1750	Orr, John.....	1775
Dunlop, M.....	1775	Patterson, William.....	1775
Fitzgerald, Thomas H.....	1789	Patton, John.....	1775
Fitzsimon, Thomas.....	1741	Philson, Robert.....	1820
Gillespie, James.....	1775	Pickens, Gov. F. W.....	1860
Gilman, John T.....	1758	Pickens, Gov. Israel.....	1820
Gilman, Nicholas.....	1775	Polk, William.....	1775
Goode, Patrick.....	1820	Porter, Gen. Andrew.....	1775
Goode, Samuel.....	1775	Read, George.....	1775
Goode, William O.....	1830	Ruah, Benjamin.....	1776
Gordon, Patrick.....	1700	Rutledge, Edward.....	1776
Gorman, Gen. Willis A.....	1830	Rutledge, Hugh.....	1775
Greeley, Horace.....	1811	Rutledge, Dr. John.....	1740
Hamilton, James.....	1776	Rutledge, John.....	1775
Hand, Gen. Edward.....	1775	Scott, John Moran.....	1776
Hannigan, Edward A.....	1800	Sheridan, Gen. Philip.....	1884
Harper, Alexander.....	1830	Shields, Gen. James.....	1861
Harper, Francis.....	1800	Sloane, John.....	1862
Harper, James.....	1800	Smith, John.....	1775
Harper, Joseph M.....	1787	Smith, James.....	1776
Harper, Robert Goodloe.....	1760	Smith, Jonathan B.....	1777
Harper, William.....	1719	Smith, Gen. Thomas A.....	1861
Hayne, Arthur P.....	1790	Speight, Gov. Richard.....	1778
Hayne, Isaac.....	1775	Stark, Gen. John.....	1775
Hayne, Robert G.....	1791	Sullivan, Gov. James.....	1775
Irvine, Maj. Gen. William.....	1775	Sullivan, Gen. John.....	1775
Jackson, Andrew.....	1812	Taylor, George.....	1776
Jackson, Charles.....	1775	Thompson, Gen. William.....	1775
Johnson, John.....	1830	Thompson, Charles H.....	1776
Johnson, William.....	1840	Thornton, Mathew.....	1776
Johnstone, Sir William.....	1715	Tracy, Nathaniel.....	1775
Kearney, Gen. Philip.....	1840	Waddell, Gen. Hugh.....	1770
Kearney, Gen. Stephen.....	1812	Williamson, Hugh, L. L. D.....	1775
Killeu, William.....	1775	Young, Gov. Thomas L.....	1880

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MILITARY HEROES.

SEA AND LAND.

Barney, Com. Joshua.....	A.D. 1759	O'Brien, Capt. Richard.....	A.D. 1775
Barrett, Com.....	1828	O'Hara, Col. Theodore.....	1846
Barry, Com. John.....	1745	O'Kane, James.....	1864
Barry, Gen. William F.....	1818	O'Neill, Charles.....	1860
Blakely, Johnson.....	1781	O'Neill, Gen. John.....	1885
Brady, Gen. Hugh.....	1768	O'Rourke, Gen. P. H.....	1861
Brady, Capt. Samuel.....	1758	Partridge, Gen. Benjamin F....	1861
Brannan, Gen. John.....	1819	Patterson, Gen. Robert.....	1861
Brown, Gen. Jacob.....	1775	Patterson, Robert.....	1775
Buchanan, Thomas McKean..	1837	Pitcher, Molly.....	1776
Connor, David.....	1790	Pickens, Gen. Andrew.....	1775
Corcoran, Gen. Michael.....	1827	Ramsay, Nathaniel.....	1775
Croghan, Col. George.....	1791	Read, George C.....	1812
Downes, John.....	1786	Reid, Capt. Mayne.....	1847
Fitzgerald, M.....	1775	Rowan, Admiral Stephen.....	1861
Kearney, Com. Lawrence.....	1812	Ryan, Commander George P.....	1861
Lynch, Com. William F.....	1840	Ryan, Gen. William A. C.....	1870
McCall, Edward R.....	1812	Savage, Col. John H.....	1847
McReynolds, Col. Andrew T....	1884	Semmes, Capt. Raphael.....	1861
Minty, Col. R. H. G.....	1784	Sheridan, Gen. Philip.....	1861
Mullen, Denis W.....	1880	Shields, Gen. James.....	1861
Mullany, Admiral J. R. M.....	1880	Stark, Gen. John.....	1775
Mulligan, Gen. James A.....	1861	Stewart, Admiral Charles.....	1860
Murphy, Gen. John R.....	1861	Stewart, Gen. John.....	1775
Neill, Gen. Thomas H.....	1861	Wayne, Gen. Anthony.....	1775
O'Brien, Capt. Jeremiah.....	1775	Wood, Commander G. W.....	1864

DIVINES.

CATHOLIC.

Brophy, Rev. George.....	A.D. 1776	McElroy, Rev. John.....	A.D. 1820
Byrne, Rev. William.....	1780	Moriarty, Dr. P. E. O. S. A...	1870
Carroll, Most Rev. John.....	1784	O'Brien, Rev. John.....	1870
Elliot, Rev. Walter.....	1842	O'Keefe, Rev. Eugene.....	1870
England, Right Rev. John....	1880	O'Reilly, Rt. Rev. Bernard....	1850
Fitzpatrick, Rt. Rev. John B..	1812	Purcell, Most Rev. John B....	1880
Foley, Rt. Rev. Thomas.....	1822	Quarter, Rt. Rev. William.....	1850
Hendricken, Rt. Rev. Thos. F.	1827	Ryan, Most Rev. John P.....	1884
Hughes, Most Rev. John.....	1840	Ryan, Rt. Rev. S. V.....	1880
Kenrick, Most Rev. F. P.....	1850	Ryder, Rev. James.....	1850
Kenrick, Most Rev. P. R.....	1884	Starrs, Rev. William.....	1870
Lynch, Rt. Rev. P. N.....	1870	Timon, Rt. Rev. John.....	1860
McCloskey, Dr. John.....	1860	Whelan, Rt. Rev. Richard V...	1870
McCloskey, Cardinal.....	1884		

PROTESTANT.

Allison, Francis, D. D. (Presb.)	A.D. 1705	Gilman, Rev. Tristram (Presb.)	A.D. 1760
Allison, Patrick (Presb.).....	1740	Hall, Dr. John, (Presb.).....	1829
Brown, Arthur (Presb.).....	1730	Hicks, Barbara (Meth.).....	1780
Campbell, Alexander D. (Presb.)	1778	Hopkins, Jno. H., L. L. D. (Epis.)	1800
Elliott, Charles (Meth.).....	1792	Hornes, William (Presb.).....	1715
Embury, Philip (Meth.).....	1728	Hunter, Rev. Wm. D.....	1845
Ewing, Rev. Finis (Presb.)....	1773	Kavanaugh, Hubbard (Meth.)	1880
Ewing, John, D. D. (Presb.)...	1732	Kerfoot, John B. LL.D. (Epis.)	1870
Fielding, Rev. J. H. (Presb.)...	1796	Macannally, Daniel R. (Meth.)	1840
Finley, Rev. James B. (Presb.)	1781	McCaine, Alexander (Meth.)...	1800
Finley, Dr. Samuel.....	1715	McElroy, Dr. George (Meth.)...	1840
Giles, Rev. Henry (Unit'n)....	1809	McGrady, Rev. James (Presb.)	1800

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McKendree, William (Meth.)..A.D.1800	Smith, Dr. John Blair (Presb.)A.D.1780
McLaren, Edward (Epls.)..... 1884	Smith, Dr. Robert (Presb.)..... 1780
Mahon, Dr. Milo, (Epls.)..... 1860	Smith, Samuel S., D.D.(Presb.) 1800
Mell, Patrick H., L.L.D.(Bapt.) 1860	Tennant, Rev. William (Presb.) 1760
Murray, Rev. John (Presb.)... 1775	Thompson, Robert E. (Presb.) 1875
Murray, Nicholas, D.D.(Presb.) 1850	Toomath, Rev. John (Bapt.)... 1870
Musgrave, G. W., L.L.D.(Presb.) 1850	Waddell, Rev. James (Presb.)... 1800
Nall, Rev. Edward (Presb.).... 1860	Waddell, Rev. Moses (Presb.)... 1820
Ogelbey, Dr. Frederick (Epls.) 1870	West, Nathaniel, L.L.D.(Presb.) 1850
Patton, Rev. William (Presb.).. 1850	Wylie, Samuel, D. D. (Presb.)... 1865
Robinson, Stuart, D.D. (Presb.) 1880	Wylie, Samuel B., D.D. (Presb.) 1850

AUTHORS.

SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED.

Barry, Patrick.....A.D.1816	Kelly, Robert.....A.D.1830
Bushe, George Macartny..... 1797	McCormick, Cyrus H..... 1860
Caldwell, Dr. Charles..... 1772	McNevin, Dr. W. J..... 1880
Caldwell, Green W..... 1811	Mahan, Denis H., L.L.D.... 1860
Carey, Henry C..... 1798	Murphy, John McLeod..... 1840
Carey, Mathew..... 1780	Patterson, Robert, L.L.D.... 1775
Carey, William P..... 1780	Patterson, Robert M., M.D... 1835
Carrigan, Philip..... 1746	Ryan, George P..... 1861
Darby, William..... 1640	Shea, John D. G..... 1880
Emmet, John Patton..... 1794	Smith, Jeremiah, L.L.D..... 1780
Felton, Cornelius Conway.... 1807	Smith, Dr. Nathan R..... 1830
Fulton, Robert..... 1765	Sullivan, John L..... 1850
Gillespie, William M..... 1816	Twomey, Michael..... 1850
Grogan, William M..... 1880	Walsh, Robert, L.L.D..... 1860
Jackson, Charles T..... 1805	Watson, John, M.D..... 1860
Jackson, Dr. James..... 1777	Williamson, Dr. Hugh..... 1775

POETIC AND GENERAL.

Arthur, Timothy Shay.....A.D.1809	Maturin, Edward.....A.D.1860
Bonner, Robert,..... 1824	Meline, James F..... 1865
Brown, Charles Boockden... 1771	Neal, John..... 1860
Browne, John Ross..... 1817	Neale, Joseph O..... 1850
Burke, John Doly..... 1797	O'Brien, Fitzjames..... 1861
Buchanan, Margaret..... 1846	O'Callaghan, Dr. E. B..... 1870
Conant, Mrs..... 1812	O'Connor, William D..... 1860
Conyngham, David P..... 1830	O'Hara Col. Theodore..... 1846
Croly, Jenny Cunningham.... 1840	Read, Thomas Buchanan.... 1860
Cullen, William..... 1826	Reid, Capt. Mayne..... 1880
Dee, Michael..... 1843	Ryan, Rev. Abram J..... 1880
Farley, Harriet..... 1840	Sadlier, Mrs. J..... 1870
Gallagher, William D..... 1808	Savage, John, L.L.D..... 1860
Gill, Thomas..... 1788	Shea, John D. G..... 1880
Kirwin, Daniel Joseph..... 1860	Walsh, Robert, L.L.D..... 1870
MacGahan, John..... 1870	Warden, David B..... 1840
McKenzie, Dr. R. Shelton.... 1870	Wilde, Richard H..... 1840

ACTORS AND AUTHORS.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Barrett, Lawrence P.....A.D.1837	Hackett, James Henry.....A.D.1800
Boucicault, Dion..... 1822	Heron, Matilda..... 1880
Brougham, John..... 1810	Jefferson, Joseph..... 1829
Burke, John Doly..... 1797	Logan, Cornelius A..... 1800
Campbell, Bartley..... 1843	Logan, Olive (Mrs. Sykes)... 1881
Cooke, George Frederick.... 1855	McCullough, John..... 1884
Daly, Augustin..... 1838	Whelley, William H..... 1861
Finn, Henry J..... 1780	Williams, Barney..... 1860
Gilmore, Patrick B..... 1850	

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ARTISTS.

PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ETC.

Copley, John Singleton.....A.D.1780	Ingham, Charles.....A.D.1800
Crawford, Thomas.....1814	Inman, Henry.....1820
Greatorex, Eliza.....1820	Moran, Thomas.....1880
Greatorex, Kate and Eleanor..1870	Murray, Charles.....1884
Hamilton, James.....1820	Neagle, John.....1850
Healy, George P. A.....1818	Pelham, Henry.....1770
Hennessey, William J.....1889	Read, Thomas Buchanan.....1860

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boneparte, Mrs. Elizabeth Pat.A.D.	McDonough, John.....A.D.1880
terson.....1788	Mackey, John W.....1884
Brown, John A.....1778	Morrissey, John.....1860
Brown, Sir William.....1784	O'Brien, William S.....1870
Callamore, John.....1715	O'Fallon, John.....1880
Gaines, Mrs. Gen. (Myra Clark)1805	O'Hara, James.....1800
Haugherty, Margaret.....1840	Reilly, Charles Val.....1870
Hick, Barbara.....1780	Sloan, Samuel.....1884
Hone, Philip.....1800	Smith, Richard.....1880
Jackson, Patrick Tracy.....1780	Stewart, Alexander T.....1870
Johnston, John.....1795	Stewart, William.....1850
Kelley, William.....1880	Stuart, George Hay.....1890
Kelso, Thomas.....1800	Wilson, John.....1860

CANADA.

STATESMEN, SOLDIERS AND LAWYERS.

Aiken, Hon. James Cox.....A.D.1840	Fitzgibbon, Col. James.....A.D.1780
Alleyn, Charles.....1817	Goodwin, Col. Henry.....1820
Anglin, Sir Timothy W.....1848	Gowan, Ogle R.....1800
Archibald, Cyril.....1880	Handcock, Col. R. B.....1812
Aylmer, Gen. Lord Mathew..1775	Harrison, Judge.....1888
Baldwin, Col.....1790	Higinbotham, Col. N.....1830
Baldwin, Hon. Robert.....1804	Hill, Hon. P. C.....1860
Baldwin, Dr. William.....1775	Hincks, Sir Francis.....1821
Blake, Hon. Edward.....1880	Hogan, John Sheridan.....1807
Blake, William Hume.....1820	Holmes, Hon. Benjamin.....1850
Blake, Samuel Hume.....1885	Johnston, Sir John.....1774
Bellingham, Sidney R.....1808	Kavanagh, Lawrence.....1820
Bunster, Hon. Arthur.....1888	Kingsmill, Col.....1850
Claxton, Hon. William.....1819	McCarthy, Hon. Dalton.....1880
Cochrane, James.....1802	McGee, Thomas D'Arcy.....1860
Cochran, Thomas.....1777	Meredith, Hon. William R....1880
Cochran, Sir Thomas.....1800	Monck, Lord Charles Stanley..1861
Costigan, John.....1885	Moss, Judge.....1880
Crawford, Hon. George....1880	O'Brien, Col.....1860
Creselman, Samuel.....1850	O'Donohoe, John.....1884
Doherty, Judge.....1810	O'Reilly, James.....1860
Drummond, Judge L. T.....1840	Patterson, Gov. Walter.....1780
Dunbar, George.....1880	Power, Laurence Geoffrey....1884
Dunn, Hon. Thomas.....1805	Ross, Hon. John.....1860
Eccles, Col.....1788	Rowan, Gen. Sir William.....1860
Eccles, Henry.....1885	Shanley, Walter.....1865

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Shaw, Hon. James.....A.D.1840	Walters, Judge Charles.....A.D.1875
Spence, Robert.....1855	Whelan, Hon. Edward.....1850
Sullivan, Robert Baldwin.....1840	Willcocks, Joseph.....1800

DIVINES.

Bennett, James (Presb.).....A.D.1817	Fuller, Rt. Rev. Tho's B. (Epis.) A.D.1810
Briggs, Rev. William (M. E.)...1830	Lewis, John T. (Epis.).....1860
Brisay, Rev. Theophilus, (Prot) 1754	Lynch, Archbishop (R. C.).....1870
Burke, Dr. Edmund (R. C.)...1758	McMurray, Dr. William (Epis.) 1870
Connolly, Most Rev. Thos. L. (R. C.).....1814	Potts, Rev. John (M. E.).....1880
Coughlin, Lawrence (M. E.)...1760	Robb, Dr. John G. (Presb.)...1875
Cronyn, Rt. Rev. Dr. (Epis.)...1840	Stafford, Rev. William (R. C.) 1875

MISCELLANEOUS.

Armstrong, William.....A.D.1832	O'Brien, Dr. Lucius.....A.D.1837
Devine, Thomas.....1860	O'Brien, Lucius (Art).....1870
Hanlon, Edward.....1880	Reade, John.....1880
Hingston, Dr. William.....1865	Sadlier, Mrs. J.....1850
Kane, Paul (Art).....1850	Shanley, Walter.....1858
Leprohon, Mrs. R. E. M.....1860	Sparks, Nicholas.....1860
Lett, William Pittman.....1850	Spence, Robert.....1850
Lovell, John.....1880	Stephens, W. A.....1860
McCarroll, James.....1880	Watson, Samuel J.....1870
McCauley, Dr. John, LL.D.....1840	White, Thomas.....1870

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DIVINES, SOLDIERS, STATESMEN AND LAWYERS.

Field, Padre.....A.D.1550	Barry, Sir Redmond.....A.D.1818
Gage, Rev. Thomas.....1625	Duffy, Sir Charles Gavin.....1850
Lynch, Gen. Don Patrick.....1884	Gray, Wilson.....1860
MacKenna, Gen.....1814	O'Shanassy, Sir John.....1880
O'Brien, Gen.....1817	

CELEBRATED FEMALES, OF BOTH HEMISPHERES.

Ablington, Frances.....A.D.1785	Faucht, Helen.....A.D.1816
Adams, Mrs. L. B.....1860	Gaines, Mrs. Gen. (Myra Clark) 1860
Blake, Elizabeth.....1780	Greatorex, Eliza.....1820
Blessington, Countess of.....1789	Greatorex, Eleanor.....1810
Bonaparte, Elizabeth Patterson 1800	Hall, Mrs. Anna M.....1810
Brooke, Frances.....1820	Hamilton, Elizabeth.....1760
Bronte, Anna.....1840	Haugherty, Margaret.....1880
Bronte, Charlotte.....1840	Hicks, Barbara.....1780
Bronte, Emily.....1840	Jameson, Mrs. Anna.....1797
Brown, Frances.....1818	Jordan, Mrs. Dorothy.....1793
Brown, Henriette.....1829	Kavanagh, Julia.....1860
Browne, Mary Ann.....1812	Keary, Annie.....1860
Buchanan, Margaret.....1860	Monck, Mary Molesworth.....1700
Clive, Mrs. Catharine.....1710	Morgan, Lady Sydney.....1820
Cobbe, Frances Power.....1822	Motte, Rebecca.....1775
Costello, Louisa.....1815	Norton, Hon. Caroline E.....1850
Croly, Jenny Cunningham...1840	O'Neill, Eliza.....1840
Cusack, Mary (Sister Clare)..1880	Roche, Regina Maria...1800
Damer, Anne Seymour.....1748	Sadlier, Mrs. J.....1870
Deiary, Mary.....1680	Sheridan, Frances.....1750
Derby, Countess of (Eliza Farren).....1775	Sheridan, Helen Salina.....1850
Edgeworth, Maria.....1767	Stuart, Mary.....1624
Farley, Harriet.....1840	Tighe, Mary Blatchford.....1800
	Wellesley, Marchioness of...1840

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GEN. LORD WOLSELEY,
FIELD MARSHAL McMAHON.

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BIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS OF

IRISH CELTS.

ABB.

ABBADIE, ANTOINE and **ARNOLD MICHAEL**, celebrated French Naturalists, were of Irish extraction. They visited Abyssinia in 1835, and spent many years in exploring that and the adjacent kingdoms, and published an account of their explorations, discoveries and observations, on their return to Paris. They read papers before the Paris Geographical Society on the sources of the Nile and other kindred subjects, and were held in high esteem for the solidity of their scientific acquirements.

ABERNETHY, REV. JOHN, an eminent Irish dissenting minister, born at Coleraine in 1680. After completing his studies he was installed into the ministry at Antrim, where he remained till 1780, when he removed to Dublin. He was a noted controversialist and a prolific writer. His works were held in high estimation by his brethren. He died in 1740.

ABERNATHY, JOHN A., a celebrated surgeon, was born in Ireland, about 1768, was educated partly there and partly in London, and became a pupil of John Hunter, one of the greatest anatomists of the age. He soon rivalled his master in knowledge of the human system, and he applied his knowledge with great success to the

ABE.

treatment of disease, overturning many of the theories of the profession, and establishing ones more consistent with the functions of the various parts of the human system. He was greatly admired by his pupils, but his brusqueness of manner, and bitter contempt of the empirical practices of the profession generally, in his day, made him many enemies. He became at an early age surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and lectured in its medical schools. He left important works on Physiology and Surgery, and the treatment of various diseases. His greatest merit was, however, in pointing out the true road to advance the profession and give it the character of a true science. He might properly be called the father of the modern (allopathic) school of medicine. He died in 1831.

ABINGTON, FRANCES, nee **BARTON**, a celebrated actress, was born about 1785, of Irish parents, her father being a soldier in the English service. She supported herself as a child by running errands. Being bright and witty, she attracted attention, and entered on her stage career under Cibber, in 1775. She immediately took an honorable position, and the next year appeared at Drury Lane, when, after a short engagement, she went to Dublin, where she was enthusiastically received by her

countrymen. Here she remained nearly two years, when she again returned to England, and drew crowded houses at Drury Lane, where she appeared with Garrick, who greatly admired her. She was constantly engaged there for many years, and was unrivalled, especially in comic and lively parts. She died in 1816.

ACTON, JOHN, a celebrated statesman of Naples, born in 1881. He was the son of an expatriated Irish physician, who settled in Besancon early in 1700. After completing his education, he devoted himself to politics, and the science of government, and rose by his native talent and commanding ability and energy of character to be prime minister. He was a bitter opponent of the French Revolution, and of the ambitious designs of Napoleon. The misfortunes of his country probably hastened his death, which occurred in 1808.

ADAIR, ROBERT, of Holybrook, in the County of Wicklow, was descended from Robert, elder son of the fourth earl of Kildare, who, in a family quarrel, killed in single combat "The White Knight," son of Gerald, Earl of Desmond, at a place called the Ford of Ath-dare, in the County of Limerick. He made his escape to Scotland, in the reign of Robert Bruce, and then took the name of Ath-dair, or Adair. The family assumed the title of Laird of Kinhill, in Galloway. The principal part of the family returned to Ireland in 1580. Robert Adair, of Holybrook, from whom Sir George Hudson, the present proprietor, is lineally descended is the "Robin" of the song set to the music of the old Irish air "Aileen Aron." He was remarkable for his convivial habits, as memorials of which two claret goblets of mighty proportions, yet exist at Holybrook, and the recollection of his musical tastes is still preserved in an Irish harp, of rude workmanship but graceful proportions, which bears his name. He died in 1787.

ADAMNAN, ST., a holy and learned Irish Abbot, successor to St. Columbkille, was of kingly extraction, born about A. D. 680, in the Province of Ulster, and early imbibed that love of virtue and learning which afterwards distinguished him. While yet comparatively

young, he withdrew from the world and with five companions sought a lonely and deserted rock, where they gave themselves to study, contemplation and prayer. He afterwards became a monk in the abbey of Iona, and about 679 succeeded as abbot. He became the spiritual guide of Finnachta, the Monarch, and exercised a powerful influence in promoting good works and preventing evil ones. Aldfrid, the Northumbrian Prince, after being dispossessed by his brother Egfrid, a warlike and ambitious prince, took refuge for a while in his monastery of Iona, and became his warm friend. After the defeat and destruction of his brother Egfrid and his forces, by the Scots, (Irish) and Picts, Aldfrid returned to his kingdom, and our saint through his influence with him, reclaimed many Celtic or Scottic captives who had been taken and enslaved by Egfrid in his excursions. Our saint was an indefatigable worker, and wrote several works, one being a description of the holy places of Jerusalem, besides interesting sketches of Damascus, Constantinople and adjoining places which he compiled from the narrative of a Gallish Bishop named Arculfe. The venerable Bede refers to the incident, thus: "Arculfe was driven by a violent storm on the western coast of Britain, and at length came to the aforesaid servant of Christ, Adamnan, who, finding him well versed in the Scriptures, and of great knowledge of the Holy Land, joyfully entertained him, and with much pleasure hearkened to what he said, inasmuch that everything he affirmed to have seen in those holy places, he committed to writing, and composed a book profitable to many, and especially to those living far from those places, where the Patriarch and Apostles resided and could get knowledge of only from books. Adamnan presented this book to King Aldfrid, by whose bounty it fell into the hands of more inferior people to read." He also wrote a life of St. Columbkille, who was his relative, and also an account of his prophecies. St. Adamnan not only governed the Abbey of Iona, but also one at Raphoe, which he himself founded. He conformed to the Roman custom of keeping Easter, which was different from that introduced by St. Patrick, and followed by the Irish monks and prelates. Although

he succeeded in having it followed at Raphoe, the monks of Iona would not depart from the custom of their predecessors. He governed Iona for thirty years and died in 704. His remains were taken to Ireland in 727, but after a few years were returned to Iona.

ADAMS, MRS. L. B., a talented writer in prose and verse, whose maiden name was Bryan, was born of Irish parents in New York in 1818, and came with them to Michigan when but an infant. She taught school for a while, but afterwards became a writer for the press, contributing regularly to the Michigan Farmer, and Detroit Advertiser, the former of which she edited for some time, first as associate to R. F. Johnstone, and was a valued correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune. She is the author of some exquisite little poems, and was a writer of much grace and finish. She died in Washington in 1870.

ADRAIN, ROBERT, a celebrated Irish patriot, mathematician and scholar, was born in Ireland in 1775, received his education in Dublin, and became one of the United Irishmen. He had to flee his country, and came to the United States about the same time as Thomas Addis Emmet. He shortly afterwards was offered the chair of mathematics in Columbia College, which he accepted, and subsequently he accepted that of Rutgers, New Jersey. He is the author of some able scientific works, and was probably the ablest mathematician of his day in America. He died in 1843.

AIDEN, a King of Ireland, who succeeded Donchad, in the year 797. During his reign, the Danes poured into the country numerous powerful armies, which our king frequently repulsed, although not without great loss, and much ruin and devastation. After a reign of twenty-two years, full of heroic effort and struggle, he was at length killed at the battle of Da Fearta, about 820.

AIKENS, HON. JAS. COX, a prominent Canadian statesman, was son of an Irish emigrant, and received his education at Victoria College, Cobourg. He first gave his attention to farming, but his talents and natural abilities

soon led him into public life, and in 1857 was elected to represent Peel, in Parliament. In 1862 he became a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1867, when confederation, which he advocated, was secured, he was called to the Senate, by Royal proclamation. In 1869 he became a member of the McDonald government as Secretary of State, which position he held till '73. He is a member of the Liberal party, and is looked upon as a politician of broad views and solid abilities.

AILBE, ST., a cotemporary of St. Patrick, and first bishop of Emly. He was already a missionary in Ireland at the time St. Patrick commenced his mission, and according to some authors, even a bishop, but the date of his death seems to preclude the idea. He was more probably a disciple of Patrick, and what is more certain founded the see of Emly, and also a celebrated school at which many of the great lights of the Irish church were educated; as St. Colman, St. Molua and others. He appears to have met, or was present with St. Patrick at Cashel, at the time of the conversion of Ængus, King of Munster, and certainly acknowledged the authority of Patrick. He appears also to have had considerable influence with the king, for the abbot, Enna, desiring to get a certain isle named Arne, for the purpose of building a monastery on it, begged St. Ailbe to ask it for him, and it was given. It was afterwards celebrated for the sanctity of its religious. Our saint was called the Patrick of Munster, and ranked as an Archbishop. He was not only renowned for his great sanctity of life, but also for his writings and eloquence. He died at a great age about the year 520.

AILERAN, surnamed the Wise, sometimes called Aileran, and also Erchan; a celebrated Irish scholar of the seventh century, and head of the great school of Clonard, in Meath. He was cotemporary of St. Fechin, and was a writer of great learning and authority. He wrote lives of Sts. Patrick, Bridget and Fechin, and an "Allegorical exposition of the genealogy of Christ." This last work was published in 1667. He died, according to the annals of Ulster, in 665.

ALBIN, a famous Irish scholar, who flourished in the eighth century, and was conspicuous in his age for wisdom, piety and learning. He went to France in company with his friend and countryman Clement, and was greatly esteemed by Charles the Great, or Charlemagne. Notker Balubus, a French writer of that day, says, "They arrived in France in company with some British merchants, and seeing the people crowding about the merchants to buy their wares, Albin and Clement cried out, if anyone wants wisdom, let him come to us, we have it to sell." The King hearing of it, sent for them, and asked them what they wanted. They replied, convenient appointments, with food and raiment, to teach wisdom to ingenuous souls." The Emperor being impressed with their learning, gave them all they required, and afterwards sent Albin to Italy to spread learning amongst the people, assigning him the Monastery of St. Augustin, near the present city of Pavia; that all who desired, might resort to him for instruction." There he remained teaching and preaching till his death. He is sometimes confounded with the English Alcuin.

ALBUIN, ST., an Irish monk and missionary, was born about A. D. 700. After becoming noted for his learning and virtue in the schools of Erin, he left his country, says Trithemius, in 742, appeared in Thuringia, Upper Saxony, when he converted great numbers to the Faith, and soon became famous by his apostolic works. He was called to the See of Buraburgh, afterwards Paderborn, which he governed with great wisdom and success. Arnold Wion calls him the Apostle of the Thuringians.

ALEXANDER, ARCHIBALD, D. D., a celebrated American Presbyterian divine, was the son of William Alexander, who came from Ireland with his father's family in 1736, and settled in an Irish settlement in Pennsylvania, from whence they removed to Virginia, where our subject was born in 1773. He received his education principally at the academy of Rev. Mr. Graham, and was licensed as a preacher in 1791. In 1796 he succeeded Dr. Jno. Blair as President of Hampden Sydney College. In 1801 he went north, visiting New York and New England, and there married

the daughter of Dr. Waddel the celebrated blind preacher, mentioned so eloquently by Mr. Wirt, who was also an Irishman. He removed to Philadelphia in 1807, and in 1811 was elected professor of Theology in the Presbyterian seminary at Princeton, which position he retained till his death. His works are numerous and held in high repute by his brethren. Among them "Outlines of the Evidences of Christianity," "History of African Colonization," "History of the Israelitish Nation," "Moral Science," "Biographies of Distinguished American Divines." He died at Princeton in 1851, and left behind him sons, James, Waddel, and Joseph, A., equally distinguished as divines and scholars.

ALLEYN, CHAS., a distinguished Canadian legislator, and son of the succeeding naval officer, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1817. He studied in Fermoy, Ireland, under Dr. Hincks, father of Sir Francis Hincks, and also at Clongowes College, County Kildare. In 1834 he came with his father and family to Canada, and settled in Quebec, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced with great success. In 1854 he was elected Mayor of the city, and also to Parliament. In 1857 he was named a Q. C., and became a member of the Executive Council, as Com. of Public Works. The next year under the Cartier administration, he was made Provincial Sec'y. He continued for many years to represent Quebec in Parliament, and was justly looked upon as one of the ablest and most honorable of Canadian statesmen.

ALLEYN, RICH'D, I., a gallant naval officer of the English service, was born in Cork, in 1782, and entered the navy in his thirteenth year. He distinguished himself on various occasions, especially in the harbor of Muros, Spain, when even under the protection of batteries on shore, he cut out a French frigate moored in the harbor. On account of broken health he was invalided, in 1834, with the rank of commander, and settled in Quebec with his family, some of whom are distinguished citizens of the Dominion to-day.

ALLISON, PATRICK, D. D., a celebrated Presbyterian divine, was born in the Irish settlement in Lancaster

County, Pennsylvania, in 1740, graduated at the Philadelphia College, and entered the Presbyterian ministry at the age of twenty-two. His life was principally spent in Baltimore, where he was held in high esteem for his learning and eloquence. He died in 1802.

ALLISON, FRANCIS, D. D., one of the first scholars of America in his day, and vice-provost of the Philadelphia College, was born in Ireland, in 1705, and received his education in Dublin and Glasgow. He came to America at an early day, and settled in Pennsylvania. He may truly be called, one of the fathers of American scholarship. He educated many of the most distinguished men of the revolution, who came to him from all parts. For some years after coming to this country, he gave his time and knowledge freely without charge to all who came, out of pure love for the diffusion of learning, not desiring to make it a profession. So crude and imperfect however were American schools in those days, and so persistent were the demands of those who desired to receive instructions at his hands, that he at length was compelled to make it a life work. His success was very great, and all his scholars seem to have been ever afterwards deeply attached to him. He died in 1777 universally regretted.

ALLINGHAM, WILLIAM, a talented poet, was born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, about 1828. He received a liberal education at home schools, and early gave indications of literary taste and ability. He became a contributor to various periodicals and magazines, and in 1840 he produced a volume of poems, dedicated to Leigh Hunt, and in 1854, his "Day and Night Songs," elegantly illustrated appeared, and in 1864 he published his poem, "Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland." Allingham is a poet of considerable taste and merit, and still gives to the literary world many excellent lyrics.

ALTON, or D'ALTON, COUNT EDWARD, a distinguished Irish officer in the service of Austria, and a brother of Count Richard, was born in Ireland, 1787. He greatly distinguished himself in the seven year's war, and also against the Turks, and rose to be a general officer. In 1793 he was imprisoned for writing a forcible and pointed defense

of the conduct and acts of his brother; but was afterwards reinstated in favor, and commanded a division at the Siege of Valenciennes, and a corp at the Siege of Dunkirk, where he fell, while gallantly leading his men, Aug. 24, 1798.

ALTON, or D'ALTON, RICHARD, Count, a distinguished Irish officer in the service of Austria, was born in Ireland, in 1782. He entered the Austrian service very young, and rose by his bravery and talents to a high rank, and in 1788 became Feldzenjmeister. In Nov., 1787, he was appointed to the command of the Austrian Netherlands, then in a state of insurrection, and his vigorous measures produced the first bloodshed at Brussels, June 22, 1778. After the victory of the patriots at Turnhout, Oct., 1789, he issued harsh and severe orders. Finding the popular movement was becoming universal, and dangerous to the safety of his troops after the outbreak in Brussels, he retreated to Leuxemburg, and was then recalled to Vienna to be court marshaled but he died or his way, at Trieste, Feb. 19, 1790.

ALTON, JOHN WM. EDW'D DE, an able and learned German archaeologist and naturalist, was of Irish descent, and born at Aquileia in 1772, and was educated in Vienna. He resided for a long time at Weimar and Wurtzburg, and was afterwards appointed professor of archaeology and fine arts at the University of Bohn, where Prince Albert was amongst the number of his pupils. In 1817 and '18, with Pander he explored France, Spain, Portugal and Great Britain for scientific purposes. He died in 1840 leaving amongst others, a work on Comparative Osteology with superb plates engraved by himself, which work has been perfected and continued by his son.

AMERGIN, surnamed Glungeal, the White Knead, the first of the Milesian Kings or rulers of Ireland, and one of the ancient heroes of Irish History is computed to have lived a thousand or more years before the Christian era, and is said to have been the son of Golamh, surnamed Milo, or the Milesian, and Scota, a daughter of Pharaoh, King of Egypt, in which land he was born. He was afterwards chief priest amongst the Milesians of Spain, and accompanied

the exodus from that country to Ireland as one of the leaders. At that time three Damnonian princes ruled the country. They naturally objected to the settlement of the Milesian, and it was decided to settle the dispute by a fair and open fight in the field. A desperate struggle ensued, five of Amergin's brothers fell upon the field, but so did the three Damnan princes, and Amergin, and one brother who survived, became rulers of the entire island. Inbher Sceine, now called Bantry Bay, is said to have derived its name from Sceine, Amergin's wife, who was drowned there, and the name of his mother, Scota, is supposed to have been especially commemorated in her burial place, Glen Scota in Talee, and to have also designated the Island and race. However much obscurity there may be in these ancient traditions of a great race, they are altogether too numerous and too definite to be cast aside as of no authority.

AMERGIN, or AMALGAIDH, an Irish poet and author, who lived in the middle of the sixth century. Amongst his works is the history of noted places in Ireland, called the "Dim Seanchas." This work has been published with addition as late as the eleventh century, according to Ware and others.

AMERGIN, MAC. AMALGAIDH, or son of Amalgaidh, an Irish writer and legal scholar of the seventh century, who flourished during the reign of King Finghin, of Munster. He published a treatise on the privileges and punishments of the different ranks of society, a copy of which is amongst the Seabright MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin.

ANNESLEY, ARTHUR, first Earl of Anglesey, was born in Dublin, in 1814. He was one of the loyal members who met in Parliament, summoned by Chas. II at Oxford in 1643. He afterwards joined the opposition, and was one of the three commissioners appointed to settle affairs in Ireland, in 1645. He took an active part on the restoration of Chas. II, and in 1661 was created Baron Annesley, and Earl of Anglesey, in the peerage of England. He was afterwards made Lord Privy Seal, and Treasurer of the Navy. He was dismissed for favoring the exclusion of the Duke of York from the throne. He publish-

ed several works on politics, constitutional law, &c. He died April 8, 1696.

ANSTER, JOHN, L. L. D., a distinguished author, poet and man of letters, was born at Charleville, in County Cork, Ireland, 1796. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1810, and distinguished himself there by the exhibition of those literary and poetic powers, which has since placed him among the best writers of the day. Subsequent to his leaving college, he published a prize poem on the death of the Princess Charlotte, and in 1819 a volume of poems and translations from the German. His German translations from Goethe were received with such great favor, that it induced him to translate Faust entire, which he did with great truthfulness and vigor, and it is considered fully equal to the original. This he published in 1835. It still retains its popularity, and is a standard work on the continent, several editions having appeared in Germany. In 1837, Dr. Anster published a small volume of poems entitled "Geniola," which fully sustains his ability and merit. He was also a constant contributor of the leading British periodicals, especially the Dublin University Magazine, and The North British Review. He was a member of the Irish bar and regius professor of civil law in the University of Dublin.

ANGUILBERT, THEODORE, a doctor of medicine in the University of Paris, and a writer of learning and wit, was the author of a book entitled, "Mensa Philosophic," a treatise on table-talk, filled with wit and humor, and printed in Paris in 1530. In the preface the author says he is from Ireland, and this evident transformation of his surname, gives some idea of how the identity of the Irish Celts on the continent is lost.

ANGLIN, TIMOTHY WARREN, a distinguished Canadian statesman and journalist, was born in Ireland, and settled in St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1848, where he started the Morning Freeman, and soon won honorable recognition by his ability. He also became prominent in provincial politics, and represented St. Johns County in the Assembly, from 1861 to 1868. He ably contended for the policy of confederation, and since the union

of the Canadian provinces, 1867, he has sat in the House of Commons, of which body he was elected speaker in 1874. He has also been a member of the ministry, and deservedly holds a prominent place among the statesmen of Canada.

ENGUS or **ENEAS**, called **Oll Muccagh** on account of his victories, was a warlike monarch of Ireland, B. C. 800. He often invaded Albania, (Britain,) and defeated the Picts, and Britons, in thirty battles, and obliged them to pay tribute, a burthen which had been imposed on them from the days of Heremon, and which they often tried to evade. He was killed at the battle of Sliave Crea, in Munster, while engaged in putting down a rebellion of his own subjects.

AONGUS, **KELIDE**, or **COLIDEUS**, an Irish author of the Eighth century, and a man of advanced learning and extensive knowledge. Ware quotes from his Psalter, called "Navian" written in Latin and Irish.

APJOHN, **DR. JAMES**, an eminent Irish chemist, was born Sept. 1, 1796, in the parish of Grean, County Limerick. He received his primary education at the diocesan school of Tipperary, under Rev. Marshal Clarke, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1814. He soon distinguished himself there, and obtained a scholarship in 1816. He graduated in 1818, and applied himself to the study of medicine, receiving his degree in 1821. Dr. Apjohn settled in Dublin, and soon became noted for his talent and energy. In company with Sir Henry Marsh and others, he established the Medical and Chirurgical College in Park Street, and was appointed lecturer of chemistry. To this branch of the profession he devoted particular attention, and in 1828, he was chosen professor of chemistry in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. In 1814, he was appointed lecturer on applied chemistry to Trinity College, and in 1850, professor of that chair and also of mineralogy. He was a prominent member of the Royal Irish Academy, and was awarded the Cunningham gold medal for some of his papers read before the society. As a chemist, he ranks among the very first, and has acquired a continental

reputation. He contributed largely to the scientific journals of the day; his articles extend to a very wide range of scientific subjects, and are rated as of the first merit.

ARBOGAST, **ST.**, a learned and pious hermit missionary of Alsace, was born in Ireland about A. D. 600. He became a monk and missionary, traveled to the continent and preached the gospel along the Rhine, in France and Germany. He converted many pagans, built an oratory, according to Gaspard Bruchius within the confines of the present City of Haguenau, where he devoted himself to prayer and fasting; but often left his retreat to preach Christ crucified to the idolatrous tribes around. King Dagobert had him appointed Bishop of Strasburg in 646, which See he ruled with great zeal and success for twelve years. In his great humility he strove to imitate his Divine Master, and requested that he be interred at the place of public execution, Mount Michel, out of his desire to imitate the debasement of his Divine Model. There, afterwards, a great monastery was built, and called after him, and around it grew the present city, and its great church. He composed a book of homilies, and commentaries on the epistles of St. Paul.

ARMSTRONG, **GLEN. JAMES**, a patriot of the Revolution, was born of Irish parentage about 1740, and distinguished himself at an early age, in the Indian wars on the borders of Pennsylvania. He early advocated resistance to British Tyranny, and commanded a regiment at the breaking out of the war. In 1776 he was made a Brigadier General, and distinguished himself at Fort Moultry, and at Germantown. In 1777, he resigned his commission on account of dissatisfaction as to his rank and promotion. Subsequently he was elected to Congress, and held other positions of honor and trust. He died at Carlisle, Penn., March 14, 1795.

ARMSTRONG, **JOHN**, a patriot of the Revolution, and brother of the foregoing, was born in Carlisle, Penn., Nov. 25, 1745. He entered the ranks of the patriots at the breaking out of the war, and served with bravery and distinction. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1778 to '87,

and was the author of the celebrated Newburgh letters, setting forth the grievances of the army officers, about the close of the war. He was Adjutant Gen. and Secretary of State of Pennsylvania and commanded the State forces during the Wyoming troubles. He was U. S. senator from 1800 to 1804, when he resigned, and accepted the French Embassy, and was also commissioner plenipotentiary to Spain. At the breaking out of the war of 1812, he was appointed a Brigadier General and in 1818, Secretary of War. He was blamed for the exposed condition of Washington, which led to its capture and burning, and in consequence resigned. He appeared no more in public life, but resided mostly at Red Hook, N. Y., where he died, April 1st, 1848. He published a brief history of the war of 1812.

ARCHIBALD, HON. CYRIL, a prominent Irish Canadian politician and statesman, who has succeeded by his native energy and talents, in acquiring a commanding position in the affairs of the Dominion. He now represents Stormont in the Parliament of his country, and exerts great influence and power.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM, a talented Canadian engineer and artist, was born in Dublin in 1822, and studied engineering under Woodhouse. He emigrated to Canada, and was engaged in many important public works. He had the honor of first introducing photography into Western Canada. His sketches of Lake Superior scenery are highly valued in Europe and exhibit considerable power and skill.

ARTHUR, CHESTER A., 19th president of the United States, an American statesman and politician of ability, was born in Fairfield, Vermont, Oct. 5, 1829, and was the son of Irish parents. His father was a Baptist minister, who emigrated when a young man from County Antrim, Ireland, and was the author of a work on "Family Names." Chester was educated at Union College, N. Y., where he graduated high in his class, in 1849. His father's means being limited, our subject had to aid himself by teaching while in college, and for two years afterwards, being for a time principal of an academy in Vermont.

Having determined to adopt the law as a profession, he in the meantime pursued his studies, and having by close economy saved a few hundred dollars, he went to N. Y., and entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver. After being admitted to the bar, he formed a partnership with Henry D. Gardner, a young man like himself. They first made a tour west for the purpose of settling in some promising town, but finding nothing so attractive as N. Y. city, they returned and went to work in earnest and soon acquired a fair share of practice. Mr. Arthur, about this time, married the daughter of Lieut. Herndon, of the U. S. Navy. In 1852 Mr. Arthur was associated with Wm. M. Evarts in the great Lemmons slave case. One Jonathan Lemmons, of Virginia, on his way to Texas, with eight slaves, attempted to take them by the way of N. Y., and was there with them awaiting transportation, when they were released under a writ of habeas corpus; the Court holding that they could not be held in servitude in N. Y. nor returned to it in the south under the Fugitive Slave law. It was carried to the Supreme Court of the U. S. Chas. O'Connor appeared in behalf of the State of Virginia, who took up the case, and the decision was there confirmed. Mr. Arthur also took up the case of Lizzie Jennings, a colored girl, who had been ejected from a street car in N. Y. City, after paying her fare. Here covered \$500 damages, and thus put an end to distinctions of this kind in public vehicles. These professional victories brought him into public notice, and gave him popularity and influence with the Republican party, then just struggling into power. Mr. Arthur had entered politics as a Henry Clay Whig, but he was a prominent delegate to the Saratogo convention, which founded the Republican party in the State of N. Y. It may be easily conceived, that with such a prior record, he was prompt in coming to the support of the government on the breaking out of the Rebellion. He already was connected with the State Militia, and was Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade. At the breaking out of the war Gen. Arthur was chief engineer on Gov. Morgan's staff, and afterwards Inspector General, and then Quarter-master General of the military forces of the state, which position he held till the close of Gov. Morgan's

term, 1868. He discharged the various duties of his office, in equipping, supplying and forwarding the great quota of N. Y. troops to the seat of war with marked ability and success, and such was his care, in making close supervision over contracts, that all his accounts were allowed at Washington without any deduction, although it were otherwise as a general rule. And although he made immense contracts, which a slight percentage on as a bonus, so often freely given by contractors for the granting of the contract, would have made him independently rich, yet so conscientiously was his duties performed, that not one cent stuck to his hands, and presents sent or offered were rejected or returned. In 1866 he resumed his law practice, and soon acquired a lucrative business in collecting claims against the government. He also took an active interest in forwarding and suggesting important measures and was for a time counsel for the Board of Tax Commissions. In 1871 he was appointed by Pres. Grant, Collector of Customs in N. Y., and was re-appointed in 1875. When in 1877 President Hayes promulgated his buncombe order forbidding persons in the civil service from taking an active part in political management. Mr. Arthur as Chairman of the N. Y. City Republican Central committee, paid no attention to the order, and he was consequently suspended from office July 1878. An attempt had previously been made to supersede him, but the nominee of the President was not confirmed. Two special committees examined his official record, but could find no ground for censure, and both the President and Secretary of the Treasury in connection with his suspension admitted the purity of his official acts, and a petition for his re-instatement signed by the most eminent men, of all classes, in N. Y. City, was suppressed by himself. He also showed by the records of his official acts that the spirit of the civil service reform was acted upon under him in a manner not elsewhere practiced. On retiring from office, he again resumed the practice of the law, and also took an active part in the politics of his state; supporting Mr. Cornell for Governor, and also favoring Gen. Grant for the Republican nomination to succeed Hayes in 1880, and worked with Senator Conkling for that result. On

the defeat of Grant, and the nomination of Garfield, Arthur was immediately nominated as a peace offering to the defeated wing of the party. He took an active part in the canvass that followed acting as chairman of the N. Y. Rep. Cent. Committee. He took his place as President of the Senate, at the session commencing the 4th of March, 1881, and filled the position with dignity and fairness, taking no direct part in the controversy between Pres. Garfield, and Senator Conkling, as to the senatorial right of appointments to federal offices in the states. He however took an active interest in trying to secure the return of Conkling, after his resignation, and went to Albany for that purpose. It was after this struggle that the infamous lunatic Guiteau assassinated the President. Arthur must have felt keenly the unfortunate position he was placed in, but he acted with great dignity and consideration during the long struggle which ended with the death of Pres. Garfield. He was in N. Y. City at his own house at the time, and was telegraphed to by the Cabinet to repair to Long Branch as soon as possible. On the advice of a friend he took the oath of office at his own house the same night. It was administered by Judge Brady, (another Irish American,) a Judge of the Supreme Court of N. Y., Sept. 20th, 1881. He repaired to Long Branch the same day, and accompanied the body of Garfield to Washington, when he again took the oath of office from the Chief Justice of the U. S., Sept. 22, and delivered a brief address. President Arthur's administration has not thus far been marked by any very memorable events. The break in the party, which led indirectly to the death of Garfield by the hands of a crazy politician, is not yet healed, and seems now to threaten the discomfiture of that party in the coming presidential contest. President Arthur has thus far performed the duties of his great office in an independent and praiseworthy manner, and with general acceptance to the American people.

ARTHUR, TIMOTHY SHAY, a talented Irish American writer of fiction, was born in 1809, and is the author of many popular works of fiction which display much power and ability.

ARTHUR REV. WILLIAM, a noted

Irish Methodist Clergyman, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1819. He received a thorough classical training, and made a specialty of Italian literature. After entering the ministry, he went to India, where after three years labor and being threatened with blindness, he returned. In 1867 he was chosen principal of the Wesley College, Belfast, Ireland. In 1870, he was sent to England, and was honorable Secretary of the Missionary Society of that church. He is the author of several works.

ASICUS, SAINT, a disciple of St. Patrick, and first Bishop of Elphin. He appears to have been an artist, and skilled in working in gold. He early became a convert, and followed Patrick for sometime, increasing in grace and fervor. He possessed an extraordinary spirit of self-denial, and lived much like the first hermits, fasting and praying; living on berries and herbs, and performing extraordinary fasts. He had a cell in the mountains of Slive League, Donegal, where he often retired for penance and prayer, and while there was directed by a heavenly messenger to join Patrick. He accompanied his master into Connaught, and assisted him in the work of conversion. Here St. Patrick founded the church of Elphin and placed over it Asicus as its Bishop. Asicus died about 470 at Rathcource in Tirconnell.

ATKINSON, JOHN, an able and eloquent American lawyer and advocate, second to none which the bar of Michigan has as yet produced, was born in Upper Canada, of Irish parents, May 24, 1841. He received his education partly at home, from his father, who was a surveyor, and partly at the Public Schools of Port Huron, Michigan, whither the family removed from Canada. His father dying when our subject was quite young, he was necessitated with his elder brothers to help and support the family. At the age of fifteen he entered the law office of Judge Mitchell of Port Huron, and five years afterwards the Law Department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated after one session, being then in his twenty-first year. He immediately returned to Port Huron and formed a law partnership with his late employer Judge Mitchell. The Rebellion at this

time was at its height, and at every hamlet was heard the martial drum calling to the defense of the Union. The charms of professional life, strong though they were, failed to tie him to the security of "Home Guard" and lip defense, when the integrity of the Union needed strong arms and brave hearts in the field. Out of this Irish family four sons volunteered for the defense of their adopted country, one of whom found a southern grave. Our subject started for the 'front' in August, 1862, as a captain in the 22nd Michigan Infantry, and soon distinguished himself by his bravery and soldierly conduct in the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1864 he rose to be Major of his regiment, and was called home to raise and organize the 80th Regiment of Michigan Infantry. When about seven companies were full, the urgency for men was so pressing that the authorities ordered forward all enlisted men, and those companies were divided up, and consolidated with the 3rd and 4th Michigan Regiments then in the field, and which had been reduced by death and sickness to less than half their numbers. Col. Atkinson was assigned as Lieut. Col. of the 3rd Reg't and served gallantly at the head of that regiment in the campaigns in Tennessee, until the close of the war. After the war his regiment was stationed in Texas, and he was Judge Advocate attached to the staff of Gen. Custer. In 1866 he was mustered out of the service, and about this time gave a practical example of how the union of the sections ought to be cemented, by bringing home with him a southern wife. He returned to his old home, Port Huron, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession, and was also for a while collector of customs under Pres. Johnson. In his profession he soon acquired an enviable reputation and secured a large and constantly increasing practice in the courts of Northern Michigan. In 1870 he removed to Detroit, opened an office, and was shortly afterwards the Democratic candidate for Attorney General of the State. There he formed a law partnership with Gen. L. S. Trowbridge and was fast acquiring a leading practice in this metropolis of the State, when he for a time abandoned law, for journalism. He became principal owner and editor of the Detroit Daily Union. Although the paper was conduct-

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ed with an unusual amount of vim, power and vigor, it did not prove a financial success, and Col. Atkinson retired from the venture, not only bankrupt in purse, but heavily involved, besides creating not a few venomous enemies, by his caustic and aggressive style of journalism. He then returned to his first love with renewed energy, and quickly built up a reputation as a lawyer and advocate second to none at the Michigan Bar; and more admirable still, he wiped away to the last dollar, the heavy liabilities which his journalistic venture left upon him; although he might have cancelled them, without dishonor, by the provisions of the Bankrupt Act. As a lawyer, Col. Atkinson is equally well armed in every branch of his profession, but it is more especially in the trial of a case, that he stands pre-eminent, and may well rank among the very first of this or any other country; cool, watchful, quick to detect a flaw in law or fact, dexterous to the last degree and full of resources in an emergency, with an admirable clearness of statement, added to a singularly close analysis of all questions at issue, he could not try a case in any court, for the first time, without attracting the attention and winning the admiration of his professional brethren, by his wonderful combination of all the essential qualities which go to make a great and successful lawyer. As an advocate he is not less strong, for he crowns all those other qualities with an eloquence at once simple, earnest, impressive and pathetic, backed by an admirable command of choice and forcible language, and armed too, like so many of his race, with a never failing supply of keen, sarcastic, penetrating wit, when the occasion calls for it. He has well earned the high position he holds at the Bar of Michigan, not more on account of his genius, than his indefatigable industry, and uniform modesty and fairness in all his relations with his professional brethren. In 1888 he formed a law partnership with his countryman Judge Marston, and his law practice is the most extensive of any in Michigan. O'BRIEN J. ATKINSON, his brother, is also an able lawyer, and ranks with the first of Northern Michigan. He was a prominent candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1888. He has a commanding practice in the upper portions of that

State and resides at Port Huron. He is older than the Colonel.

AYLMER, GEN. LORD MATTHEW, a brave and able British soldier, and Gov. Gen. of Canada, was born at Balrath, County of Meath, Ireland, May 24, 1775, and succeeded to the family titles in 1785. He entered the army as ensign in '87, and first served in the West Indies; and on his return there after leave of absence on account of sickness, he distinguished himself at the storming of Fort l'Acule, Port Au Prince, and other affairs. In 1791 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and in '94 to a captaincy. In 1797, he was on Gen. Leland's staff, and in '98 was taken prisoner with a company of grenadiers. In 1799 he took part in the attack at the Helder and on the British lines. He next served with Gen. Lord Somerset, and in 1800 was made a major in the 85th. In 1805 he served under Lord Cathcart in Hanover and afterwards was at the siege of Copenhagen. In 1809 he was Assist. Adj. Gen. under Gen. Serbrooke in Portugal and in 1812 Dep. Adj. Gen. to the Army of the Peninsula. In June 1813 he was made Maj. Gen. and served under Wellington; was present at the passage of the Dun and the battles of Talavera, Buosco, Fuentes d' Onor and Vittoria and the actions near Bayonne and was decorated with the order of the Bath and made Lt. Gen. In 1828 he was appointed Gov. Gen. of Canada, which position he held for five years, and was very popular. He died in London, Feb. 23, 1850.

BABINGTON, WILLIAM, an eminent Physician and Scientist, was born in Ireland, in 1757. After completing his education and receiving his medical degree, he settled in England, where he soon became noted as one of the ablest scientists of his day. He was the principal promotor and founder of the Geological Society of London, and its first president. He died in 1833.

BAGLEY, COL. JAMES, a prominent Democratic politician of N. Y. City, and Col. of the celebrated 69th Regiment of New York Volunteers, which so distinguished itself in the Rebellion from 1862 to 1865. He was born in Ireland in 1822 and emigrated to America when comparatively young

and settled in N. Y. City where he became noted for sterling qualities. He behaved gallantly during the war and made an honorable record. He died Dec. 21, 1878.

BALDWIN, COL., a brave and cultivated soldier in the service of Britain, and a man "sans peur et sans reproche," was born at Clohina, County Cork, and was a first cousin of Daniel O'Connell, and a nephew of Gen. Count O'Connell of France. He first entered the navy at the age of fourteen, but had to retire on account of health, and then entered the army. He served with honor and distinction on the Peninsular, and took part in the battles of Talavera, Biraco, Fuentes, D'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Neiva, Nevelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, during which he was several times wounded, and twice thrown from scaling ladders while leading storming parties. He afterwards served in the West Indies, but at length resigned on half pay on account of inactivity. He then raised a regiment at Cork, and entered the service of the Emperor of Brazil. He however soon became disgusted with the mismanagement which characterized things, as well as the ill-treatment to which the men were subjected. The government ordering the regiment to the interior as settlers, Baldwin resisted, and demanded that they be discharged and sent home, if not treated as soldiers, which result he obtained. In 1828 he came to Canada and settled in the Gore of Toronto. In the troubles of '37 he raised a regiment for the defense of the frontier. He was for many years a magistrate but always refused fees for his services. Like Cincinnatus, he tilled the soil for his bread. He died at Toronto, Dec. 14, 1861. He was a distant relative of Hon. Robert Baldwin, the Canadian statesman, whose policy he supported.

BALDWIN, HON. ROBERT, one of the ablest of Canadian statesmen, was the son of Dr. Baldwin, a native of Cork, and Miss Willcox, his wife, also from the same old city, and was born in York, (Toronto,) 12th May, 1804. He received his education from his father, with whom he also studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, and afterwards with his cousin, R. B. Sullivan, formed a law partnership with his father, and the same year was elect-

ed to Parliament. He early advocated a responsible government, and being defeated after the dissolution of Parliament on the death of Geo. IV., he did not seek office again until the Union. His rational manly position, on this important question of government was denounced by the fawners on power and authority, as revolutionary, and Baldwin did not sit in parliament for some time; but he did not cease advocating reform. In 1835 Baldwin visited Europe, and while in England he sought an interview with the Minister of the Colonies, Lord Glenley, for the purpose of laying before the general government the position of affairs in Canada, the wants and aspirations of the people, and the necessity of meeting them on a rational and Constitutional basis. With that peculiar arrogance with which the English government ever treats the representatives of manly independence among its subjects, who may question the justness of its policy, he was refused an interview, but he came to be heard, and standing on the "ramparts" of the boasted British Constitution, he informed the government, that the Canadian people locally nurtured in self government would not accept or submit to sham freedom in their general government, but would have only the solid fruits of the British Constitution which guaranteed a government subject to the will of the people. On the advent of Sir Francis Head, Baldwin was urgently solicited by him to accept a place in the Executive Council. Baldwin expressed his willingness, if a policy of responsible government was adopted, but Head, while declining to initiate such, still desired that he should enter the government, and said that he would at least have a better chance to work out his policy. Baldwin at length agreed, on condition that some of his friends holding the same views were also given a place, which was acceded to. Gov. Head however pursued the old policy of appointing to responsible positions and ordering important acts without consulting his council, who were held responsible for the same, or at least were supposed to be, by the people. Baldwin infused into his associates, old and new, a just conception of their position, and its rights, and the result was that the council, as a body, remonstrated in unmistakable terms against a system in which the sworn counselors of govern-

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ment were not consulted as to its intentions or designs. The result was a break, in which the council resigned. Mr. Baldwin while taking a prominent part in moulding the policy and acts of the people, did not again hold office until after the Act of the Union received the royal assent, and responsible government was apparently conceded. In 1841 we find him a member of the government of Lord Sydenham, (Thompson,) as Solicitor General; R. B. Sullivan and Dom. Daly, also being members. The election at this time was a very stormy one. Lower Canada was dissatisfied, and so were the Tories, and things generally were confounded and uncertain. Baldwin again resigned having lost confidence in the sincerity of the reform policy of the government. This act brought a storm of abuse from the toadies of the government, who always imagine that the powers that be can do no wrong. Baldwin ably defended himself and received the support of the House and the country. Sydenham the Gov. Gen., died in 1841, and was succeeded by Sir Chas. Bagot. Parties became somewhat mixed during this time, but Baldwin remained the firm and unflinched advocate of responsible government, and also of the rights of the Lower Province to a just and equitable share of the power and patronage of Government; and his straight forward, mainly, "independent course, secured to him the confidence and support of a large majority of the people of both Provinces. Baldwin at length triumphed, and he was called by the new Gov. Gen. to form a government, which he did in conjunction with Lafontaine. In 1843 Bagot died in Canada and was succeeded by Sir C. Metcalf, who struggled during his term of office to curb or crush the just aspirations of the Canadian people to a government in accordance with the views of the majority. As might be supposed, a break soon occurred between the new Gov. Gen. and the Baldwin Ministry. Baldwin, who was a liberal, enlightened and able statesman, and who was attached to constitutional liberty, with the uncompromising devotion of a true patriot, would accept nothing but the real article. The violation of those principles by the representatives of the crown, by acts, not words, brought matters to an issue, and Baldwin and nearly all his associates resigned, and the political

horizon of Canada was covered with angry contending clouds. For nine months the Gov. Gen. was unable to form a ministry. No reformers could consistently accept a place, and without them no ministry could carry a measure. At length however a "piebald" ministry, as Baldwin termed it, was formed, Parliament was dissolved, and after a most exciting struggle in which it was claimed by the reformers that the returns had been tampered with by the government officer, a majority of two was secured for the new combination. It existed during a session without strength or character, and quickly earned the contempt of those who were induced to give it existence. Metcalf, at length disheartened by his unpleasant surroundings, difficulties and disease, resigned in the winter of 1845, and Lord Cathcart acted as administrator. He was succeeded by Lord Elgin, who arrived in Canada in 1847, and found a ministry without any assurance of support. He tried to strengthen it by courting the Lower Canadians, but they remained faithful to their true friend, Baldwin, and Parliament was dissolved. The Baldwin party swept the country, and the principles of responsible government, advocated so ably and persistently by Baldwin, and supported almost alone by Irish leaders, was at length triumphantly and permanently established. An act to make good the losses caused by the Rebellion of '37-8, in Lower Canada, now caused a howl of vituperation from the ultra loyal Tories, who sought rather to oppress the French than do them justice. Lord Elgin however, supported by the Baldwin ministry and party, carried the measure, but the consequence was that the Parliament House in Montreal was sacked and burned, and the Gov. Gen. mobbed by bigots. Baldwin successfully and ably conducted the country through its most stormy period, maintaining a consistent position on responsible government and British connection, as opposed to Tories, Independents and Annexationists. In 1851 however a resolution by the opposition to abolish the Court of Chancery having been supported by a majority of the Upper Canadian members, Baldwin, who believed in a "double majority—that is a majority from each of the Canadas—resigned—although the rest of the ministry did not, at that time. He did not again enter

public life, but his able and disinterested efforts in behalf of his country are still producing their beneficial effects, and he is better entitled than any Canadian, past or present, to the lasting gratitude of his country. He died in 1850 universally lamented.

BALDWIN, DR. WM. WARREN, an able Canadian statesman, was born at Knockmore, near Cork, Ireland, whence he emigrated with his father, Robert Baldwin, to Canada, in 1799. Our subject had already commenced the practice of his profession in his native land, but the state of the country after the rebellion of '98 made liberty so insecure to any lover of his country who was prominent by his talents or influence, that the Baldwins preferred to cast their fortunes in the free wilds of Canada, rather than exist at the whim of the tyrant in the dear old land of their fathers. The father at first settled on a farm with his family, but after some years removed to (York) Toronto, where he remained till his death in 1816. Our subject settled himself in Toronto almost from the first, and commenced the practice of his profession. He also took up the study of the law, and soon built up a dual practice. In 1803 he married Miss Willcocks, an Irish girl from Cork, whose father had been Mayor of that city prior to his coming to Canada. Dr. Baldwin gradually rose to prominence by his ability broad and liberal views, and the energy and decision of his character. He became prominent in Parliament, and early drew the attention of the people to the anomalous condition of things, and agitated a constitutional basis and responsible government. He took a prominent part in the political movements which led to, and shaped the present condition of Canada, and he left behind him a representative of rational government, abler and more powerful still, in his son, Hon. Rob't Baldwin. The Dr. died in Toronto in 1844.

BALFE, MICHAEL WILLIAM, one of the ablest and most popular of lyrical dramatists, was born in Dublin, Ireland, 1808. He early developed extraordinary musical talents; and at the age of seven years, he appeared in public, and played one of Viotti's concertos for the violin, with great skill and applause. At the age of nine he wrote

the ballad entitled "The Lover's Mistake," which achieved great popularity, through the singing of Madame Vestris, and at sixteen he became conductor of the orchestra in Drury Lane Theatre, London. He is the author of the celebrated English opera entitled "The Bohemian Girl," perhaps the sweetest and most popular of any yet written for the English stage, and which will probably never lose its hold on the admirers of this popular branch of the drama. He is also author of many other works of great merit. He died in 1870.

BANIM, JOHN, a talented Irish novelist and dramatist, was born in Kilkenny, April 8, 1798, and early developed literary tastes. He first went to Dublin to seek employment for his pen and was befriended by Shiel. In his 21st year he produced the famous tragedy of Damon and Pythias, which was played at Covent Garden by Macready and Kemble with brilliant success and established the reputation of the author. In 1825 in union with his brother Michael, he produced "Tales by the O'Hara Family," which was followed by "The Bit of Writen," "Boyne Water," "The Denounced," "The Nolans," "The Smugglers," and other popular tales, all illustrative of life, methods and laws, as seen and realized in Ireland. Banim, however, did not secure from his writing the remuneration his talents deserved, and depressed by misfortune and want he died Aug. 1, 1842, in the prime of life.

BANIM, MICH'L, elder brother of the foregoing, was born in Kilkenny, Aug., 1796, and was a writer of talent. Besides the works he assisted his brother in, he is the author of "The Croppy," "Father Connell," "Crohoore of Billhook," "The Ghost-hunter," "The Mayor of Wind Gap," and many other tales. As a writer he was less pleasing and dramatic than his brother, but possessed an easy and natural style, with no disposition to exaggerate.

BARKER, ROBERT, inventor of the panorama, was born in Kells, Ireland, about 1740, and was a miniature and portrait painter of merit. It was while practicing his art in Edinburgh, about 1785, that he conceived the idea of representing landscape and scenery by means of a moving picture. The idea was

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treated as chimerical by his cotemporaries, but he persevered, and ultimately accomplished what may be considered as the triumph of pictorial illusion. In 1787 his first work was exhibited, and his exhibitions soon became very popular. He died in 1806, after having realized a considerable fortune.

BARNEY, JOSHUA, COMMODORE, a distinguished naval commander in the service of the United States, of Irish descent, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1759. He was bred to the sea from childhood, and although only a mere boy at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he offered his services to his country. He received the appointment of Master's mate in the sloop of war *Hornet*, and distinguished himself through the war by his valor and enterprise. Desirous of active service, he entered the French navy in 1795 with the rank of captain, but dissatisfied with its inactivity, he resigned his command in 1800, and returned to America. At the breaking out of hostilities in 1812, he promptly offered his services again to his country, and was appointed to the command of the flotilla in defense of the Chesapeake. In this important position he displayed his usual activity, and successfully maintained the superiority of American seamanship and valor. In July, 1814 he was severely wounded while aiding in the land engagement near Blandensburg. In July, 1815 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Europe. He died at Pittsburg in 1818.

BARNEWELL, ALEX., a distinguished Irish cavalry officer, who went to France with Mountcashel's Brigade in 1691, and served with distinction in the reduction of Savoy, in the regiment of Clare. He participated in many important actions and earned a proud reputation in the French army, for dash and skill.

BARNEWELL, ROBERT, Baron Trimlestown in the county of Meath, a physician and scholar of eminence, was born in County Meath about 1700. After his preliminary studies he went to the continent to complete his education. He afterwards took up the study of medicine and pursued it with great success. He remained for many years in France in the study and practice of his profession, and acquired high standing.

On his return to his estates in Ireland he gave his services free to all who desired them. He died about 1785.

BARNWELL, SIR JOHN, a distinguished Irish lawyer, was born in County Meath, about 1640, adopted the profession of law, and rose to eminence. He was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1688, and died about 1700.

BARNWELL, SIR PATRICK, an able and learned lawyer of Dublin, was born in Ireland about 1500. After completing his education he adopted the law as a profession and soon rose to eminence, was made solicitor general, and in 1550 Master of the Rolls. He died in 1552.

BARRE, ISAAC, GEN., a gallant British soldier and an able, fearless and patriotic statesman and a friend of struggling America, was born in Dublin in 1726. He received his education in the university of that city, and studied law at the Middle Temple in London, but did not practice. He entered the army, and was soon after ordered to Canada, and was in Wolfe's command. His talents and abilities soon attracted the attention of that General, and he became his friend, and was by him promoted to the ranks of Lieut. Colonel. He took part in the storming of Quebec and was severely wounded, but was with Wolfe when he died. After the surrender of Montreal, he was appointed bearer of dispatches from Gen. Amherst to Lord Chatham. In 1761 he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Chipping Wycomb under the patronage of the Earl of Shelburne and signalized his advent into the House by a personal attack on the Earl of Chatham then in opposition, which was as bold as it was unexpected. His regiment was disbanded in 1768, and he received the appointment of Adjutant General of the Forces and Governor of Stirling Castle, but at the end of the same year he was removed from his appointments, having had the independence to vote against ministerial measures which did not receive his assent. In 1765 he opposed the American stamp act and made a powerful and eloquent appeal to the House in defense of the colonies. In 1766 under the second administration of Chatham, Col. Barre was appointed one of the Vice Treasurers to Ireland.

and a member of the Privy Council. On discussing the question of reporting Parliamentary debates Barre with his usual independence opposed the ministry, denounced in the sharpest terms the corruptions then existing and held up the corrupt members to the scorn of honest men. He then left the House and called upon all honest men who loved country and purity more than party to follow him. Throughout the administration of Lord North, Barre continued the warm friend and advocate of the colonies, and brought on himself a kind of odium by his bold sentiments and expressions of admiration at their heroic stand. On the fall of the North ministry, Lord Shelburne became Secretary of State for foreign affairs and Barre became Treasurer of the Navy, and on Shelburne becoming premier he was advanced to the post of Paymaster of the Forces. He retired in 1738 receiving for his services a pension of £3,200 per annum. He remained in Parliament till 1790, a terror to corruptionists, when loss of sight, the result of a wound received at Quebec, compelled him to retire. The letters of Junius have been imputed to him, but whether he wrote them or not, certainly the House of Parliament never held a more incorruptible patriot, or a more successful exposé and scathing denunciator of jobbery and corruption, than this fearless friend of the then struggling colonies of America.

BARON, ROLAND, an Irish divine, was of the noble family of the Fitzgeralds of Kilkenny, and was archbishop of Cashel, which he ruled with great wisdom and prudence, in troublesome times. He died in the first year of Elizabeth's reign, and before her exterminating policy had commenced in Ireland, 1561.

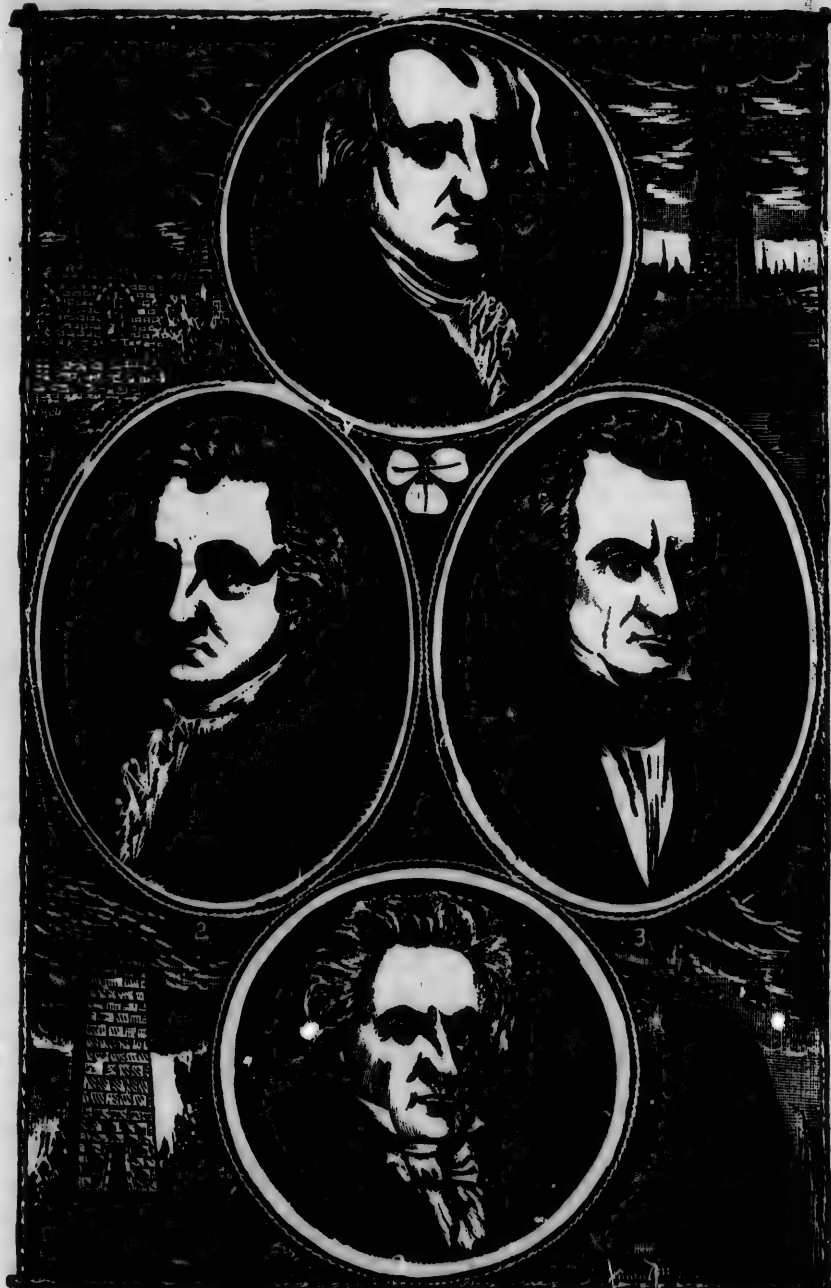
BARRET, GEORGE, an eminent landscape painter, was born in Dublin, about 1728, and by his own unaided exertions early acquired a reputation as an artist of merit. He gained prizes from both the Dublin and London societies of art. British art and artists owe him a debt of gratitude, for it was chiefly through his exertions, pluck and perseverance that the Royal Academy was established. He died in the year 1784. It is thus, as in innumerable cases, that England owes to the

genius of the Irish Celt, works that redound to her glory and fame.

BARROT, ODILLION, a celebrated French lawyer and statesman, was of Irish descent, born at Villefort in 1791. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1830, and was one of the three commissioners appointed by the provisional government to accompany Charles X to Cherbourg, on his embarkation for England. When Louis Philippe called upon Thiers to form a new ministry, Barrot, was appointed its president. He was also prominent among the statesmen of republican tendencies, at the fall of Louis Philippe; and was for a time a minister, under the presidency of Louis Napoleon. He remained in office till 1851 when he retired from public life. He died in the year 1878.

BARRETT, COMMODORE, a distinguished American naval officer, was the son of Irish parents, and was born in New Orleans about 1828. He enlisted in the navy when only thirteen, served in various parts of the world and so distinguished himself by his intelligence and good conduct that he was ordered to the naval academy at the age of eighteen where he graduated August, 1846. He was first assigned to duty on the gulf squadron, and was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz being stationed on the blockading ship John Adams. He had command of the ambulance corps operating with the naval battery which was mounted for service in the field on the advance to the city of Mexico, and participated in the battle of Alvarado. In 1848 he was sent to the African coast in command of the Jamestown, and in 1854 was flag lieutenant to Commodore Buess. In 1861 he was appointed instructor in gunnery and he organized the school ship Savannah. In 1863 he was court martialed for disloyalty, but was honorably acquitted, and commended for his patriotic services. He commanded the Massasoit in 1863, and in 1864 the iron clad Catskill with which he captured the Deer, the only prize captured by a monitor. He was in the first expedition that ascended the Yang-tse-kiang as far as Hankow. His was the first naval ship to test the jetties at the south pass, mouth of the Mississippi. He died March, 1890.

PLATE NO. 2.



1 JAMES MADISON.
2 JAMES MONROE.

3 JAMES K. POLK.
4 JAMES BUCHANAN.

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BARRETT, LAWRENCE P., one of the most accomplished and scholarly of actors, was born at Paterson N. J., April 4, 1837, of Irish parents. The family removed to Detroit when Lawrence was about twelve years old, at which time he was a bright, manly, intelligent boy, who had received, however, but little school training. His father, who was a well-informed tradesman (tailor and cutter) of good address, was entirely without book education, a fact which he very singularly took pride in, as if to show how intelligent a man might be without it, and in his case it certainly demonstrated a peculiar capacity. Lawrence was early sent out to make a living, and engaged in light callings, among them cash boy in a large dry goods house. It is said that an exhibition of his dramatic powers cost him his place, for he was caught by one of his employers mimicing his imperious ways and immediately decapitated. He was next engaged for a very brief time in the printing business, on the Daily Times, which was owned by "Ed.," afterwards Col. Sherlock, who fell gallantly fighting at the head of the 5th Regt. Mich. Vol. in the Great Rebellion. Sherlock was also at this time proprietor of the Metropolitan Theater, and our subject, who had a strong penchant for the stage, had now a chance to indulge it. Even at this time, although only about 14 years old, he seemed to have had fine conceptions of dramatic characters, especially Shakespeare, as the writer remembers from hearing him "Spout." He soon transferred his duties from the printing office to the stage, first as an assistant to the scenic artist, and from that to taking minor parts, although it is said that his first effort in a speaking part proved a failure from stage fright. Be that as it may he soon conquered it, and his first local success was gained when he was about sixteen. It happened that Caroline Richings, who was then on the stage starring with her father and very popular for a young actress by her dramatic as well as vocal powers, was playing an engagement at the Metropolitan. Her father, who always supported her and played the lover in the society plays which they gave, was unwell, and contrary to his usual custom on such occasions, let young Barrett, probably on account of his youth and his gentlemanly bearing more than for

ability he had as yet shown, take his place as Claude in the Lady of Lyons. Barrett proved equal to the emergency and carried the house by storm, sharing the honors with his charming and talented associate. From this time forward he became a leading support to the traveling stars, and played Romeo to the Juliet of Julia Dean, then perhaps the most popular of the American actresses. In 1856 or 7 he went east to seek employment and study his profession in company with an elder brother, Joseph, who also had a penchant for the stage. He secured an engagement in Burten's Theater and played acceptably as a leading support in every branch of the drama. After some time he paid a visit to the scenes of his first dramatic effort, and with his brother Joseph secured a hall and announced a dramatic reading. The result was that scarcely a dozen came, and Barrett, disgusted and hurt, shook the dust of Detroit from his feet and for many years afterwards gave the city a wide berth. He then returned to the East and secured an engagement in the Howard Athenæum, Boston, where he became popular as a leading support, and during all these years he was an ardent and indefatigable student. It seems unfortunate, however, that Barrett so early in life became acquainted with the stage, and in acquiring a passion for the drama imbibed with it false methods and that stiff and stagey declamation which may be tolerated when overshadowed by the most intense dramatic power as in Forrest, but never otherwise, and even then greatly offends true taste. This style was the rage when Barrett first saw the stage, and it left its baleful results on the ardent and impenetrable imagination of the charmed boy, that time, study, intense and honest endeavor seems never to have fully eradicated. Barrett was fortunate at this early stage of his career in having been united to a very estimable and cultivated lady of Boston, who is said to have contributed largely in sustaining and encouraging his high aspirations. He seems to have achieved his first marked success in the South and we find him very popular and highly rated in New Orleans and other southern cities before he gained his spurs as a star in the East. The war of the Rebellion saw him in the army as a captain in the 28th Mass. Vol. and

he is said to have acquitted himself with credit in many desperate battles. After the war he tried his fortunes in California, and in conjunction with John McCullough he made a brilliant and successful tour of the state, playing to crowded houses, and everywhere received with unbounded applause. In 1869 he visited England, and appeared in Liverpool, but did not "draw" and cancelling his engagement returned to New York. About this time there happened to be a number of distinguished actors in New York City, including Booth, Barrett, Davenport, Lester Wallack and Montgomery, when a kind of Shakespearian carnival was given for about a week. The house was crowded from pit to dome and perhaps never was Shakespeare played by a galaxy of such brilliant stars. On the opening night, Barrett was by no means among the first hailed with loud demonstration of applause, but before the week was out he had succeeded in establishing himself, in the judgment of all, as second only to their idol and was greeted by the most universal applause. The New York critics, who had been slow heretofore in according to him great eminence in the profession, now admitted his magnificent powers, and freely allowed that in the rendition of some of Shakespeare's greatest creations he was equalled by few and excelled by none. From this time forward Barrett's position as a great tragic actor was conceded and he has pursued a brilliant and successful career, gaining in popularity and power down to the present time. In conjunction with Booth he gave a brilliant and successful Shakespearian season in New York, alternating with him in all the great characters, and sharing with him equal praise and admiration. In the great Dramatic Festival in Cincinnati, in 1888, he appeared with his old California associate, McCullough, and shared with him the honors of the occasion. Barrett is an indefatigable and intensely earnest student, and what he is, he made himself by persistent and unceasing labor. He is not aided by so magnificent a physique as McCullough nor gifted, perhaps, naturally with so great dramatic talent, nor like him was he saved 'till his mind was somewhat mature from seductive but false and perverse stage methods and declamation, yet he has overcome all obstacles, and while competing with

his great rival in interpreting all the great creations of Shakespeare, he is held by many to be his superior in at least one. Besides he has earned a reputation for scholarly parts, and has been a valued contributor to the dramatic literature of the day. His life of Forrest is considered by the best critics as a model of the kind. He is still gaining in strength and naturalness and it is probable that when the vicious results of his too early stage impressions shall have entirely passed away, he will universally be accorded a place among the greatest of tragic actors.

BARRINGTON, SIR JONAH, a distinguished Irish patriot, and Legislator of 1782, and the friend and co-laborer of Grattan, and his compatriots who so bravely and successfully secured Irish independence that year. In the early part of his career he held a government position, and was rather non-committal. He became a member of the Irish Parliament and uniformly was found on the side of his country, and its entire people, Catholics as well as Protestants. It was only, and alone the blind and fatal bigotry against Catholics which characterized many of those who worked and defended Irish autonomy that gave to the English government the fatal lever which eventually overturned Irish independence. Barrington was an officer of the Volunteers and Commander of the Lawyers corps, which position he resigned, lest his sworn obedience as a soldier to a government which he too plainly saw was meditating its enslavement, would clash with his paramount duty to his country, its integrity, its independence and its autonomy. In resigning he said, "I will never abet a plan which aims to make religious feuds a pretext for political slavery. Mechanical obedience is the duty of a soldier, but unflinching integrity that of a legislator. I feel it therefore my duty to separate those functions, when the preservation of my country may be the question." He had afterwards to fly his country to save himself from the tyrant, and he settled in France where he acquired honors and distinction. He there wrote the well-known work "Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation." He died in France at a good old age, full to the end of an abiding trust in the future of his country.

BARRY, DAVID, an able and politic Lord Justice of Ireland in the time of Henry III. A. D., 1267. He was of Norman Irish extraction and by his prudence, moderation and firmness he succeeded in allaying for a time intestine wars which raged indiscriminately, amongst the Norman and Irish nobles.

BARRY, JAMES, one of the greatest of modern painters, was born in Cork, Ireland, Oct. 11th, 1741. His father was captain of a small coasting vessel, and when his boy was old enough to be of assistance, he was taken aboard to pursue for a living, the rough and dangerous paths which his father had trod before him. The boy however was a natural artist, and with a piece of chalk was continually sketching some design or figure to the great disgust of his more practical father. His sea faring duties were so disagreeable to him, that twice he ran away, and his father at length, allowed him to follow the bent of his fancy, under the care of, and at the entreaty of his mother. He at this time acquired the foundation of his literary education, was an apt and good student, but far above all was his passion for drawing, and at the age of seventeen he drew and painted very correctly, without instruction or model of any kind. About this time he received some few practical hints from an art-instructor, and by the year 1768 he had produced in oil "A Dead Christ," "Susanna and the Elders," "Daniel in the Lion's Den," original compositions, besides innumerable drawings. In 1768 he came to Dublin with his paintings, intending to try his fortune there, and as there was about to be an exhibition under the auspices of the "Society for the Improvement of Useful Arts and Manufactures," to which native artists were invited to send their pictures, he determined to take advantage of it to introduce himself to the critical public of the Capital. The subject of the picture which he exhibited was "St. Patrick Baptizing the King of Cashel." The picture attracted considerable notice, and he might be seen, a pocket-pitted hard featured little fellow, prowling among the crowd before the painting, listening to the praises and criticisms bestowed upon the work, with an eager hungry ear. One day at the exhibition a crowd was around the picture who were most flattering in

their admiration and praises, and when one of them exclaimed, "Who can the artist be?" the excited Barry said, "I am;" but they, judging by his anything but artistic appearance, made fun of him, and would not believe him. Barry was so mortified, that bursting into tears he rushed from the room. On coming to Dublin Barry brought with him a letter of introduction to Edmund Burke who was then acting as Secretary to William Gerard Hamilton. Burke was pleased with the young artist, recognized in his pictures great ability, and secured him admittance into the drawing school of the Society at which he exhibited. Burke who never suffered his interest in deserving talents of a friend to slacken, considered that a change to London would be advantageous to Barry sent him on there with his brother, Richard Burke, who was about leaving for that metropolis. This was early in 1765. After studying there a year, Sir. Joshua Reynolds advised him if possible to go to Rome, for the purpose of studying the masterpieces of art. Burke although far from wealthy placed at the disposal of his poor friend the necessary means, and fifty pounds per annum while he remained there a student. Rome was to Barry a paradise, and he revelled in the wonderful production of the great masters. His disposition was unfortunately such, that he did not probably profit as much as with his great genius and capacity he might have done, had he been otherwise constituted. He was over sensitive perhaps from poverty, proud, irritable, full of originality and the positiveness of genius, he had a contempt of all authority, and a perfect hatred of the dogmatism of schools. Added to this he had an unyielding disposition and was combative to the last degree. It is not strange, therefore, that he was continually in trouble with both professors and fellow pupils; which fact must have materially retarded and interfered with the progress of his studies. Burke who was aware of his faults took occasion to advise him with a fatherly earnestness of the folly and ruin of such a course and wrote to him thus, "Again and again, my dear Barry must I insist that we must be at peace with our species, if not for their sakes, at least very much for our own." He returned from Rome in 1770, and if not all that his abilities might have accomplished

at least greatly improved and cultivated both in literature and art. He did not in those five years paint many finished pictures, but he was not idle. He stored his mind with the beauties, and skilled his hand by innumerable sketches of the best work of the best masters. His conceptions of art were of the heroic mould, and he beheld in the chef d'oeuvres of ancient art, the living realization of his hopes and aims. He sought to kindle in an unappreciative age and people an admiration for true grandeur in art, and it was perhaps as much the irritation arising from the hopelessness of such a task, as, an over sensitive spirit, full of the pride and positiveness of genius, which led him into almost ceaseless bickerings with his contemporaries, and certainly must have interfered not only with the extent of his labors, but also with the grand possibilities of a genius, great and indefatigable as his undoubtedly was. He loved, or rather idolized art in its highest forms, and so passionately, that he looked with contempt on mere face painting as he called it. He thought little of pecuniary reward, but strove rather to place on canvass living images of grand thoughts, which might move men like ceaseless tongues of eloquence. He could use his pen, not much less skilfully than his brush, in connection with art. Among his productions in this line, are, an able treatise upon "Gothic Architecture," and an "Inquiry into Real and Imaginary obstruction to the progress of art in England," which is said to be one of the ablest essays that ever appeared in the English language on the subject of art. In this work he overturned the visionary theories of Montesquieu and Winkelman on the same subject, and triumphantly established his own. His most laborious work with the brush, was, the celebrated frescoes of the Adelphi; the assembly room of the society of arts, which consumed six years of continuous labor. The subject chosen by the artist, was "Human Improvement," which he illustrated in a series of pictures, commencing with man in a savage state. Johnson, that master Critic, who never praised except when it was due, said of this work on first beholding it, "Sir, there is a grasp of mind there which you find nowhere else," and Lord Aldborough, an art critic, wrote that "the work combined all the excellencies of

the great masters." Barry was elected professor of painting to the Royal Academy, but the unfortunate irritability of his temper, and his utter dislike for restraint, involved him in constant bickerings, which ended in his being dismissed for publishing a letter which was supposed to reflect on the integrity of the members of the Academy. Barry never married but lived for the most part of his life in poverty and almost want. Wholly devoted to his art for itself, he never sought the means of turning it to his aggrandizement. His six years labor in the Adelphi was performed without fee, he requiring only that models should be furnished him. Canova, the great sculptor, said, on beholding one of his paintings, that it was well worth the trouble and expense of coming to England. This talented but unfortunate artist died Feb., 1806, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and is buried in St. Pauls. His writings were published in two volumes quarto.

BARRY, JOHN COMMODORE, one of the most brilliant naval officers of his day, and called the Father of the American navy, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, 1745. His home looked out on the grand Atlantic, and the youthful hero early imbibed a love for the sea. At the age of fourteen he entered a merchantman which sailed between Philadelphia and British ports, and at the age of sixteen made America his home. In his twenty-fifth year he commanded the finest packet on the Atlantic, the Black Prince, owned by Mr. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and about this time made the acquaintance of Washington, who became his warm friend. He early became noted for his skill, coolness, care and courage, and on the breaking out of the revolutionary war he abandoned his bright prospects of fortune and offered his services to Congress. Congress finding it absolutely necessary to make some provision to protect her exposed ports and vessels from the enemy, purchased some merchant vessels and appointed Barry to fit them out as war vessels which he promptly did, taking command himself of the Lexington 16 guns. With this he captured the Edward, an armed tender, which harrassed the coast, and captured or drove off the enemy's smaller cruisers which infested the shore. This was the first capture of a British

war vessel by an American cruiser and was hailed with joy by the American people. He was next transferred to the command of the frigate *Effingham* then building in Philadelphia. When the British held possession of Philadelphia and the adjacent forts, the *Effingham* was one of the vessels which had to ascend the river for safety, and here she was ice bound during the winter of '76. Barry, however, could not remain idle; he served under Gen. Cadwalader in the neighborhood of Trenton as an aid de camp, and distinguished himself by his courage, coolness and tact. While here he conceived and carried out successfully a daring scheme of capturing some of the enemy's supply vessels. Manning four small row boats with resolute and daring hearts like his own, under cover of darkness, with muffled oars he started down the Delaware from Burlington and passing through the most of the enemy's vessels which filled the river, he succeeded, although two of his boats were injured during an alarm on his passage, in capturing two of the enemy's supply ships and a schooner, all loaded with provisions and stores invaluable at the time to the American forces. The two ships mounted, each six guns, and the schooner which belonged to the engineers department, mounted eight double fortified four pounders and 12 four pound howitzers, and was manned with thirty-three men besides officers. Barry had only 28 men in his little shells, but the suddenness and daring of the attack confounded the enemy and they surrendered before they knew the strength of their heroic captors. Barry was compelled to burn his prizes but not before he removed to the shore and secured all their valuable cargoes. It was about this time that Lord Howe attempted to bribe this sturdy patriot by the offer of 15,000 guineas (about \$80,000) and the command of a British ship of the line. But there was no Arnold here, and the offer was flung back with scorn, and the assurance that Britain possessed neither money or honors enough to buy him. In Sept., 1778, Capt. Barry was appointed to the command of the *Raleigh*, thirty-two guns. He sailed from Boston toward the end of the month with a convoy of a couple of merchant vessels. They were not long at sea when they came in sight of two of the enemy's frigates, the *Unicorn* of 28 guns

and the *Experiment* of 50 guns. He ordered his convoys to crowd all sail, while he engaged the attention of the enemy. After a fight of seven hours, during which he attempted to fasten and board the *Unicorn*, and being in too crippled a condition to get away, he determined to run his vessel ashore, which he succeeded in doing. His loss in killed and wounded was less than the enemy. The loss of his vessel did not prevent him from being actively engaged in the service of his country. He made several voyages to the West Indies in the interest and protection of American commerce and was made a commodore, being the first who had received that honor. In 1781 the *Frigate Alliance* was placed under his command, in which he took Col. Laurens with important dispatches to France. On her return she captured two British privateers, the *Mars*, 26 guns, and the *Minerva*, 10 guns, and two vessels of war, the *Atlanta* of 16 guns and her consort, the *Trepassy* of 14 guns. In the engagement with the last two, Barry was severely wounded through the shoulder. He greatly distinguished himself in protecting the supply ship *Luzerne* with a large amount of specie from Havana from a British fleet greatly damaging one of the enemy's war vessels, *Sibyl*, 30 guns, killing 87 and wounding 50 of her men, while he lost only 3 killed and 11 wounded. It was when hailed on this occasion that he answered, "The U. S. ship *Alliance*, saucy Jack Barry—half Irishman—half Yankee—who are you?" After the Revolution Commodore Barry still remained at the head of the American navy and during the misunderstanding with the French Government which occasioned some naval conflicts, commodore Barry rendered conspicuous service in protecting the American flag and commerce from the depredations of French cruisers and privateers, capturing quite a number. The Commodore continued at the head of the navy until his death, which occurred at Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1808. It was mainly through his energy, advice, skill and discretion that the American navy was created, and that it won for itself in so short a time so proud a place among the nations. Many of its most brilliant officers learned their lessons of skill, valor and proud patriotism under him, to whom they looked up as the father of that navy, which they

served with such pride and honor. In private life Barry was not less admirable and loving than he was esteemed and honored in public. Washington was his special friend, and placed unlimited confidence in both his ability and integrity; and when his reputation was questioned in running his vessel, the Raleigh, ashore when crippled and in the face of overpowering odds, he warmly defended him, and said, he deserved the greatest praise instead of censure. He died as he lived, a consistent practical Catholic, and having no children he left the bulk of his property to an Orphan Asylum. His tomb is in old St. Mary Church yard, Philadelphia, and beneath it rest the remains of a patriot second to none, who aided in securing American independence, for devotion and worth.

"There are gallant hearts whose glory,
Columbia loves to name,
Whose deeds shall live in story,
And everlasting fame;
But never yet one braver,
Our starry banner bore,
Than saucy old Jack Barry,
The Irish Commodore."

BARRY, MARTIN, an eminent physiologist, was of Irish descent, born in England in 1802, and was best known by his discoveries in embryology. He was the author of a number of works on physiology and kindred subjects, all of which are of high repute. He died in 1855.

BARRY, PATRICK, a talented author and practical agriculturalist and horticulturalist, was born in Ireland in 1816, came to America when young, and was editor of the Genesee Farmer for many years. He afterwards edited the Horticulturist, both of which journals were of the highest authority. He was part owner of one of the largest nurseries in the world, situated at Rochester, N. Y., and has for many years stood at the head of his specialties in the United States.

BARRY, SIR REDMOND, a distinguished Australian statesman and lawyer, was born in Cork in 1818. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and adopted the profession of the law. He emigrated to Australia, and settled at Melbourne, where he soon be-

come distinguished in his profession, ranking with the first. He became Solicitor Gen. of the Colony of Victoria, and in 1851 one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He took a prominent part in the educational prosperity of those rising nations of the antipodes and was the first Chancellor of the New University of Melbourne. The honor of Knighthood was conferred on him in 1880, for distinguished services to the educational and legislative well being of those great colonies.

BARRY, SPRANGER, one of the most eminent actors of his day, was born in 1717, at Dublin. His father was a silversmith and Spranger also followed the business until he went on the stage. He first appeared on the stage in 1744—then in his 27th year. He shortly afterwards made his first appearance in London, and at once stepped to the first rank of his profession. For upwards of 20 years he was considered as the great rival of Garrick, and shared equally with him the first honors of the stage. He died in 1774.

BARRY, WILLIAM T. a distinguished American lawyer and legislator, was of Irish descent born in Virginia in 1780. He became a lawyer, removed to Kentucky where he practiced with success and was sent to Congress in 1810, but on the breaking out of the war of 1812, like so many of his race, he immediately joined the army, and served with distinction. In 1814 he became U.S. senator from Kentucky and also served with ability as Chief Justice of that state. He was appointed by President Jackson, Post Master General, and as such became a member of the cabinet, being the first Post Master General admitted to that honor. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain by Pres. Van Buren in 1835, but died at Liverpool, while on his way to that country August 30, 1835.

BARRY, GEN. WILLIAM F., a distinguished American officer and strategist, of Irish descent, born in New York, in 1818, and who greatly distinguished himself during the war of the Rebellion. He was the organizer of the artillery of the Army of the Potomac, which did such brilliant service. After the close of the war, he was assigned to the command of the Northern

Lake frontiers, and in 1867 to the Artillery school at Fortress Monroe. He is recognized as one of the most scientific and skillful of American soldiers.

BARTON, THOMAS, a divine of the Episcopal church, was born in Ireland, about 1720, and educated in Dublin University. He afterwards studied for the ministry and came to America as a missionary. In 1823, he accompanied the British army as a chaplain in the campaign against Fort Du Quesne, and became the friend of Washington. He appears to have had conscientious scruples as to the rights of the Colonies to take up arms; but remained in America. He died in 1770. He wrote an account of Braddock's defeat, besides sermons, &c.

BATHE, WILLIAM, a celebrated Irish Jesuit, was born in Dublin, in 1564. His parents were non-Catholics but our subject was educated without bigotry. He received his early education from an eminent Irish teacher at home, and it is said afterwards became a scholar at Oxford. Having become satisfied of the divine mission of the old church and seeing no hope of a free exercise of religion under English authority he went to the continent. In 1596 he entered the order of Jesuits in Flanders and afterwards went to Padua in Italy, where he acquired great reputation for wisdom and sanctity. He passed into Spain, and became head of the Irish seminary at Salamanca. Here he was indefatigable in all good works, and was held in the greatest veneration and love by all the people; by the poor and unlettered, because of his zeal for their welfare; by the great, for his learning and many admirable qualities. He died at Madrid, whither he had gone on business of his order. June 17, 1614.

BEATTY, MARTIN, a prominent and talented Kentuckian, was a native of Ulster, Ireland, and came to Kentucky at an early day, rose by his talents and industry and represented that state in the twenty-second Congress.

BEATTY, WILLIAM, a talented legislator of Pennsylvania, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, at an early date, became conspicuous by his talents. He represented

the State in Congress from the year 1837 to 1841.

BEAUFORT, ADM. SIR FRANCIS, a distinguished naval officer and hydrographer, was born at Collon county, Louth, Ireland, in 1774. He entered the British navy in 1787, and served under Admiral Cornwallis, as a midshipman, and in 1794, he took part in the naval battle off Brest, under Howe. In 1796, he was made Lieutenant for good conduct and bravery, and in 1800, was promoted to Commodore, for his skill in the battle of Malaga, where he was wounded. He had also a scientific mind and gained reputation by hydrographical labors on the coast of Asia Minor, in 1811 and 1812, which he published in London in 1817, and which are of great authority. He was wounded by Turkish pirates in 1812, and being compelled to return home, he spent his time in drawing up valuable maps, and was appointed hydrographer of the admiralty in 1832, which position he held till 1855. He was made an honorary rear Admiral in 1846, and knighted in 1848. He died December 17, 1851.

BELL, ROBERT, a writer of great versatility and talent, was born in Cork, Ireland, 1800, and for a time was editor-in-chief of a government organ, mis-called "The Patriot." He was afterwards editor of the Atlas, and in 1839 he started the Morning Chronicle, in conjunction with Sir E. Bulwer Litton, and Dr. Lardner. In 1853, he published an annotated edition of the English Poets. He received a gold medal from the King of Belgium, as a reward for his services to literature. He was a pleasing, able and indefatigable writer. He died in 1867.

BELLING, RICHARD, a celebrated Irish soldier and writer, was born near Dublin, in 1618. He received his preliminary education in that city, and completed his classical studies under an Irish priest. He afterwards entered Lincoln Inn, where he remained some years, and came back to Ireland learned in the law, although he does not appear to have adopted it as a profession. In 1641 he linked his fortunes with the Irish Catholic confederate chieftains, and was a member of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny, and its secretary.

He also took an active part in the field, and distinguished himself on various occasions. In 1645, he was sent to the continent as an ambassador, and visited the Pope and various independent princes in aid of the Irish cause. He returned to Ireland with Rinuccini, Archbishop of Fermo, as the Pope's Nuncio, whose mission, however, was productive of more evil than good, and resulted in a split amongst the confederate chieftains. Belling soon after made his peace, and became a supporter of the Duke of Ormonde, who intrusted him with many negotiations both before and after the restoration. Belling went to France, when the faithlessness of princely promises and the perfidious designs of the English policy became apparent. While on the continent, he wrote several works in Latin, on Irish affairs, especially relating to the rebellion. He returned home on the Restoration, and became repossessed of his estates which had been confiscated. He died in Dublin, Sept., 1675.

BELLINGHAM, SIDNEY ROBERT, one of the most prominent politicians and statesmen of his day, in Canada, was fourth son of Sir Allen Bellingham of County Louth, Ireland, where he was born in 1808. He received his education at home, and afterwards came to Canada, where he married Arabella, daughter of Wm. Holmes of Quebec. He adopted the profession of the law, and was called to the bar, in 1841. In the meantime he engaged in the political discussions which were agitating the Canadas, and became one of the ablest and most prominent of the newspaper writers of Lower Canada. He was also prominently connected with the militia of the province and active in the Rebellion of '37. He was a member of Parliament from '54 to '60, and President of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal. He was also prominently connected with the Repeal movement, and a strong advocate of O'Connell's policy. He returned to Ireland a few years since where he still resides.

BENIGNUS, SAINT, BISHOP of Armagh, and first successor of St. Patrick in that see; was son of Singen, one of the chief men of Meath, and who hospitably received Saint Patrick, when on his journey to the court of King Laghaire in 433. Our future saint, then a

bright boy, was baptized by Patrick, who gave him the name of Binen, or Sweet, on account of the loveliness of his person and character. The boy became so attached to Patrick that he begged his parents to allow him to follow him, but they, dearly loving him, were unwilling, but Patrick told them that it was the Divine will that the boy should dedicate himself to God, and tearfully they let him go. He quickly increased in knowledge, and every christian virtue, and became a great assistance to his Apostolic master. His zeal and example made many converts, and he became, as it were, a substantial image of his great leader. He was perhaps the most beloved of all the disciples of Patrick, and continued with him from the first to the last, his coadjutor as if it were, and he succeeded him in the government of the See of Armagh. Benignus resigned his See after some years, for the purpose of visiting Rome, and was succeeded by St. Jarlath; another disciple of Patrick. Benignus wrote in Latin and Irish, amongst others, "Virtue and Miracles of St. Patrick," Poems and "Munster Book of Rights." He is said by some authors to have died in Rome, and by others to have died near Glastonbury, England, in the monastery of Ferlingmere where he went to retire from the world. William, of Malsmsbury, says, "That the miracles of his former life, and those of his new translation proclaim in what high degree he stands with God," and gives the following epitaph as being on his tomb at Ferlingmere:

"Father Beonna's bones in this tomb lie

Of old the father of the Monk's hereby

Disciple to St. Patrick so much famed.

The Irish say he was, and Beon named."

Lanigan however thinks this must refer to another saint of the same name.

BENNETT, REV. JAMES, an able and learned Presbyterian divine of New Brunswick, was born in Lisburn, County Down, Ireland, in 1817 and received his education in the classical school of the Royal Academical Institution Belfast, then under the charge of the father of Sir F. Hincks. Having been installed into the ministry of the Presbyterian

Church, he was given a charge in Armagh, 1848. In 1854 having received a call from the Presbyterians of St. Johns, New Brunswick, he sailed for that province, and took charge in the June of that year. He is a prolific writer, as well as an able speaker, and stands high amongst his brethren. He was for a time editor of the Canada Presbyterian and has acted as Moderator in the Synods of the Lower Provinces. Amongst his work are "The Wisdom of the King" and "The Divinity of Christ." He is undoubtedly one of the ablest representatives of the Presbyterian body in America.

BERESFORD, WM. CARR, VI-COUNT, a celebrated British General and a Field Marshal of the Kingdom of Portugal, was born in Ireland, Oct. 3, 1768, and was the natural son of the Marquis of Waterford. He entered the army at an early age and served first in the American colonies where he lost an eye. He served at the siege of Toulon, in Corsica and both the Indies, and took part in the conquest of Cape of Good Hope. He gradually rose by soldierly conduct, and in 1806 he was placed in command of the land forces against Buenos Ayres; in 1808 he went to Portugal as a Major General and was intrusted with the task of organizing the Portugese Army. He accompanied Sir John Moore to Spain, took part in the battle of Corunna and covered the retreat and the embarkation of the defeated army. In 1809 he was appointed to the rank of Field Marshal in the Portugese army and was made Generalissimo of its forces, which he had re-organized and made efficient. He supported Wellington throughout the Peninsular War and took part in all the principle battles. In the Spring of 1811 he laid siege to the fortress of Badajoz which Soult compelled him to raise, but whom he defeated a few days afterwards at the battle of Albuera, however more by the desperate bravery of his troops than superior skill. He took part in the victories of Salamanca, Vitoria, Bayonne, Othe and Toulouse and was made Duke of Elvas and Marquis of Santo Campo. In 1814 he was created Baron Beresford and afterwards Viscount Dungannon in the peerage of Ireland, and was sent on a diplomatic mission to Brazil. In 1817 he suppressed an insurrection in Brazil as an

officer of the Portugese Government. After his return to England 1825 he was made a full general and in 1828 was Master General of the Ordinance. The Portugese Government deprived him of his marshal's baton for having assisted in forwarding English troops to assist Dom Miguel. He married a daughter of the Protestant Archbishop of Tuam. He died Jan. 8, 1854.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, a noted divine of the church of England, and an eminent metaphysical philosopher, contemporary with, and friend of Pope, Swift and Addison, was born at Kilkenny near Thomastown, Ireland in 1684. He was educated at Kilkenny and at Trinity College Dublin. He resided for a while in England, and was intimate with the wits and great men of the day, and by whom he was regarded as one of the most brilliant minds of the age. About 1720 he returned to Ireland, with the Duke of Grafton, then appointed lord lieutenant, and became dean of Derry. In 1728 he sailed for America for the purpose of establishing a missionary college for the education and conversion of the Indians, but after a residence of two years he returned, the funds necessary having been withheld, through the opposition of Sir Robert Walpole. In 1738, Berkeley was appointed to the Bishopric of Cloyne, which he held to the time of his death, although offered a see of far greater pecuniary value. He died suddenly in January, 1753. His works were collected in three quarto volumes. He is best known in our times by his curious theory of the non-existence of matter, which he develops in his principles of human knowledge. He wrote numerous scientific works, and was one of the ablest mathematicians of his day.

BERNARD, HUGH, known on the Continent as Hugh of Ireland, was the author of travels in various countries. He became a Brother of the Order of Minors, and their provincial in Ireland. He flourished towards the end of the fourteenth century, and was distinguished for his extensive knowledge.

BICKERSTAFF, ISAAC, a successful and talented dramatist, was born in Ireland, in 1780, and became attached to the vice regal court in Dublin, when Lord Chesterfield was in Ireland. He

afterward received a commission in the marines and became a lieutenant, but became involved in troubles and had to resign. He is the author of numerous comedies, and comic operas, some of which were very popular in their day. Among them, "The Maid of the Mill," "The Captive," "Love in a Village," "The Hypocrite," &c. He died about 1800.

BLACK, JOSEPH, an eminent chemist, was the son of a Belfast merchant, who resided for some time in Bordeaux where our subject was born in 1728. He received his preliminary education in Belfast, and completed his studies at Edinburgh and Glasgow. He was appointed to the chairs of anatomy and chemistry and afterwards of medicine in the latter place, and in 1766 to the chemical chair in Edinburgh. He made the discovery of the cause of difference between limestone and quicklime showing that the latter is deprived of a portion of its weight, in the form of carbonic acid; and while yet a student, drew attention to the use of weights in analyzing chemical changes, something hitherto neglected by chemists. He made important discoveries in regard to steam, showing that when water changed into steam, 140° of heat enter into it which is much more than is perceptible by the thermometer. He died in 1790.

BLAINE, JAMES G., one of the ablest of American statesmen and politicians and a great leader of the Republican party, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, Jan. 31, 1830, at the home of his maternal grandfather Neil Gillespie, a native of Ireland. His paternal side were also descended from Irish settlers in Pennsylvania, his great grandfather Gen. Blaine, who was commissary General of the Revolutionary Army from 1778 till the close of the war, having emigrated from Ireland at an early day. At the age of eleven years he was sent to school to Lancaster, Ohio, living there with his relative Hon. Thos. Ewing then Sec'y of the U. S. Treasury, who was also a Gillespie. He graduated at Washington College, in 1847, and was noted for his mathematical as well as classical ability. After graduating he taught school for a while, wrote for the press and studied law, but never opened an office. In

1853 he went to Maine, where he edited the 'Portland Advertiser' and the 'Kennebec Journal' and entered into politics with that vim which still characterizes him. In 1853 he was sent to the legislature, was re-elected and became Speaker of the House. Before he was a year in the State he was a recognized leader amongst the Republicans and a leading power in the councils of that party. From 1858 he may be said to have shaped and directed every political campaign in that State, and by his individual efforts and great magnetism, secured Republican success down to the present time. In 1862 he was elected to Congress and soon made his mark, and before he had served three years was recognized as the ablest debater on the Republican side of the House. His aptitude for business and his celerity in mastering all the details of any subject to which his attention is directed is unrivalled, and this is partially due to an amazing memory of both persons and things. He became speaker of the House in the Forty-first Congress and continued to preside during the 42nd and 43rd, and it is said that none more able and impartial ever held the gavel in the House. In 1876 he was appointed to the U. S. Senate in place of Mr. Morrill who had accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and the following year was elected for the full term ending in 1883. Mr. Blaine was the ablest, most prominent and popular candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1880, but was opposed by those who favored a third term for Gen. Grant and who under the leadership of Conkling sought to establish that dangerous and unpatriotic precedent. The result was the nomination and election of Gen. Garfield of Ohio, under whom Blaine accepted the Sec'y of State, which he held till the death of President Garfield by the hand of the cold blooded assassin, Giteau. Mr. Blaine is still the most prominent figure in the Republican party and his exertions have again (1882) succeeded in holding Maine for the Republican party, although the Democrats, by powerful majorities, carried Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, in the fall of that year. Mr. Blaine is a man of great intellectual power and strength, with a vehement earnestness in speaking that often seems like anger, ever ready and full of resources, and

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born to be a political leader, having in a large degree that magnetism which attracts the people. In the life of Blaine and a few other prominent American statesmen of Irish extraction, like Seward and DeWitt Clinton, we go one step beyond our general plan to stop at the sons of Irish parents. We do this simply to show how universally Irish blood permeates the American people, and that the genius and vigor of intellectual America is Irish and Celtic to the core, and that Anglo-Saxonism is a fraud and a deception.

BLAKE, HON. EDWARD, one of the ablest of Canadian statesmen and lawyers, was a son of Chancellor Wm. Hume Blake, and was born in the township of Adelaide, Ontario, in 1833, the year after his parents settled in Canada. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and at the University, where he was silver medalist in classics, and took his degree of M. A. in 1851. After completing his collegiate course, he commenced the study of the law, and after the usual course was called to the bar. Here his career was most brilliant and he was soon recognized as one of the most promising members of the Upper Canada bar. Indeed his success was unprecedented, and especially as a chancery lawyer, was he almost without a peer. He was early offered a position on the Bench, but was too strongly wedded to his profession to accept. Still later was he offered the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, which he also refused and which demonstrates the high estimate put upon his legal learning by his fellow citizens. In 1867 he entered public life and was elected to the House of Commons from West Durham, and the same year to the Ontario House for South Bruce, and became head of the government for that province. In 1872 he was re-elected to the Canadian Parliament by his old constituents, as well as by those of South Bruce, and decided to represent the latter. In 1873 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, but resigned in 1874, was again elected to Parliament, and re-elected on his acceptance of the portfolio of Minister of Justice in 1875, and afterwards became President of the Council. As a parliamentarian he was recognized as among the ablest in the Canadian House; full of resources, eloquent, logical and

at times bitter and sarcastic. As a lawyer he is recognized as second to none in the provinces in any of the ramifications of that learned profession, and his practice is very extensive. He is still in the Dominion Parliament representing West Durham in the liberal interests, and if he lives, will undoubtedly play a prominent part in the future of Canada.

BLAKE, ELIZABETH, nee Burke, a lady of talents, was born in Lyaguin County Galway, Ireland, about 1780, and early displayed exquisite taste in poetry. She soon became celebrated in that part of Ireland and her poems were very popular.

BLAKE, WM. HUME, a distinguished Canadian lawyer and scholar, was born in the County Galway, Ireland, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and married his cousin, Miss Catherine Hume of Wicklow. He studied surgery under Sir Philip Crompton, and in 1832, in company with his brother, Rev. D. E. Blake, and others, chartered a vessel the "Ann of Halifax," and set sail for Canada, where they arrived after a six weeks voyage. Our subject first settled on a farm at Bear Creek, near the present town of Strathroy, but after two years left it for Toronto, when he applied himself to the study of the law. In this profession he soon acquired great distinction, and was made Professor of Law in the University of Upper Canada. He was recognized as a polished scholar and one of the ablest minds in that province up to his death. He has left behind him sons equally distinguished.

BLAKE, JOACHIM, a Spanish General of Irish extraction, was born at Valez Malaga, and served first as Captain and next as Major in the war from 1793 to 1795 between France and Spain. When Napoleon seized the Crown of Spain, Blake organized his countrymen against French occupation, and sustained through varying phases of fortune, a high character for military skill and indomitable courage. In 1810, he was appointed one of regency, and was afterwards elevated to that of Captain-General. Having been defeated at Murvadro, he retired to Valencia, but was at length compelled to surrender. On the establishment of the constitution

of 1820, he was one of the council of State, and his defence of that constitution subsequently exposed him to danger. He died at Valladolid in 1827.

BLAKELY, JOHNSON, one of the bravest and most talented of American naval officers, was born in Ireland in 1781. When he was two years of age, he came with his father to the United States and settled in North Carolina. In 1796, he entered the University of that State, but adverse circumstances compelled his withdrawal, and he sought a position in the navy towards which his liking as well as talents led. He was successful in obtaining a midshipman's warrant, and entered the navy in 1800. In 1813 he was appointed to the command of the *Wasp*, and soon afterwards captured the British Ship *Reindeer* of superior force, after a brilliant action of nineteen minutes. On the evening of September 1st, 1814, the *Wasp* fell in with a fleet of four sail somewhat scattered. Blakely immediately attacked the first of these, the brig of war *Avon*, a vessel of superior force, and after a severe action she struck; the other vessels in the meantime coming up, he was unable, on account of his crippled condition, to capture her, and was compelled to retire. The British reported that they had sunk the *Wasp* by a broadside, but this proved to be false, as she was afterwards spoken by a vessel off the Western Isles. As she was heard of no more, she is supposed to have foundered at sea with all aboard, and thus was lost, at the early age of 33 years, one of the most brilliant and promising of America's naval heroes.

BLAKE, ROBERT M. D. a physician, and surgeon dentist of great skill, was born in Dublin, about 1775. He studied dentistry under his uncle, the elder Hudson, and became the most skillful and scientific dentist of his age, and practiced with great success in Edinburgh and elsewhere. He published a highly valued volume on the structure and formation of the teeth in man and various animals.

BLAKE, ROBERT, one of the most celebrated of British Admirals, was a descendant of the Galway family of Irish Blakes, (see Burke's *Peerages*, &c.,) and was born at Bridgwater, England,

and was educated at Oxford about the year 1640. He was elected a member of parliament in 1640, and in the struggle between Charles I. and the parliament, he espoused the liberal side, and distinguished himself by his gallant defense of Taunton. In 1649 he was put in command of the fleet. His first achievement was the destruction of Prince Rupert's Squadron at Malaga. In 1652 and 1653, he four times encountered the Dutch in desperate engagements, in which he defeated the celebrated Dutch admiral Van Tromp, with great loss. His next exploits were in the Mediterranean, to which he sailed in 1754, and where he destroyed the castles of Galetta, and port of Ferno in Tunis, and intercepted the Spanish plate fleet. Receiving information that another plate fleet was lying at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe; he immediately sailed for that port, and forcing his way into the harbor, he destroyed the ships, and retired without any loss. His health having been seriously impaired by his arduous labors, he bent his course homeward, but died before reaching England August 27, 1657.

BLAKE, HON. SAMUEL HUME, second son of Chancellor Blake, and brother of Hon. Edward B., was born in 1835, and received his education at Upper Canada College. He first entered commercial life, and subsequently the law office of his uncle, Dr. Connor, and was called to the Bar in 1860. He entered into partnership with his brother, and acquired a fine reputation as a lawyer, especially in chancery cases. He was offered a position on the bench as Vice Chancellor by the John A. Macdonald Government, which coming from a political opponent, is high testimony of his merit. This he accepted and has achieved a reputation as a sound and able judge.

BLAKE, SIR WALTER, a soldier of the civil wars of 1686, was born in County Galway, Ireland, about 1680. He was the first Catholic gentleman of distinction that joined the standard of King William, having raised a regiment and sustained it at his own expense. He died about 1700.

BLATHMAC, and Dermod, joint monarchs of Ireland, were sons of Hugh III, and ascended the throne A. D.

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654. During their reign a great plague depopulated the island, to which they fell victims. Bede, in his Church History, speaks of this one plague as ravaging a great part of Britain, A. D. 664.

BLESSINGTON, COUNTESS of, nee **MARGARET POWER**, one of the most celebrated women of her age, was born near Clonmel, Ireland, Sept. 1, 1789. When only 15 years old she married a Capt. Farmer. The marriage was not a happy one, and shortly after her husband's death in 1817, she married the Earl of Blessington. With him she traveled extensively on the continent, and being witty, lively and talented, she soon became widely known amongst the literary circles of Europe. She became acquainted with Lord Byron at Genoa, and afterward often saw him at her house in Paris where she resided for some time with her husband. Here, too, she became acquainted with Count D'Orsay, who was a kind of relative by marriage, having married a daughter of Lord Blessington by his first wife. After the Earl's death, which occurred in Paris in 1829, Lady Blessington returned to England, and resided at Gore House, Kensington, where she soon became surrounded by the most eminent and brilliant society of the day, and where she shone by her brilliant conversational powers. Her expensive and generous entertainments told on her means and she resorted to her pen to fill up the gap. Her first appearance as an author was, however, in 1825, when she published "The Mystic Lantern," this was followed by "Traveling Sketches in Belgium," but it was her "Conversations with Lord Byron," published in 1832, which brought her prominently out as an author. This was followed by "Desultory Thoughts and Reflections," "Grace Cassidy," an Irish novel, "The Two Friends," "Meredith," "Strathern," "The Governess," "Victims of Society," and many others, besides poems and sketches of travel, all of which was well received by the literary public. She was also a contributor to the ablest magazines of the day, showing a mastery of all the live subjects of the times, and a wonderful fund of information. She was without doubt, one of the most brilliant and entertaining of women. She died in Paris, June 14, 1849.

BLOOD, THOMAS, a daring but unscrupulous adventurer, was born in Ireland about 1628. He joined the parliamentarians, and distinguished himself by his reckless daring. After the restoration he conceived, and headed an insurrectionary plot, which was to begin with the seizure of Dublin Castle, and of Ormond the Lord Lieutenant. The plot was discovered, but Blood succeeded in escaping, although his principal assistants were caught and hung. He afterwards returned to England, and schemed with the "Fifth Monarchy Men." Not succeeding he went to Ireland, and was present during the troubles in 1686. On the night of Dec. 6, 1670, he planned and seized the Duke of Ormond in his coach in St. John's street, and placing him on a horse hied away to Tyburn, but so well were his plans laid that he was not even suspected in the matter. His next scheme was to secure the crown and regalia, of England, and on the 9th of May, 1671, disguised as a clergyman, he entered the Tower, and after nearly murdering the keeper of the jewels, carried the crown off under his cloak, while his associate took the jewels. They were however quickly pursued and caught. The King nevertheless, fearing the threats of a pretended secret armed and oath-bound conspiracy, to revenge the death of any of its members, pardoned Blood, and gave him a place in court and an estate of £500 a year. He died in 1680.

BLOOMFIELD, BENJAMIN, a distinguished officer and diplomat, was born in 1762, in County Tipperary, Ireland. He early entered the military service as an officer in the artillery, and gradually rose by meritorious conduct, to be colonel, and at length lieutenant general in the army. He became a great favorite of the Prince of Wales, and while the Prince was Regent, Bloomfield was marshal and chief equerry. He succeeded Sir John McMahon as Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall, and in 1824 was appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of Sweden, which mission he held for many years. He was made a peer of Ireland in 1824. He died at an advanced age.

BONAPARTE, MRS. ELIZABETH PATTERSON, wife of Jerome Bona-

parte, youngest brother of the great Napoleon, was of Irish descent her father William Patterson having emigrated from Ulster to the U. S. at an early day. She was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1786. Her father had acquired for those days a large fortune and was among the citizens of Maryland second only to Chas. Carroll of Carrollton in wealth. He was an ambitious and worldly man, and his lessons were not lost on his beautiful daughter. At the age of ten she is said to have known by heart the worldly maxims of Rochefoucauld, and grew up highly accomplished and ambitious. She is described as tall and graceful, fair of face with dark eyes and hair. In the autumn of 1803 Jerome Bonaparte arrived in this U. S. in command of a French frigate and came to Baltimore to see Capt. Barney who had formerly served with him in the French navy. The distinguished stranger was feted wherever he went, and at a ball given in his honor by Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, he first met Miss Patterson. The consequence was that they became lovers. Her father foreseeing the possible difficulties in the way, forbade the courtship, and sent her away to friends in Virginia. The lovers were not however to be crossed. They found means of corresponding and soon became engaged, and Bonaparte procured a marriage license, all legal formalities were carefully complied with, and the contract was drawn up by Alex. Dallas, afterwards Sec'y. of the Treasury, and the ceremonies were conducted with becoming pomp in the Cathedral of Baltimore, by Archbishop Carroll in the presence of a distinguished audience, including the French consul. To smooth the way of the young couple, letters were procured from Pres. Jefferson and other distinguished Americans as to the standing of the family, &c., and the American Ambassador to France was to present the case in the most favorable light to the First Consul. Robt. Patterson, her brother, who was then traveling in Europe, a young gentleman of culture, called upon members of the family in Europe and was received and told by Lucien that the marriage was approved of by his mother and all the members of the family except Napoleon, and that the bride would be well received and welcomed into the family. Before the young couple had departed

from America however they experienced the arbitrary and determined opposition of Napoleon. Orders were received for French vessels not to receive the bride on board, and a decree was passed prohibiting any civil officer in France from receiving the transcription of the marriage of Jerome. They however took passage on an American vessel, feeling confident that when Jerome would see his brother he could smooth over the trouble. This vessel was wrecked on the coast of Delaware. Finally they sailed in one of her father's vessels for Lisbon, Portugal, and arriving, were prevented from landing by a French frigate. Finally at the suggestion of Mad. Bonaparte, his mother, and Mr. Patterson, Jerome went to Paris to plead his case before the then Emperor, protesting his determination to stand by his wife in every alternative. The separation however was final. The imperious will of Napoleon, and the gilded hopes he held out to Jerome proved too strong for a distant love, and he forgot his oaths and stifled his principles of honor and manly independence. His young wife about to become a mother was forced to seek a landing place in England, where her son Jerome Bonaparte was born. Napoleon applied to Pope Pius VII for a dissolution of the marriage on the pretended religious grounds that the introduction of a protestant into this family was impolitic, dangerous, and the marriage void, but the heroic old pope although a prisoner refused utterly. The Imperial Council of State however found no difficulty in pronouncing the marriage dissolved. As a reward for his desertion Jerome was made an admiral and Prince of the Empire, with the right of succession to the Imperial throne, if Napoleon died without male heirs. In 1807 Jerome married the Princess of Wurtemberg. The marriage of Jerome dispelled the delusion which up to that time blinded the young wife as to the faithlessness of her recreant husband, and poisoned with bitterness, and a kind of cynical pride, her whole life. After the downfall of Napoleon, Mrs. Bonaparte went to Europe, and she now spent her energies in advancing the interests of her son and aiding Bonapartism. When Napoleon III secured the Imperial crown, she brought her case before the Council of State, who decided that her son was entitled to the name of Bona-

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parte, although not a member of the Imperial family. On the death of her faithless husband she again brought suit for her rights in his property, and although according to the laws of France and Justice she fully sustained her rights, yet inspired by the Government, the decree was adverse to her, although her son was acknowledged to be a "Legitimate child of France." This ambitious mother was disappointed too in her son. He was recognized by his grandmother "Madame Mere" and petted by Pauline Borghese, who at one time named him her heir, and his mother was desirous to make a distinguished match for him, but the young man had good American sense, and no special ambition, and like his mother, he married to suit himself, and that a simple American girl, Miss Williams of Baltimore, when his mother would have a princess. She practiced the most rigid economy in her expenses so that her son might not be without ample means if the situation required them, and actually through ambition became penurious. Although she did not receive from her father an equal share of his estate on account of her opposition to his desires, yet at the time of her death she had accumulated a large fortune. She resided a great portion of her time in Europe, and especially in Florence, where she usually passed the winters, and counted with pride many royal and distinguished persons amongst her acquaintances. She saw her husband, but once after their separation in Spain in 1805, and that was in the gallery of the Pitti Palace, where he came to visit with his German wife, and where his lawful wife happened to be at the time. He evinced considerable agitation, and whispering something to his companion, they immediately left the gallery and the next day the city. The downfall of Napoleon III again revived her hopes, now in the person of her grandson Col. Jerome Bonaparte, who had graduated at West Point and afterwards served with distinction in the French army, and although ninety years of age, such was the fire of her ambition, that she put forth the claim of her grandson, and prophesied that he would be called to the Regency, and perhaps to the Imperial throne. This wronged but ambitious woman died after a long life of disappointment and restlessness, April, 1879, at the great age of 94 years.

BONNER, ROB'T., one of the most successful of newspaper men, and proprietor of the N. Y. Ledger, was born in Ireland, Apr. 28, 1824. He came to this country when about 15 years of age to an uncle living in Connecticut. He entered the office of the Hartford Courant shortly after arriving, and became an expert and thorough workman. He removed to New York in 1844, and got a 'sit' on the Evening Mirror, and became N. Y. correspondent for the Courant, and subsequently of papers in Boston, Washington and other cities, and was an indefatigable worker. In 1857 he founded the N. Y. Ledger, having saved fun's enough to purchase the office of the Weekly Ledger, a commercial paper. He turned it into a journal of current literature and popular fiction, and his enterprise, good sense, great business tact and a quick appreciation of popular wants soon made it immensely popular. He spared no money to secure the best and most popular writers to contribute to the different departments, and at the same time to let the reading public know the fact. He soon amassed a great fortune, the circulation of the Ledger sometimes reaching 500,000 copies weekly. Mr. Bonner is also noted for his fast and magnificent stable of horses, for which animal he has a passion, but although he has some of the fastest trotters in the world, he never allows them to enter a race. He is still active as ever in 1883.

BOOTH, SIR ROB'T GORE, M. P., was born in Ireland Aug. 25, 1805, and was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1826. He was member of Parliament for Sligo for many years, and was a man of fine parts. He died Dec. 22, 1876.

BORLACE, EDMUND, a physician and writer of considerable talent, was born in Dublin about 1610, and was educated at Trinity College. He afterwards settled at Chester, England, where he died in 1682. His principal work is a History of the Irish Rebellion.

BORROWS, KILDARE, a brave and gallant officer, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, and served under Wellington, on the Peninsular, and afterwards with Packingham in America, and was present at the disastrous battle

of New Orleans. He served also in India with distinction, and died from over exertion after the gallant capture of a Burmese fort, in 1825.

BOUCICAULT, DION, one of the most talented and prolific of modern dramatists, and an accomplished and highly popular actor, especially in Irish characters, was born in Dublin, 1822. He early gave evidence of the bent of his mind, producing his first dramatic work before he was nineteen years old, one too which proved a splendid success, and still holds its popularity on the stage, "London Assurance." This was followed in rapid succession by "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Love in a Maze," "Used Up," "Louis XI," "The Corsican Brothers," together with a hundred others, in every branch of the drama, comedy, farce and melo-drama. In the mean time he appeared on the stage in his own plays, and became as popular an actor, as he proved an author. In 1853, he came to the United States, and remained here till 1860, acquiring increased fame, and scoring both financially and professionally, a splendid success. On his return to England, he produced his first great Irish play; "The Colleen Bawn," which proved to be one of the most successful of modern plays. Among other of his works are "The Streets of London," "Flying Scud," "After Dark," "The Shaughraun," and "Rescued," all very popular. No dramatist in the English language, if indeed any dramatist, either ancient or modern, ever produced so many popular plays, and although some may cavil as to the originality of his conceptions, there is no doubt, as to his unrivalled combination of talents in the construction of his plays. Brilliant, sparkling, witty and natural in the dialogue, combined with and supported by such stage accessories as demonstrate him a master of the dramatic art in its entirety; and perhaps unrivalled on the whole, amongst modern dramatists. He still continues to produce new efforts, and although above sixty years of age, he appears on the stage with all the fire and vivacity of youth. Most of his late years have been spent in the United States, where he is highly popular and esteemed, both as an actor and a man of letters.

BOURKE, or DEBURGH, RICHARD, Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught, a gallant soldier, and who was called the Red Earl, was born in Connaught about the year 1250, and was descended paternally from Charlemagne and maternally from Cahil Crooday or the "Red Hand" king of Connaught. He was one of the most prominent, able and powerful noblemen at the court of Henry III., and was distinguished, like so many of his race, for chivalrous valor and soldierly ability. He died in 1326.

BOYD, HUGH MACAULEY, whose real name was MacAuley, was born in Ireland, in 1746, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He became a political writer of considerable note in London, and was amongst the ablest of his day. Among others, the letters of Junius were attributed to his pen. His works were collected in two volumes. He accompanied Lord MacCartney to Madras where he died in 1791.

BOYLE, HENRY, Earl of Shannon, a prominent Irish statesman, was born about 1700, in the county Cork, and filled some of the highest political offices in the kingdom. He was speaker of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Justice, &c., and was elevated to the peerage in 1756. He died in 1764.

BOYSE SAMUEL, a poet of no mean talent, was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born in Dublin in 1708. He adopted literature as a profession, was a contributor to some of the best magazines of his day, and employed on other literary work of merit. His talents were unfortunately marred by dissipation, which at length reduced him to great poverty and privation. He died in 1749 in a miserable lodging in Shoe Lane, in the prime of life. Some of his poems are to be found in the collected works of British poets. His principal work is a religious poem, "The Deity," which exhibits talents of a high order.

BOYLE, RICHARD, Earl of Burlington and Cork, was born in 1695, and was a man of liberal mind and extensive knowledge, with admirable taste and talent as an architect. His architectural designs were much admired

for their originality and beauty. He was the friend of Pope and the first patron of the celebrated Bishop Berkeley. He was made Knight of the Garter in 1780, and died in 1758.

BOYLE, ROBERT, one of the most eminent of modern philosophers and scientists, ranking with Newton and Bacon, was the seventh son of the celebrated Earl of Cork, and was born at Lismore, Ireland, January 26, 1626. He received his education partially at Eaton, which was perfected by private tutors at home, and at Geneva, Switzerland. After travelling for some time over the continent, he at length settled in England, and devoted himself to science, especially to chemistry and natural philosophy, and till the close of his life unremittingly pursued his scientific investigations. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society, and was elected its president, which office he declined, as he did the presidency of Eaton College. The sciences did not wholly engross his time, he wrote also on moral and religious subjects, and unlike the latter so-called scientists and philosophers, materialism found no support in his consistent and comprehensive intellect. Among his many works of liberality, was the founding of a lecture in defence of natural and revealed religion. As an experimental philosopher he was indefatigable, and displayed in that then almost unexplored field, uncommon skill, penetration, and a wonderful comprehension of the hidden possibilities before him. His investigations, discoveries, theories and deduction undoubtedly opened the way to many of the great modern discoveries. As a man his character was of the most estimable, kind, singularly mild and courteous; he possessed religion, without bigotry, unbounded learning without arrogance or self-sufficiency and charity without a patronizing ostentation. He never married, but resided for nearly a half a century with his favorite sister, Lady Ranelagh, to whom he was so greatly attached, that even death did not long divide them, she preceeding him by only a week. He died on the 30th of December, 1681, universally regretted.

BRADY or McBRADY, ANDREW, first bishop of Kilmore, A. D. 1450 was of a noble family, and was appoint-

ed bishop of Brefny, which see he had removed to Kilmore by consent of Pope Nicholas V. He was a man of great energy and talents. Ware names seven bishops of this name who flourished about this time.

BRADY, GEN. HUGH, an American officer of Irish parentage, was born in Pennsylvania in 1768, and entered the army as Ensign in 1792. He served under Wayne in his campaign against the Indians on the Maumee, and was made a Lieutenant in 1794, and Captain in 1799. He distinguished himself in the year 1812 at Chippeway and Niagara Falls having at that time risen to the rank of Colonel, and was wounded in the last named battle. Although nearly 80 years of age he took part in the Mexican War, and in 1848 was raised to the rank of Major-General. In 1851 he was thrown from his carriage in the City of Detroit, where he had resided for many years, from the effects of which he died April 15, the same year.

BRADY, JAMES TOPHAM, one of the greatest of American lawyers and perhaps most successful criminal lawyer that ever lived, was born in New York City April 9, 1815. His father had emigrated from Ireland a few years previously and opened a classical school there. He afterwards studied law and became a judge. James T. was educated by his father and studied law in his office, and was so proficient at the age of sixteen that he used to assist his father in the trial of his cases. He was admitted to the bar before he was of age, and at once took a leading position, not only as an eloquent advocate but for legal accumen and the extent and readiness of his resources in the trial of a case. As a criminal lawyer he was soon recognized as without a rival, and such was his extraordinary success that out of 52 capital cases in which he was counsel, he lost only one, and that client was a spy and a guerilla and was tried by court marshal. He was also employed in almost all the great civil cases of his time, amongst them the great India-rubber cases in which he was associated with Dan'l Webster. He was a graceful and eloquent speaker, and his power to charm and electrify his hearers, arose not alone from his irresistible powers of convincing and great person-

al magnetism but was, to the cultivated hearer, increased by the charms of his diction and the elegance of his language. He took a prominent part in politics, as every true American should do, but he invariably refused to accept office, saving only that of corporation counsel, deeming it purely a professional one. In 1860 he was made a candidate for Governor of New York as an ultra states rights man, that is believing that the reserved rights should be held inviolate, but he gave a general support to the administration of Lincoln in its acts to uphold the union. He was one of the commissioners sent by the government to New Orleans to investigate the acts of Gen'l Butler and Banks. Mr. Brady wrote much for the magazines and periodicals and would undoubtedly have become equally eminent in literature had he the leisure to give to the creations of fancy, taste and beauty, as he had a highly gifted as well as a polished mind in this respect. He died suddenly in the very midst of his fame and usefulness, Feb. 9, 1869. He was never married.

BRADY, NICHOLAS, a poet and Church of England divine, born in 1659, at Bandon, Ireland, was educated at Westminster, Oxford and Dublin, held various preferments in Ireland and England, among others was chaplain to William III, and became celebrated in London as a pulpit orator. He translated the *Æneid* and wrote a tragedy; but is chiefly remembered by his version of the Psalms, executed in conjunction with Tate. He died at Richmond in 1726.

BRADY, ROBERT, a physician and historian of the reign of James II, was born at Norfolk, of Irish extraction, educated at Cain's college, Cambridge, of which college he became master and regius professor of physic. He was also keeper of the records in the Towers, Physician to James II, and one of the representatives of Cambridge in parliament. He died in 1700. His principal works, an Introduction to old English History, History of England, and some scientific works.

BRADY, CAPT. SAMUEL, a famous Indian fighter of the days of the Revolution, was of Irish parentage, his grand-father, Hugh Brady, having em-

igrated from Ireland with his family, at an early period, and settled in Delaware. The wilderness in which the family settled, (five miles from where Shippensburg now stands,) was at the time thinly populated by Irish emigrants, and there the father of our subject, John Brady, grew up and married his wife, Mary Quigly, a daughter of the same fearless race. John Brady had distinguished himself in the French and Indian wars, and was a Captain in the Provincial Line. Our subject was born in Shippensburg in 1758. In 1768 John Brady, with his family, removed to the western branch of the Susquehanna, where Samuel lived until the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, when, like his race all over the land, he volunteered to fight the enemy of his race and liberty, and forming a company of riflemen, he marched for Boston. There he distinguished himself by many acts of daring in the face of the enemy, and was soon commissioned a first Lieutenant in Capt. Doyle's Company, which company was raised in the Irish settlement in Lancaster county, and composed of young men. He participated in all the principal engagements up to and including the battle of Monmouth, in all of which he was distinguished for coolness and bravery. He was now a Captain, and was ordered with his company to the west. On his way to the western frontiers, he visited his home and friends, and found that his father, who in the meantime had raised a company and joined the 12th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, had been dangerously wounded at the battle of Brandywine. About this time his brother, who was also in the army, was murdered by the Indians, and shortly afterwards his heroic father met a like fate. This so enraged our subject that he vowed vengeance against all Indians. He participated in the battle of Princeton and greatly distinguished himself by the daring and successful manner in which he extricated himself and his colonel, Hand, also an Irishman of Lancaster, when nearly surrounded by the enemy. In 1780 he was stationed at a little fort where Pittsburg now stands, under Gen. Broadhead. All the west to the great lakes was in possession of the British and their savage allies. Washington felt the necessity of learning what forces might be organizing in that quarter,

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and wrote to Broadhead to send a reliable officer and a few men on a scouting expedition as far as Sandusky. Broadhead at once selected Brady, who with a few trusty and fearless men, set out in May, 1780, on their perilous expedition. He arrived safely in the vicinity of Sandusky, made close observations on a camp of 3000 Indians, took a few prisoners, and started for home. The distance and difficulties of the expedition being greater than supposed, provisions and ammunition both were about out, and they were several days yet from home. Brady had but one charge of powder when he spied a deer, his gun missed fire, and while following the deer he suddenly came in sight of a large Indian Chief on horseback with a white child before and its mother behind him, followed by a number of warriors marching in the rear. He determined to save if possible the mother and child; standing behind a tree he awaited his chance to shoot without endangering the captives. At the click of the rifle the Indian dropped from the horse and with him woman and child. Brady, with a whoop that made the forest ring, called to his men in the Indian language to surround the Indians, and dashed forward to save the captives and secure the Indians' powder horn. The Indian warriors fearing to be surrounded dashed into the forest but not until they had fired a number of shots at Brady. His own men too, when they heard the whoop and shots made off, having no powder. Brady arrived at the Fort McIntosh the next day with the rescued mother and child. With his men he now returned to Pittsburgh by water to report, and was received with an ovation, it having been reported by friendly Indians that the party were captured. Brady was the hero of numerous desperate encounters with the savages, in which he showed himself master of Indian strategy. He became famous throughout the borders, and was conceded to be the hero of Western Pennsylvania. Gen. Hugh Brady belonged to the same family.

BRADY, WM. MAZIERE, a distinguished Irish divine and scholar, was born in Dublin in 1825, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He afterwards took orders in the Church of England, was appointed chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant in 1851, and held

successively the benefices of Farrachy, Newmarket, Kilberry and Downpatrick. He astonished his hearers in the Chapel Royal, Dublin, by boldly denouncing the Establishment of the English Church in Ireland as a flagrant injustice; and was consequently dropped from the list of chaplains to the Lord Lieutenant. He of course favored the disestablishment of the state church, holding that justice required those alone who believed in a religion to support it, or be taxed for its support. In 1873 he visited Rome and made his profession of adherence to the doctrines and authority of that church. He has been an indefatigable worker and among his works are "The Irish Reformation or the Alleged Conversion of the Irish Bishops on the Accession of Queen Elizabeth" and the assumed descent of the present established Hierarchy in Ireland from the Ancient Irish Church." "The McGillicuddy Papers," "Essays on the English State Church in Ireland," "The Episcopal Succession in England, Ireland and Scotland." He still continues active as ever.

BRANNAN, GEN. JOHN M., a distinguished American officer, who served both in the Mexican and the civil war, was of Irish descent and born in 1819. He rose by a career of honorable and brilliant services to the rank of Major General.

BREACA and BURIAN SAINTS, two holy maidens of Ireland, who were greatly honored in Britain. The former was baptized by St. Patrick, became a religious, passed over into Britain and established a community on the bank of the river Hagle, now called the Alan in Penrith. Her life was so saintly that she was honored by the erection of a church, which became famous for miracles performed through her intercession. Her companion was also held in great veneration. King Athelstan erected a church over her remains which was privileged as a sanctuary, and which had also a noted school of learning attached. These holy women died early in 500.

BRENDAN, ST., of Clonfert, one of the most famous of the Irish saints, not only celebrated for his missionary labors but also for his voyages and discoveries; was born about 488 in Kerry,

and as a child was under the care of St. Ita, who devoted herself to the care and instruction of children. He received his classical education under Bishop Ercas, and was raised to the priesthood. He was noted for his zeal and apostolic spirit, and desirous of spreading the gospel among a neglected people he made inquiry among the original inhabitants (Tuatha—Danians) of the island, who were always noted as a seafaring people, as to traditions of Western lands that had been visited at earlier periods. Among those he visited was St. Enda who had a monastery on one of the Arran Isles, and who was well versed in all the early traditions on the subject. St. Brendan returned home and prepared for his western voyage fitting out his vessel in the Bay, now known by his name, and at length set sail on the broad Atlantic, directing his course south-west. The accounts of this voyage which are numerous, state that: "After a long and rough voyage, his little bark being well provisioned; he came to summer seas, where he was carried along without the aid of sails or oars for many days (undoubtedly the gulf stream). He at length reached land, and with a portion of his companions landed and pushed into the wilderness to seek inhabitants. They traveled for fifteen days, and then came to a large river flowing from east to west, (probably the Ohio). They did not penetrate the country any further, nor does the traditions state what work was performed or conversions made. The saint returned after about seven years, and undoubtedly must have been actively employed during that time. Scandinavian accounts of voyages and attempted settlements in America by princes of that race from Greenland about the year 1000 are very definite, and of undoubted authority. One of their accounts translated and published by Rafn, the Danish historian, admits that the Irish had already settled on the coast of America at more southerly parts, before their time, and they called the place "Ireland it Mekla" or Great Ireland, and that some of the Norse voyagers visited them, "a white people different from the Esquimaux of the north, having long robes or cloaks and frequently bearing crosses in religious processions and their speech was Irish." Those undoubtedly were the remains of colonies who settled in the days of

St. Brendan and prior to that time, and indeed every little while evidences of a more cultivated race than the Indian is found along the coast of the United States. St. Brendan after his return settled at Clonfert where he founded one of the most eminent of the early Irish schools, and which gave to Ireland and Europe many great saints and scholars. Its schools were of vast extent and contained at times thousands of students, not only from all parts of Ireland, but from Britain and the continent. He himself became famous for his wisdom and sanctity, and was constantly consulted by the most eminent bishops and scholars. He was the author of several works, among them, "Life and Miracles of St. Bridget." He died about the year 577 at a great age, (94 years,) and was buried in his Monastery at Clonfert. In confirmation of his voyage there are still many old MSS. In the "Bibliothèque Imperiale" at Paris there are eleven Latin MSS., dating from the eleventh century, besides many other scattered over the continent in Latin and Irish, besides the confirmation of the fact by the Scandinavian MSS. according to the testimony of Prof. Rafn, the Danish Historian.

BRENDAN, SAINT, of Birr, a man eminent for his learning and sanctity, was the son of Loralgine, a member of a distinguished family of Munster. He became a disciple of St. Finian, of Clonard, by whom he was held in the highest honor for his virtues, learning and supernatural gifts. He was intimate with the great Columbkille; and foretold him on his leaving Ireland, what some of his future labors would be. He wrote some of his works in verse, and founded a monastery and school at Birr. He died in November, 571. A fact known to St. Columbkille at the time, although then in Iona.

BRIDGET, SAINT, one of the most eminent of the Irish saints, was born about 453. Her father's name was Dubtach and her mother's Brochessa, and were said to have been Christians at the time of our saint's birth; this is opened to doubt as according to the most ancient authorities, Brochessa was but a handmaid and slave, and it appears under the Druidical religion, so among the Hebrews, it was permissible for rich men to take a handmaid to

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wife. It is stated that the wife of Dubtach compelled him to dispose of Brochessa, and that he sold her to a Druid, but conditioned that he should return the child which she was then bearing in her womb. While the Druid was on his way home with Brochessa, he stopped at the house of a pious Christian, who, while praying, is said to have received a divine intimation, that the child of the slave was destined for great things; and told the Druid that he must treat her kindly, and that innumerable blessings would come to his house. Our saint was born at Faughy, a village near Dundalk, but the native place of the Druid was Connaught, where St. Bridget spent her early years and was reared by a Christian nurse. Many wonderful things are told of her infancy, which foreshadowed her wonderful gifts and graces. She grew up full of every grace and virtue, meek, kind and sweet in manner, and so entirely unselfish, that she gained the love and admiration of all, under the careful training of her mother. She developed a wonderful spirit of prayer from her tenderest years. Her spirit of charity was not less marked, while her spirit of obedience was not satisfied with carefully doing all she was desired to, but in anticipating every wish of her superiors. After some years Dubtach demanded her from the Druid according to agreement. Her parting from her mother and from her kind protector the Druid was her first great grief, but though most heart-broken, she submitted with that meekness and patience which never forsook her during life. The Druid kindly allowed her mother to accompany her which was her only consolation. Her father received her very kindly, but her step-mother with coldness and contempt, which she did not seek to conceal. She subjected her to ill-treatment, and tried to humiliate her by requiring her to do the most menial offices of the household. As her virtue and the admirable beauty of her character shone out more from the attempted degradation, winning the love and admiration of all, so did the malice of this wicked step-mother multiply and increase, and she tried to poison the mind of her father against her, by putting wrong constructions on all her actions. It is said that about this time she accompanied a pious woman to a synod held in

the plains of Liffey, and that St. Iver saw in a vision, one whom he supposed was the Blessed Virgin, standing in the midst of the Bishops, but on beholding this child of grace, he recognized in her the Virgin of his vision. She was treated with great honor by the assembled Bishops, and it is said that miracles attested her great virtues and the singular favor in which she was held by her Divine Master. After this she was allowed to visit her mother, and while there, she had charge under her mother of the Druid's dairy. Her ever burning charity could not see want go unrelieved, and when she was asked to make a return of all the proceeds, she became alarmed lest trouble might come from her generosity, and she fervently implored God to aid her. Her prayers seemed heard, for her gifts to the poor did not reduce the property of the Druid. The Druid, seeing the tender attachment of the mother and child, and the pain that separation gave, was moved with compassion and gave the mother her freedom, and told her to go with her beloved daughter. Their gratitude knew no bounds, and weeping with joy they blessed him, and he, it is said, soon afterwards became a Christian. It is recorded also, that after returning to her father's house, she took the jewels out of the hilt of a sword which had been presented to him by the King of Leinster, and sold them to relieve the wants of the needy. This came to the ears of the King, and being present at a banquet at her father's house, he called the little maid and asked her how she dared to deface the gift of a King. She answered that she did it to honor a better King, and that rather than see Christ and his children, the poor, suffer for want, she would if she could give all that her father and the king possessed, yes, "yourself too," if necessary. The King was struck with the answer of one so young, and said to her father, she is priceless, let God work out in His own way His holy will, and do not restrain the extraordinary graces conferred on her. About this time, according to Jocelyn, Bridget assisted at an instruction given by St. Patrick and had a vision. Patrick, knowing that she had a revelation, asked her to relate what she had seen. She answered, "I beheld an assembly of persons clothed in white raiment; and I beheld ploughs and oxen, and

standing corn all white, and immediately they became all spotted; and afterwards they became all black; and in the end I beheld sheep and swine, dogs and wolves, all fighting and contending together," and St. Patrick said: The whiteness represented the church of Ireland as it was then, for all the prelates and servants of the church were pure and faithful and diligent in all things. The things which were spotted belonged to the succeeding generation, which would be stained by evil works. The blackness represented the following and more remote times, when the world would be profaned by evil and the renoucement of faith. The contest of the sheep and swine, the dogs and wolves, represented the contest of the pure and unpure prelates, and good and bad men, which in the lapse of time would come to pass. Bridget's step-mother having failed in all her evil designs, urged her father to get her married. As she was very beautiful, a most desirable match could be easily arranged but Bridget firmly refused and told her father that she had long since resolved to devote herself to God. It is said her step-brother lifted his arm to strike her for disappointing their wishes, when it became paralyzed. Having communicated her intentions of consecrating herself to God to some of her pious companions, they resolved to accompany her. Having arranged all their matters, the band of pious maidens directed their steps to Ussna Hill, in the County of Westmeath, where the holy Bishop Maccaile was. He graciously received them, and the next day they made their vows before him, he placed white veils on their heads and a white mantel or habit to wear. This took place in her sixteenth year, about 489. Some authors say it was St. Mell from whom she received the veil, but they admit the presence of Bishop Maccaile. Bridget's first community was established at Bridget's Town near Ussna Hill, under the spiritual directions of Bishop Maccaile. She governed her house with great prudence, sweetness and firmness, and here her charities knew no bounds; the needy never went empty away, and her charity and miracles soon drew crowds to receive benefits from her hands. Her work partook of the nature of the apostolic, for she is credited with the power of casting out devils, which she often

used. She did not confine her labors or good works to her convent, but went about serving and instructing the poor, and reproving and converting the pagans, many of whom she brought within the fold. The fame of her works spread all over Ireland, and she was invited by many pious Bishops to establish branches of her community in their diocese. It is said that once while at Ardagh the See of St. Mell, a great banquet was given by the Prince of Longford, at which a servant let fall a vase of great value and it broke in pieces. The Prince, in a rage, ordered the man executed, and St. Mell was called upon to intercede without avail. When he ordered the fragments of the vase to be sent to Bridget, when she immediately restored it to its original perfection, at which the man was pardoned and many conversions followed. Stopping once at the house of a pious family who had a deaf and dumb child, and being alone with the child when a beggar called, she asked the child where the provisions were kept, who immediately answered, and the parents were filled with joy on their return to find their deaf and dumb one perfect. It is also related that she confounded a wicked woman who made a false charge against one of Patrick's disciples named Bronus, by making the sign of the cross on her lips, compelling her to speak the truth. On this occasion St. Patrick appointed the holy priest Natfroich to be her chaplain and to accompany her on all her journeys.

She visited the eastern part of Ulster and also Munster establishing convents and performing wonderful works of mercy, curing the sick, giving sight to the blind and even abating a pestilence. It is said while in Limerick a female slave fled to her for protection from her mistress; Bridget pleaded for her liberation, but the woman seized the slave, who clung to the saint for protection, and commenced to drag her away when her arm became paralyzed. She became frightened and begged the saint to restore her arm which she did on release of the slave. Bridget established her communities all over Ireland, founding convents, and placing over them the most worthy of her disciples. She spent much time in Connaught particular in Roscommon, and established many convents throughout the province, besides gaining many souls to the faith

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by her miracles. Her fame was now second only to St. Patrick's. He sowed the good seed and she was cultivating it to rich blossoms and an abundant harvest. While she was thus engaged, the people of her own province Leinster became uneasy lest they should not be blessed with her presence again, so a deputation of prominent men were sent to invite her back to her native home. She consented, and returned with them. When they arrived at the Shannon which they were to cross, no boats were there, and some pagans who were present taunted Bridget saying, "Why don't you walk over, if your God is so powerful?" Some of the men asking the prayer of Bridget and God's assistance immediately proceeded to walk across, which they did safely to the great discomfiture of some pagans and the conversion of others. Her tour through Ireland, establishing houses occupied about seventeen years, and they rivalled the monasteries in numbers, the sanctity of their inmates and the abundance of their charity. St. Bridget was received by the people of Kildare with great affection and joy, and a large convent soon rose which proved of inestimable benefit to its people; a source of joy to the rich and benediction to the poor. The convent of Kildare was erected about the year 487. Near it stood a great oak, which Bridget blessed, and which stood for centuries afterwards, giving the name to the place which it retains to this day Kildara, Church of the oak. It finally yielded to time and relic hunters. Here our saint was visited by pious souls from all parts of Ireland, and even Britain and Scotland, to seek advice, to ask her prayers and blessing. Saints, bishops and nobles came; mothers brought their children to be blessed, the poor to be fed and the sick to be healed. So great was the crowds that came that the place soon grew up into a large town, the chief one in Leinster. Kings and nobles vied with each other in favoring it, and it was made a city of refuge. Bridget desired that it might be made a see and at her request, Conlaith, who was an humble hermit, was made its first Bishop. It has preserved an unbroken line ever since, and is one of the most ancient sees in Europe. Bishop Conlaith aided by Bridget built a Cathedral which in the course of time became large and imposing. Cogitamus,

who wrote about 200 years after Bridget, describes it as extending over a large surface of ground and of an imposing elevation. It was adorned with paintings and contained under one roof three spacious oratories separated by wooden screens, while the wall at the eastern end of the church ran across the whole breadth of the structure from side to side, frescoed with holy figures and ornamented with rich tapestry. This had two entrances, one at each end. The one on the right was for the Bishop and his regular college, and through the other no one entered but the abbess and her community. This church contained many windows and one ornamented door on the right, through which the men entered, and another on the left through which women entered. St. Bridget was probably first amongst the saints of Europe who gathered into communities holy women under certain rules of obedience. The Abbess of Kildare exercised control over all the convents of the Bridgetine Order in Ireland, as is now the general custom with religious communities, being all subject to a mother house; but in those days it was not so, as the Augustinian nuns were subject only the superiress of the house in which they lived. The church of Kildare and its plate and property belonged to the nuns, and this mother house became in the course of time very wealthy from the gifts and largesses it continually received from the rich and noble. St. Bridget was held in high esteem by the holy men of her day, as well as by the kings and princes of the land, who often came to profit by her advice and instruction. She stood sponsor for the nephew of King Echodius and prophesied that he would be raised to the episcopacy. He afterwards became bishop of Clogher, succeeding St. Maccartin. She also foretold of the birth and greatness of St. Columbkille.

Bridget practiced the most severe austerities, spending her nights in prayer and contemplation, and as her body was not vigorous she suffered severely. St. Patrick highly extolled her virtues and mission, and looked upon her as one raised up by God to perfect the good work he had commenced. She frequently visited him for his blessing, advice and encouragement. She was warned of his approaching end, and set out with four of her nuns to receive his

dying benediction and to attend his obsequies. Her life was filled with acts of mercy and charity. She labored in every way to promote the glory of God, and the good of souls. The consolations of a life overflowing with good works, was hers, as she calmly and serenely awaited the inevitable call, a call to her full of sweetness and hope, as coming from her Divine Spouse for whom she so ardently sighed. She was forewarned of her approaching death, and told a favorite nun named Derlugdacha of the event, who was distressed at the prospect of losing her beloved mother; but the saint told her to be consoled for one year from the day of her death she would be united with her in heaven. The prediction was fulfilled and St. Bridget having received the Blessed Sacrament from the hands of St. Neunnidh, she soon after passed away in the odor of sanctity on the 1st of February, 525, in the 72d year of her age. The venerable St. Conlath had died some time before, and was interred on one side of the high altar. On the other, the holy remains of St. Bridget found a resting place. Her tomb was the resort of pious pilgrims for centuries, and innumerable cures were attributed to her intercession. During the invasion of the Danes, her remains which had been enshrined were removed to a place of safety. This church was plundered by them in 831. The remains were subsequently deposited with those of St. Patrick in the Cathedral of Down where they remained for nearly 400 years, or until the more barbarous reformers plundered and destroyed the shrine. The relics or portions appears to have been preserved, for we find by Cardoso, that the head of St. Bridget was in a church of the Cistercian nuns near Lisbon, where her festival and an office is yearly held on the 1st of February, and that outside church door was a slab with this inscription, "In these three graves are interred the three Irish Knights who brought the head of the glorious St. Bridget who was born in Ireland, and whose relics are preserved in this chapel. Erected in the month of January, 1388."

Few saints were perhaps ever honored during their lifetime as was Saint Bridget. She was not alone regarded as a model of all sanctity, but also as a special friend of God, who could obtain

any favor asked. She was consulted by holy Bishops, and it is said that her opinion was asked for by an Irish Synod and taken as authoritative and the people called her, "Altera Maria," another "Mary and Mary of the Irish." Churches in her honor were founded all over Europe. In Ireland, her name is justly held in the highest veneration, and the praises bestowed on her by the saintly writers who were her contemporaries, show that she was indeed preeminent for saintly qualities, when so marked in days in which the Isle was filled with saints. The ruins of the ancient church of Kildare still exist.

BRIEN, BOIROIMHE, one of the wisest, and most celebrated of the Irish Monarchs, was son of Kennede, Prince of Thomond of the race of Heber, who governed Munster during the perfidious imprisonment of Keallachan, the king, by the Danes. It was Kennede, who planned the expedition by sea and land, which led to the release of the king and the tragic death of Sitrick, the Danish prince, by Flongail, the commander of the Irish fleet, who sprang with him into the sea, at the bloody naval action in the Harbor of Dundalk. Brien succeeded his brother Mahon on the throne of Munster, A. D. 956. He had already signalized himself against the Danes, as general of the Munster forces, and on succeeding to the throne, after chastising the murderers of his brother and O'Faolan, prince of Desle, who supported their quarrel, he turned his arms against the Danes, who had made an alliance with the king of Leinster, and defeated them in several bloody battles; compelling the Leinster people to pay tribute, and scourging the Danes out of those provinces. He also declared war against the Danes of Dublin and advancing against that city, he defeated them with a loss of 6,000 killed and after raising the walls he plundered the city and took hostages. The lethargy, and criminal indifference of Malichi, the Monarch, towards the Danes, and their ravages, aroused the indignation of Brien, and calling together the princes of Munster and Connaught, it was decreed by them that Malichi should be dethroned and Brien placed in his stead, as one who had demonstrated his ability to curb the insolence and aggressions of the Danes. Brien at once marched with a powerful

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army to Tara, and compelled Malichi to abdicate without a blow, who however retained his title of king of Meath, his patrimony. The sceptre of Ireland, which had been held by the descendants of Hermon almost uninterruptedly from the advent of the Celto-Milesians, now passed to those of Heber A. D. 1002. Having received the homage of O'Connor, king of Connaught, and the princes of that province, he entered Ulster with an army of 20,000 men, principally of his own tribe of Dal-Cass. He was received with every mark of honor by the people, and by Maelmury, Archbishop of Armagh, and was visited here by Hugh O'Neill, king of Ulster, who acknowledged him as Monarch. Having thus without a blow, or a drop of blood, established his authority, he repaired to Tara, where he was solemnly crowned in an assembly of Bishops and Nobles. He immediately set to work to put public affairs into order, enacted new laws which were necessary to meet the changes in the times, and secure the public welfare, and saw that all laws were strictly enforced, and respected. He made the resident Danes rebuild the churches they had destroyed, as well as the monasteries and schools of learning. He re-established the great universities, which the ravages of so many years of war had ruined. He founded new ones, all of which he liberally endowed. He encouraged, and honored all distinguished for their learning, making science and knowledge flourish once again, as it did before the barbarians had visited the island, with their plundering expeditions. He also restored old proprietors to the possessions which they had lost by Danish plunder, built fortresses in every commanding position, in which he placed garrisons for the public safety; repaired and paved the public highways throughout the kingdom, building bridges over the rivers, and marshes, so that travel might be easy and expeditious. He also caused to be adopted the use of surnames, so as to more easily preserve the genealogy of families; the governing families taking the additional Mac. or O' to designate their descent from a noble and illustrious ancestor, O' meaning of and Mac. son of. Brien resided principally at Kean-Coradh, on the banks of the Shannon, where he held his court and transacted the affairs of the kingdom, assisted by a great con-

course of princes from all parts of the kingdom. Peace which had now reigned for about ten years, was unfortunately broken by an affront which Mac Murchad, king of Leinster, and brother-in-law to the Monarch had received from Morrough, eldest son of the Monarch, while attending Court. He suddenly departed for his province without taking leave of any one, and determining on revenge, he secretly made an alliance with Sitrick prince of the Dublin Danes, who privately sent an express to the king of Denmark for aid. That king seeing a favorable opportunity of again getting a footing and possessions in Ireland, sent his sons, Charles Crot, and Andrew, in a fleet with 12,000 men who were farther reinforced by 4,000 Norwegians from the Hebrides. They landed in Dublin, and were joined by all the Danes then in Ireland, together with the Leinster troops making a formidable army. The Monarch on beholding the gathering storm assembled his gallant Munster men, who were filled with enthusiasm, the prestige of victory, as they recounted the heroic deeds of the past against these same enemies of their country, and under the same heroic leader who had led them twenty-five times to victory, and who, although in his 88 year, was about to lead them once again. He was joined by the king of Connaught and Malichi, late Monarch, king of Meath, with their forces in all amounting to 30,000 men. He gave the chief command of the army to Morrough his son, who led the right. He himself with O'Kelly prince of Connaught headed the center, while Malichi commanded the left. Everything being ready they pressed on towards Dublin and found the enemy awaiting them, in a chosen position, on the plains of Clontarf, two miles from the city. The Irish troops, eager for the fray, advanced against the enemy at 8 o'clock on the morning of Good Friday, April 23, 1014, when the most bloody and memorable battle in Irish history was fought. Malichi after the first brush on some flimsy pretext remained with his troops an idle spectator of the conflict, but the remainder of the Irish forces made up in valor what they lost or lacked in numbers; for after a most desperate and sanguinary conflict, which lasted until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, they gained a glorious and decisive victory; and crushed the hopes and the power

of the Danes in Ireland forever. About 20,000 men lay dead on the field of battle, of whom 18,000 were Danes and their allies, and among them the king of Leinster and the two sons of the king of Denmark, Bruadar Admiral of the fleet, and many chiefs. The victory was not however cheaply purchased. The gallant old monarch, after prodigies of valor, at length retired to his tent to rest and pray, and although too exhausted to fight, his arms were lifted in prayer to the God of his fathers that success might crown their efforts; while thus absorbed, he was noticed and recognized by a retreating band of Danes, headed by Bruadar, the Admiral, who slew him as he knelt; but every man of them was put to the sword before they could reach their vessels. Morrough son of Brien, and commander of the Irish forces, was also among the slain as well as his son Turlough, and O'Kelly, prince of Connaught, with many chiefs and lords. Thus ended the life of this glorious Irish monarch, who was as distinguished for wisdom, as valor; for greatness of soul as for military exploits.

BRIEUC, SAINT, was born in Ireland and flourished in the 5th century. He went to the continent to preach the gospel, and founded a monastery which was the origin of the present town of that name in the department of Cote-du-Nord-France. He converted large numbers of the Franks and other barbarians to christianity, and established schools where all the learning of the age was taught.

BRIGGS, REV. WILLIAM, one of the most prominent and able ministers of the M. E. Church in Canada, was born in Ireland in 1830, and became connected with the Canadian branch of his church in 1859. He was soon recognized as one of its ablest members, and is highly esteemed for his learning and eloquence.

BRISAY, REV. THEOPHILUS, a protestant divine, and first protestant clergyman who was stationed on Prince Edwards Island, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1754, and was appointed by Royal warrant to the parish of Charlotte, in 1775. He was acting Gov. of the island for a time, and was an able supporter of educational and

other progressive movements on the island. He died in 1823.

BRODRICK, SIR ALLAN, a lawyer of eminence, was born in County Cork, Ireland, about 1680, and after having filled the chair of the Irish House of Commons, held successively the offices of Solicitor and Attorney General and Lord High Chancellor. He was elevated to the peerage in 1715 and created Vercourt Middleton, in 1717. He died in 1728.

BRODERICK, DAVID C., a talented American legislator and politician, was born in the District of Columbia, December, 1818, of Irish parents. His father was a stone-cutter and worked on the Capitol building, and it is said that some of the columns in the old Senate chamber, where his son afterwards sat among the greatest of the land, were cut and placed by him. He died when David was quite young, and his widow, then in N. Y. City, had to support her young family by toilsome labor of the humblest kind. Young David consequently received but a rudimentary education in the common schools of that city, and while yet but a child, had to add his labor in aiding his mother to support the family. Being quick, bright and manly he soon pushed his way along, and when large enough he engaged himself to learn the trade of his father. As he advanced towards manhood he took an active interest in politics, and his natural ability and energy soon gained him prominence in local politics. Ward and municipal honors were accorded to him, and he did not fail to cultivate his talents to meet the positions in which he was placed, and his mind, clear and capacious, improved and expanded by his contact with cultivated men of the world. In 1849, when the golden vision of California's richness burst upon the country, Broderick, like thousands of others, was dazzled by the prospects and he transferred his fortunes to the new "Eldorado." His habits and instincts as a politician followed him to his new home and he quickly became identified with the active politics of the new country, and was a member of the convention which drafted the constitution of the new state. Bold, fearless, energetic and talented, he was such a man as the stormy elements of the time

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and place could admire. He became a leader of his party (Democratic) and was elected a state senator in 1850, and president of that body in 1851. In 1856 after a hot struggle he was elected one of the U. S. senators from that state, and the little orphan boy of yesterday, struggling amidst the great sea of humanity in New York City for bread, is now the peer of Webster and of Clay, whose genius and eloquence were charming senates as he there started his struggle for bread. A brilliant future lay before him; he was but in the early prime of life; and yet through the force alone of his character and commanding abilities, he not only, unaided, but opposed by talented and cultivated statesmen, mastered all opposition, and won a position which but few men of the same age (37) with every advantage—education, wealth and powerful friends—seldom attain. Nor did he prove unequal to the high station, for although the U. S. senate, at the time of his entering, contained some of the greatest minds that ever adorned that body—Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Cass, Benton—and questions of the gravest importance were agitating Congress, yet the young senator took a prominent part in the great debates, and was not less noted for his manly independence and defiance of party dictation, especially as to the slavery question, than for his commanding ability; earning the applause and admiration of his great contemporaries. On returning home in 1859 he became involved in some political and personal antagonism with Chief Justice Terry of that state, which ended in a duel, in which he was unfortunately killed, being at the time only 40 years of age.

BROOKE, HENRY, a writer of ability and merit, was born in 1706, at Rantavan, Ireland, and was bred to the bar. He was the friend of Swift and Pope, the latter of whom is said to have encouraged, if not assisted him, in his poem of *Universal Beauty*, which appeared in 1732. Darwin seemed to have made the versification of this poem the model of his own. Brooke's next production was the tragedy of *Gustavus Vasa*, which in consequence of its supposed political tendency, the licenser would not allow to be acted. The author however published it by subscription and gained a thousand pounds.

He soon after returned to Ireland, and received a government employment, which he held till his death, which occurred in 1788. One of the most finished and popular of his works is the "*Fool of Quality*." His dramatic and miscellaneous works form four octavo volumes.

BROOKE, FRANCES, whose maiden name was Moore, was the daughter of an Irish clergyman, born about 1720. Her first published production was a periodical called "*The Old Maid*," which appeared in 1755 and '56, she wrote the tragedies of "*Virginia*" and the "*Siege of Sinope*;" besides the musical dramas of *Rosina* and *Marian*, the novels "*Lady Julia Mandeville*," "*Emily Montague*," &c., and the memoirs of the *Marquise de St. Forlaix*, also numerous translation of letters and history. She died in 1789.

BROOKE, GUSTAVUS VAUGHAN, a celebrated Irish tragedian who stood at the head of his profession in Great Britain. He was born in Ireland in 1818, and was an actor of eminent naturalness and power and of great popularity. He was second to none, perhaps, who ever trod the English stage.

BROOKE, REV. STAFFORD, a talented divine of the church of England, was born in Dublin, in 1882, and was educated at Trinity College in that city, where he graduated in 1858. He subsequently received orders. In 1857 he became curate of St. Matthews, Marylabone, London, and became popular by his eloquence. He was afterwards appointed rector of St. James and Bedford Chapels and in 1872 was made chaplain in ordinary to the Queen. Among his works are *Theology of the English Poets*, "*A Primer of English Literature*," "*Sermons*," &c.

BROPHEY, REV. GEORGE, a noted and learned Irish divine, was born near Kilkenny, Ireland in 1776. His father took part in the Rebellion of '98, and was present at the Battle of Vinegar Hill, he was afterwards captured and executed by the British. Young Brophey who from an early age was destined for the priesthood, received his education at Carlow College and at the Irish College in Paris, where he was ordained in

1789. Besides his classical learning he was proficient at this time in the French, Spanish, Italian, English and Irish languages. While in France during the Revolution he became personally acquainted with its leaders and considered Danton, Robespierre and Marat human fiends. He had also many personal conversations with Napoleon and when Napoleon was taken prisoner by the English and was about being sent to St. Helena, Father Brophy was among the vast concourse, who listened to his last words on the soil of France. He also assisted at the grand obsequies held in 1833, when the remains of Bonaparte were brought back to his beloved France for interment. He witnessed the attempt on the life of Louis Philippe by Fusch, beholding the terrible explosion and the havoc it caused. Father Brophy attended the illustrious Lafayette in his last illness, assisting Archbishop Dupont and was there at the time of his death. In 1843 Father Brophy came to America and was appointed pastor of St. Paul's Church N. Y. City. During his ministry there he built nine churches. Under his spiritual instruction the late Archbishop Bailey was converted from Protestantism and by his advice went to Rome, where he was received into the church. He became personally acquainted with many of the most eminent men of his day and amongst them he counted Presidents Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln. He removed to Iowa in 1865, and although in his 90th year proposed to establish an Irish College and for that purpose purchased a large tract of land near Boone, but for some reason the project was never pushed forward. After some few years more of priestly labor he removed to Davenport, Iowa, and entered Mercy Hospital to spend the remainder of his days. There tenderly cared for by the sisters he spent the last years of his long and eventful life, performing as he could the divine offices and ministering still to relieve the heavy laden. At length worn out with age he layed down his burthen at the call of the Master whom he had so long and faithfully served. He died Oct. 16, 1880 at the great age of 105 years.

BROME, ALEXANDER, a relative and friend of the succeeding, was a writer of considerable talent and spirit.

Satires, songs and epigrams without stint he poured out against the parliamentary party, during the struggle between the parliament and the crown. He also wrote a comedy, "The Cunning Lovers," and edited an edition of Richard Brome's plays. He died in 1666.

BROME, RICHARD, a dramatist of considerable merit, and cotemporary and friend of Ben Johnson, was a native of Ireland, and on first coming to England hired out as a servant. He wrote fifteen plays, some of which were very popular in their day. He died in 1652.

BRONTE, ANNA, one of the celebrated sisters of that name, whose lives fill us with mingled feelings of sorrow, admiration and regret. See the following sketch of Charlotte.

BRONTE, CHARLOTTE, one of the most celebrated literary notables of her age, was the daughter of an Irish clergyman, Patrick Bronte, who shortly before her birth became curate of a poor English parish at Thorton, Yorkshire, where Charlotte was born, April 21, 1816. In 1820, they removed to Harworth to which her father had been appointed rector. About this time her mother died, leaving a family of little children, who had in great part, to look to themselves for occupation and amusement. The limited resources of their father, compelled the children early to learn lessons of economy and thrift, and sharpened and developed the intellectual faculties of these quick witted children, surrounded as they were, by a people notoriously dull and unimaginative. In 1824 four of the sisters were put to school at a place called Cowars Bridge. Two of them died the following year from diseases contracted there, more from neglect, and bad and insufficient food, than any other cause. Charlotte and Emily returned home, and for several years attended to household duties, but devoting much of their spare time to writing, more to satisfy a desire, than for any distinct motive. It tended however to develop their natural powers and quickened their observation. In 1836 Charlotte was again sent to school, where she remained two years. At this time adversity, lack of proper

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social surroundings, apart from home, and the loss of two of her dear sister companions, had made our little woman serious, if not despondent; with no desire for aught but serious thoughts and the acquirement of useful information. Although serious, her companions at school soon found her interesting, as the development of her imaginative power and its practical training by writing had made her an interesting story teller, and she was often called upon to entertain them. In 1835 she was employed in this school as a teacher, but the drudgery wore upon her health and spirits, and she was compelled to give it up. She then tried as governess; but the family were unappreciative and uncongenial, and she had too much self-respect and independence to be continually slighted by inferiors. The sisters then determined to start a school of their own, and for this purpose Charlotte and Emily went to Brussels to perfect themselves in French, &c. At the end of six months they were employed in the school as teachers. Emily remained but a year, and Charlotte remained two. In 1844 she returned, and they made arrangements to open a school; sent circulars, and secured many words of encouragement but when the day of opening came, no scholars appeared. Such was the hard fortune of these indefatigable girls. They now divided their time between household duties and literary labors, and in 1846, produced a volume of poems, under the names of "Carrier, Ellis and Acton Bell." It did not prove a paying risk, and then each of the sisters set about writing a novel. Charlotte produced "The Professor," Emily, "Weathering Heights," and Anne, "Agnes Gray." Charlotte nowhere found a publisher, but the other two, were more fortunate, and met with fair success. Charlotte, disappointed but undismayed, went again to work, and produced "Jane Eyre," which was published in 1857, and met with unprecedented success; and was translated into most European languages. Thus was this indefatigable and heroic little woman at length rewarded. All this time these modest but heroic girls were unknown even to their publishers, and were supposed to be men; especially as their assumed names "Currier, Ellis and Acton," sounded that way, and before the world knew their identity two of them

had passed away, broken down by a hard fate, disappointment and labor. Emily died in Dec., 1866 and Anne the following May. Charlotte's only solace under her great afflictions was to write, and in Oct. '49 she published "Shirley" and through it her identity was discovered. In 1853 she published "Villette" which was received with unbounded praise. In 1854 she married Rev. Arthur Nicholls, her father's curate, and in March, 1855 she died. After her death, the "Professor," her rejected work, was published, and proved nearly as popular as any. This family was certainly a most extraordinary one, possessing talents of a high order, developed under the most unfavorable circumstances. Perhaps few if any work of the imagination ever published, had as large a class of intellectual readers as Jane Eyre, or created a more profound impression.

BRONTE, EMILY, a sister of the foregoing, and the loving and loved partner of her work, her joys, and her sorrows, was but little, any inferior to her in genius. The almost uniform sadness of her life must bring tears to every eye, and every generous breast must feel regret and sorrow that she did not live to feel the sunlight which her countless admirers would so willingly surround her with. See preceding.

BROUGHAM, JOHN, an eminent Irish-American actor, dramatist and scholar, was born in Dublin, May 8, 1810. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated with honor. Chas. Lever, the celebrated Irish novelist, was one of his class-mates, and it is said his friend Brougham furnished him the model for the original of 'Harry Lorequer.' Brougham studied medicine but never practiced, his passion for the drama being so strong that he finally adopted the stage, and made his debut in London, 1830, in "Tom and Jerry." In 1832 he joined the company of Madame Vestris first at the Olympic, and afterwards at Covent Garden as general utility man, and in 1840 he launched out in the uncertain sea of theatrical management and met the usual success. About this time too, he made his first attempt as a dramatist, and produced "Life in the Clouds." In 1842 he came to the U. S. to better his fortune, and made his de-

but at the Park Theatre, N. Y., as "Tim Moore," in the Irish Lion, and he ever afterwards was a favorite with the American public. His unlucky star was a strong penchant for theatrical management which repeated misfortunes failed to cure. He founded Brougham's Lyceum, afterwards conducted by Lester Wallack, tried the Bowery and then Fisk's 5th Avenue, and lost money in every venture. He produced many plays, burlesques and adaptations, and was an elegant graphic and natural writer and constructor. Among his productions are, "The Haunted Man," and "Gold Dust." The most successful of his comedies, "Playing with Fire," was a marked success in New York and London. He wrote the "Duke's Motto," for Fechter. In 1861 he went to London and played a successful engagement, and returning to New York resumed his labors in both lines. The failure of the bank in which he deposited, swept away all his savings, at a time too when he most needed them, for his health was fast becoming impaired. He however bore bravely up against his misfortunes. His great popularity with his professional brethren insured him a magnificent benefit in which some of the most distinguished American actors took part, and which realized for him \$10,000. He did not live long to benefit by the kindness of his friends, for the disease, inflammatory rheumatism, which had fastened itself upon him and had rendered it impossible for him to practice his profession, soon attacked vital parts and he died June 7, 1879, in the seventieth year of his age. Brougham was not only an elegant writer and a polished actor, but he was a scholarly and cultivated gentleman, and unrivalled as a conversationalist, overflowing with wit, humor and anecdote, supported by a lively and brilliant imagination. It may be easily conceived that he was ever the welcome guest of the social circle, as well as the idolized companion of those who loved a feast of reason and a flow of soul. He left an auto-biography and an unpublished Irish play called Home Rule. And here we must say that in his Irish characters John Brougham may be credited with having created a new and more worthy standard for the stage Irishman, discarding the low buffoonery which had characterized them before his time, he placed them

on the stage full indeed of their native wit and humor, but with a dignity and depth of pathos eminently characteristic of that great and unrivalled race, and for which he is entitled to the benedictions of a people too long caricatured, defamed and robbed, by the cunning of that huge fraud called Anglo-saxonism.

BROWN, ANDREW, a patriot and writer of note during the American revolution, was a native of Ireland, and came to America, in 1778, as a British soldier. He left the service, and espoused the cause of the colonies. He fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and continued with pen and sword to uphold the cause. After the conclusion of the war he opened a school in Pennsylvania, and some time afterwards started the "Federal Gazette," which he changed to the "Philadelphia Gazette" so as to divest it of a partisan appearance. His paper became very interesting and popular, it being the medium through which much of the political discussions of the period were carried on. His death was caused by a terrible calamity which befell himself and family in 1797. His wife and three of his children having been burned to death and he himself receiving fatal injuries in the destruction of their home by fire. One son alone survived, who succeeded his father in conducting and editing the Gazette.

BROWN, CHARLES BROOKDEN an American novelist and man of letters, was born in Philadelphia, of Irish extraction, January, 1771. After a good common school education he commenced the study of law, but having a passion for literary pursuits he abandoned the profession and gave himself wholly up to literature. His first publication was "Alcuin, or the Rights of Women." His first novel was Miland, published in 1798, a powerful and original romance, after which followed "Ormond," succeeded by others in rapid succession. In 1799, he started the "Monthly Magazine and American Register," which he edited for five years. He also wrote about this time some able political pamphlets, besides a series of American annuals and left unfinished a system of geography said to possess uncommon merit. He died in 1810.

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BROWN, JACOB, a Major General of the U. S. army, was the son of Irish settlers in Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1775. He first adopted the profession of land surveyor, and practiced his profession in the wilds of Ohio before he was of age. He went from thence to New York, to study law, and taught school to sustain himself. From thence he went to the shores of Lake Ontario, to work out his fortune. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, he entered the service of his country as a militia officer, and so greatly did he distinguish himself in the defences of Ogdensburg and Sacketts Harbor, that he rapidly rose in rank, and in 1814 was appointed a brigadier, and afterwards a Major-General in the Regular Army. He was placed in chief command at Niagara. He commanded in person at the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Fort Erie. At the conclusion of the war Gen. Brown and Gen. Jackson were alone retained as Major-Generals; and on the retirement of Jackson, in 1821, he became sole commander of the U. S. Army. He died at Washington in 1828, aged 52 years.

BROWN, JOHN A., a noted Irish-American philanthropist, was born in Ireland in 1778, was a member of the celebrated banking firm of Brown Bros., and came to the U. S. as manager of the Philadelphia branch of that firm. He was distinguished for ability and culture. He died in 1872.

BROWN, THOMAS, an Irish divine and writer of note in his day, was chaplain to the bishop of Loughlin, of whom he wrote a life. He flourished in the early part of the 16th century.

BROWN, SIR WM., a distinguished merchant, writer, and public benefactor, was born in Ireland in 1784, and in his 12th year, came to the U. S. with his parents. Here he laid the foundation of one of the most extensive mercantile firms in the world. Establishing the principal house in Liverpool, he became the leading importer of American Cotton. He was naturally of a philanthropic mind, and took an abiding interest in everything that related to the improvement of the masses. He was a liberal reformer, an advocate of free-trade, and an unceasing promotor of the education of the people. He

contributed a series of letters to the *Pennsylvanian*, an American newspaper, which attracted much attention and controversy. He also ably advocated the general adoption of the decimal coinage. In 1857, he munificently bestowed \$150,000, for the establishment of a free public library at Liverpool, and the magnificent building erected there, for that purpose, owes its existence entirely to this Irish philanthropist. He died in 1864.

BROWNE, ARTHUR, L. L. D., professor of Greek in Trinity College, Dublin, was born in Newport, R. I., and was sent by his father, Rev. Mr. Browne, a native of Ireland, who settled in Newport, to Dublin College to be educated. His father dying while our subject was still in college, he remained there ever after. He represented the University in the Irish House of Commons, and was a man of extensive learning. He wrote a compendium of the civil law, besides two volumes of miscellaneous papers. He died in 1805.

BROWNE, ARTHUR, a learned and eloquent clergyman of the established church, was born in Ireland, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1729. He studied for the ministry, and after his ordination, was sent to America as a missionary. He first located at Providence, R. I., but in 1786 removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he remained till his death in 1773.

BROWNE, FRANCES, an Irish poetess of precocious talent, was born in County Donegal, June 16, 1818. When an infant, she lost her sight from the effects of small-pox, and her education was entirely acquired by hearing her brothers and sisters instructed, and from their reading. She early developed a talent for poetry, making verses at the age of seven, and was almost constantly composing in verse till about her 15th year, when hearing the works of Pope and Byron read, she perceived her own inferiority, and for some years could not be persuaded to give voice to any of her thoughts in verse. In 1841, she began contributing to the *Athenaeum* and other periodicals, and in 1844, she published a small volume of poems which was well received. Her next effort was "The Legends of Ulster," and in 1847 a volume of "Lyrics; Miscellaneous

Poems," and a novel called the "Enk-sons." In 1847 she went to Edinburgh and afterwards to London with her sister, who acted as her amanuensis, and there she still remains contributing to the literature of the day. In 1861 she published "My Thoughts of the World," and in 1861, "The Hidden Sin," a novel.

BROWNE, GEORGE COUNT de, an Irish exile, born in 1698. On his expatriation he went to the continent, and at length entered the Russian service. He saved the Empress Anna Ivanovna from conspiracy of the guards, and served with distinction under Lacy, Munich and Keith. On the banks of the Volga, with only three thousand men, he kept at bay the whole Turkish army, and earned the praise and admiration of his co-temporaries. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the Turks and sold as a slave; but succeeded in escaping. In the seven years war he distinguished himself at the battles of Prague, Kollin, Jaegendorf and Zorn-dorf, and was rewarded with the government of Livonia. After holding this administration thirty years he wished to retire, but Catherine II replied, "Death alone shall part us." He died in the faith of his fathers in 1793, at the age of ninety-six.

BROWNE, HENRIETTE, (Mme. Desault,) a talented French artist, born in Paris in 1829, is a descendant of the celebrated Irish General Brown, who settled in France after the battle of Coloden, and distinguished himself in the service of that country. Her productions are held in high repute in England as well as France. She has produced numerous works both in oil and etching. Among them, "The Puritans," "Consolation," "The Woman of Elusis," "A Court at Damascus," "Nubian Dancers," &c.

BROWNE, JOHN ROSS, an American traveller and Author was born in Ireland in 1817, and emigrated with his father to the U. S. who settled in Kentucky, with his family. When 18 years of age John went to Washington, being at that time an expert stenographer and was employed as a reporter in the U. S. Senate for several years. He, however, had a passion to see the world, and embarked on board a whaling ship

as his first venture, and on his return, he published "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise," and "Residence on the Island of Zanzibar." He then became secretary to Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the United States Treasury. In 1869 he went to California, commissioned by the government, and employed to report the debates and proceedings of the Convention which framed a State Constitution. In 1861 he returned to Washington and then went to Europe as a newspaper correspondent. He traveled through Italy, Sicily and Palestine, of which he published an account in his "Yusef" in 1863. He returned, and again was employed by the Government as Inspector of Customs on the Northern frontier and Pacific Coast, of which he gave graphic sketches in "Adventures in the Apache Country." In 1861 he again went to Europe, and leaving his family at Frankfort on the Main, he traveled through Algeria, Poland, Russia and Iceland, of which he gives an account in "The Land of Thor" and other books, all of which are graphically illustrated by the author himself. He returned to the U. S. and was again employed by the Government to examine and report on the mineral and other resources of the region west of the Rocky Mountains, which he does in his "Report of the Pacific Slope" in 1869. The same year he was appointed Minister to China, but was recalled in 1871. He is a man of untiring industry, extensive knowledge and varied accomplishments. His residence is at Oakland, California.

BROWNE, JOHN, an officer in the service of King James, in Ireland, was born in County Mayo, about 1640. He took part in the defense of Limerick, and being originally a lawyer; he had the principal hand in drawing up the celebrated articles of Capitulation, known as the "Treaty of Limerick," which were afterwards so shamefully violated, by the English. From him has descended the present Marquis of Sligo. He died in 1705.

BROWNE, MARY ANN, (Mrs. James Gray) a talented poetess and writer, was born Sept. 24, 1812, of Irish parents, in Berkshire. She early developed poetic talent, and before she was 15 years of age, published a volume, "Mont Blanc and other Poems."

PLATE NO. 3.



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This was followed by "Ada," in 1828, "Repentance, and other poems," chiefly religious, in 1829. The "Coronal," and Birthday Gift, in 1833 and 4, and "Ignatia," her most finished work in 1838. She resided, most of her time, in Ireland, and contributed to the Dublin University Magazine, among other things a series of prose tales, "Recollections of a Portrait Painter." Her last work was a volume of "Sacred Poems." In 1842, she married a brother of the "Ettrick Shepherd." She died in Cork, Jan'y 28, 1846.

BROWNE, PATRICK, a botanist and physician of eminence, was born at Crosboyne, Ireland, in 1750, and studied medicine at Paris and Leyden. For many years of his life, he resided in Jamaica, and wrote a Civil and Natural History of that Island, besides other works of merit. He returned to Ireland and died in Mayo in 1790.

BROWNE, PETER, a noted Irish protestant divine and scholar, was born and educated in Dublin, and became provost of Dublin university, and afterwards protestant bishop of Cork. He wrote several works, among them, "The Proper Extent and Limit of the Human Understanding," Sermons, &c. He died in Cork in 1785.

BROWNE, ULYSSESS MAXIMILIAN, one of the ablest generals of his day, and who rose to be an Austrian Field Marshal. He was the son of an expatriated Irish officer, and was born in Basil, in 1705. He entered the Austrian army at an early age and won his way rapidly, distinguishing himself by his activity, military skill, and daring, in the wars against the Turks, especially at the battles of Parma and Guastalla. He was made field marshal in 1739, and served with distinction in Italy from 1744 to 1746, particularly at the battle of Placentia, where he greatly distinguished himself. He died in 1759, of wounds received at the battle of Prague.

BROWNE, WILLIAM, a celebrated gem engraver, was born in Ireland in 1748, traveled on the Continent, and was patronized by Catherine of Russia, and Louis XVI of France. At the breaking out of the French revolution, he settled in London, where he died in

1825. He produced many excellent works of art, and ranked among the first in his profession.

BROWNE, GEN. WILLIAM, a British soldier and statesman, was born in Ireland, 1791. He entered the army at an early age, and served with distinction in the wars against Napoleon, and rose to be a general officer. He was afterwards, for many years, liberal member from Kerry. He died Aug. 4, 1878.

BRYAN, GEORGE, an American Patriot, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born in Ireland in 1780 and came to America with his parents, at an early age. He took an active part in the discussions of the difficulties with the Mother Country, prior to the revolution. In 1765, he was a member of the Congress which protested against the arbitrary measures of the British Government, and one of the boldest opposers of Government measures. In 1778, he was president of Supreme Council of Pennsylvania. In 1780, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1784, one of the council of censors. Like Patrick Henry, however, he opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution, as being dangerous to free institutions. He died in 1791, aged 60 years.

BRYAN, MICHAEL, an eminent connoisseur of art, was born in Ireland, in 1757, and was recognized as one of the ablest of the art critics of his day. He is the author of a valuable Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, in 2 vol. He died in 1821.

BRYAN, REBECCA, wife of Dan'l Boon, the celebrated explorer and American pioneer, was born in N. Carolina, of Irish parents, and was a worthy mother of a hardy race of heroes, and the brave sharer of the toil and danger of her enterprising husband. She died in Kentucky, after a life replete with danger and heroism.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, President of the United States, distinguished as a statesman and politician, was born in Franklin County, Penn., Sept. 23, 1791. His father emigrated to U. S. from Ireland in 1788, and settled in that great hive of early Irish emigration, Penn-

sylvania. There is no race in the world, who will with such slender means be willing and anxious to give their children the best kind of an education, or will sacrifice so much for it as the Irish. It is pre-eminently a national trait. James Buchanan was sent by his father to Dickinson College, and graduated in 1809. He commenced the study of the law in Lancaster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1812, and soon obtained a lucrative practice. In the war of 1812, with Great Britain, he enlisted as a private in a company, which went to the defence of Baltimore, although, at this time, he was a Federalist. In 1814, he was sent to the Penn. Legislature, and in 1821, to Congress, where he remained for ten years, and supported a tariff for revenue only. In the great presidential contest of 1821, he supported Gen. Jackson, and was chairman of the committee on judiciary in the following Congress. Mr. Buchanan was one of the managers in the impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri, who disbarred a lawyer who had published strictures on one of his decisions. In 1831, Buchanan was appointed by Pres. Jackson, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and while there he concluded the first commercial treaty with that Country, securing important privileges in the Black and Baltic Seas, to our commerce. In 1832, he was elected to the U. S. Senate and on his return home he found the politics of the country at fever heat; a rupture had occurred between Jackson and Calhoun, and the U. S. Bank question was disturbing the country to its very centre. Jackson was fiercely attacked from all sides, and an attempt was made to deprive the president of the power to remove from office without the consent of the Senate. Mr. Buchanan took sides with the President, on all the issues, and ably defended him. He also, at this time, supported the theory that Congress had no power to Legislate in regard to slavery, and that the States alone had power to do so in their individual capacity. He also supported the Jackson Administration in the French indemnity question and supported in a strong speech the appropriation of \$3,000,000 to put the navy of the U. S. on a war footing, to support the claim, and enforce it if necessary. He sustained the veto power in opposition to Clay, during the Tyler Administration, and opposed the rati-

fication of the Webster - Ashburton treaty on our boundry line with Canada. He also early advocated the annexation of Texas, though his reasons on the subject are somewhat specious, and when that territory was at length admitted just prior to the inauguration of Mr. Polk, Buchanan was the only member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs who reported favorably on the admission. On Polk taking his seat as president, Mr. Buchanan was appointed Secretary of State. England and America had both claimed the whole north-western territory, and Mr. Buchanan, on coming into power, felt himself obliged to offer the compromise line 49° N., offered by the administration of Mr. Tyler and refused by England. This was again rejected by Mr. Packenham on behalf of England, when Mr. Buchanan on behalf of this government formally withdrew the offer, and claimed, with a strong show of reason, the whole territory in dispute, advising our Government to insist on the same. The British Government then offered to settle by that line and the President left the question to be decided by Congress, who advised its acceptance. At the close of Polk's administration, Buchanan returned to private life, but he took a deep interest in the great questions which were disturbing the Country. During his seat in the Cabinet, he had written his so-called "Harvest Home" letter to friends in Pennsylvania advising the extension of the "Missouri Compromise line" to the Pacific Ocean, which however was voted down. The uneasy and dissatisfied south, however, was looking for relief from the restrictions which confined the extension of her peculiar system, and was becoming restless and defiant. In 1860, through an union of conservative elements of the country, led by Clay, Webster, and Cass, the compromise measures of 1860 were passed, but no half measures could ever settle the question, or satisfy either section. On the election of Mr. Pierce to the presidency, Mr. Buchanan was sent as Minister to England; while abroad he took part in several important discussions in relation to American interests; notably that with Spain in regard to the purchase of Cuba, and the drawing up of the Ostend manifesto, which, without doubt, was in the interest of the South rather than the nation. His desire to protect the

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South as thus exhibited secured for him the Presidential nomination at the hands of the Democratic National Convention of 1858. He was opposed by a new party, the Republican, formed in the North by those who were opposed to the extension of Slavery under any pretext or theory, and who placed in nomination John C. Fremont. Mr. Buchanan was, however, elected, receiving 174 electoral votes against 114 for Fremont and 8 for Fillmore. The vital question and perhaps the one alone which could ever shake the unity of the American States, and their identity of interests, was now, with an energy that would not be refused, demanding a final solution. Mr. Buchanan undoubtedly thought that he would be able to master the situation, and in an address to the students of Franklin and Marshall College, after his election, he said "That the object of his administration would be to destroy any sectional party whether North or South, and to restore fraternal feelings between the sections." On his taking his seat, the whole question was at issue in Kansas. The extremists of the South had determined that it should be a slave state, while the North was unwilling to see another foot of territory devoted to slavery. Under the squatter-sovereignty theory the people of the territory had a right to hold slaves, and to decide, on forming a state constitution, either to prohibit or establish slavery. Each interest now sought to secure the prize by colonization. The South had the advantage of being adjacent, but the North had numbers. The Southerners sought to forestall the north by celerity in forming a constitution securing slavery, and applying for admission into the Union to a Congress who might admit them. In this way the Lecompton Constitution, made under the forms of law, but in violation of the rights of the people, was adopted, and admission into the union under it was claimed; Mr. Buchanan made a fatal mistake in his message to Congress, Feb. 3, 1858, in approving of this constitution, and advising admission, only objecting to the validity of a clause in the same, by which it required a two-third vote to change it; asserting the right of the people of Kansas to change it, when the majority willed. The measure failed as it should have, and after considerable illegal interference, the bona fide people of Kansas were

allowed to form a Constitution, and by it slavery was prohibited. About this time the Mormons, of Utah, were giving trouble, and dared to defy the authority of the U. S., at the same time, corrupting the good will of the Indians towards the Union. Mr. Buchanan secured submission without resorting to violent measures. As Mr. Buchanan's term of office drew near its close, it was evident that the "irrepressible conflict" was impending. Southern Senators and Congressmen were loud in their determination to secede if the new Republican Party succeeded in electing their candidate at the coming election. Unfortunately Mr. Buchanan's theories of the powers of the Government to coerce states, were not such as could tend to arrest so great a disaster as secession, by any fear of punishment, or resultant danger to the wreckers of the Union. In his last message, Dec. 1860, he deplored the situation, blamed the unwarrantable agitation in the North of the slavery question, and argued that "the people of any state, who felt themselves grieved by the Federal power, had only the revolutionary right of resistance." "That it was the duty of the executive to see that the laws were faithfully executed, but that the Constitution gave no power to coerce into submission, a state which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn from the Union." Such very absurd theories would actually tie up all the powers of the government and leave it without means to protect itself from dissolution or secession. About this time, South Carolina had passed its act of secession and had the audacity to send commissioners to treat about the transfer of the public property, and to negotiate a treaty of amity between their state government and the government at Washington. Mr. Buchanan instead of sending those lofty gentlemen to a little healthy confinement, actually, unofficially replied to them, that he could only submit the whole question to Congress, and could meet them only as private gentlemen of the highest standing, to hear their views, &c. His cabinet broke up in indignation; Mr. Cass, the Sec'y of State, resigned, because the President would not send reinforcements to the forts in Charleston Harbor. Mr. Cobb, Sec'y of the Treasury, had already resigned, while Mr. Thompson, Sec'y of the Interior, left in

disgust without the formality of resigning, and Floyd, Sec'y of War, resigned because the President would not withdraw the forces already in South Carolina. This indeed looked like dissolution, but happily for the country, those who held these fatal doctrines of passive resistance, were going out of power, for it needed now, to save the Union, positive principles of the paramount authority of the General Government, and its right to demand obedience to its legitimate acts and authority, and even if necessary, a Jacksonian hand that would throttle with a death grip, any power that would threaten the existence of the Union, even if the letter of the constitution itself might seem to be violated. In January, '61, supplies and reinforcements were dispatched to Fort Sumpter, but they were prevented from reaching there by rebel batteries, and Jan. 15, Mr. Holt, Sec'y of War, by order of the President, wrote to the Governor of North Carolina, that the forts, arsenals, &c., of the U. S., are in charge of the President, and if assailed, it is his duty to protect them, &c. Such manifestoes in the face of passive right theories were powerless to stop resolute men with positive theories, and arms in their hands. It was but a repetition of the old man throwing grass. Mr. Buchanan, however, left to his lawful successor the sterner duty of throwing stones, and history gives us the same result as the fable. Mr. Buchanan may have been honest in his opinions, and no doubt, entered on his administration with the intention of preserving the Union; but his idea was by conciliation and compromise, and when this failed, he was lost; his theories in regard to federal authority, no doubt honestly held, were fatal in the face of armed violence. Holding as he did, that the act of secession was revolutionary, it is strange that he did not recognize the right of the government to put down revolution, as a supreme act of law, whether written in the constitution or not, but arising out of the very existence of the government and its right of self preservation. Strange too that a Celt, brought up, so to speak, under that Jackson, who, under like circumstances had given such prompt evidence of his masterly style of treatment towards rebellious states, and their representatives, should have failed so signally to

profit by the lesson. In 1866, Mr. Buchanan published a book defending his administration, and the position which he took on the question of secession. He died in 1868.

BUCHANAN, MARGARET F., (Mrs. M. F. Sullivan) one of the most distinguished female writers of America, equally able as a journalist and miscellaneous writer, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1846, and emigrated with her mother to the United States, when she was about five years old, settling in Detroit, Michigan, where some of the family had previously located. She received the principal part of her education in the Public Schools of Detroit, graduating in the High School, the curriculum of which is Academical. There she was noted for her thoroughness and the breadth of her intellectual aspirations. It may be said that while pursuing her studies at that time, that she made her first efforts in journalism, having become a noted contributor to the celebrated "Corner" in the Boston Pilot, which Corner, it may be said, at that time, developed some very brilliant talent among its female contributors. After leaving the High School, Miss Buchanan became a teacher in the Public Schools, which position, she held for several years, but in the mean time, she commenced an active journalistic career, first by contributing to the Advertiser and Tribune, the leading Republican Journal of Michigan, and at length, by holding a position on its staff, which she filled after her school labors were over each day. While here, she worked with a method, storing her mind with solid information in every field of journalism, testing it in the crucible of public opinion, and by the aid of eminently practical sound common sense, distinguishing popular methods, constructing them into an harmonious theory for her guidance and the best development, and cultivation of her intellectual powers in that regard. The result was, that striking bravely into an intellectual field, into which female writers scarcely dared to look, she made a brilliant success, and may be said to-day to rank with the first journalists in America, and also to hold an enviable position, as a review writer, in the deeper and more scholarly walks of literature. About the year 1871, Miss Buchanan removed to Chi-

cago, as a field better adapted to her aspirations, and chances for journalistic employment and remuneration. Her advent there was characteristic, and afterwards graphically related by the leading journalist of one of the great Chicago Dailies, who was the party to it. It is substantially as follows: He said, "one morning a young lady dressed in plain, but neat attire, with a modest, but reliant and self possessed manner presented herself before me, as I was busily engaged writing at my desk. In a quiet and polite manner, she asked me if I could accord her a few minutes conversation on business. I asked her to be seated, until I had completed what I was engaged on, and at the same time, I was trying mentally to imagine just what literary purpose my visitor was bent upon, but arrived at no conclusion. After mechanically completing my work, I turned toward her and said, 'Now Mademoiselle I am at your service.' She quietly informed me that she called to see if she could get employment on the staff of the paper. Mentally both surprised and amused, I asked her what position she thought she could fill, when she replied in the same easy confident manner, 'I think almost any.' I then asked her if she had any experience in journalism and she said she had, on the staff of the Detroit Tribune. Then I said I would like to see what she could do, when,—to my surprise, not less at the practical manner, in which she interpreted me, than at the result of it—she quietly removed her coat and hat, and after hanging them on the rack, she seated herself at a table, which had a supply of writing materials, and with great rapidity dashed off 'Copy.' After completing her work, she resumed her coat and hat, and before bidding me good morning said she would return the next day. —I picked up the 'Copy' with considerable curiosity and was not less surprised at the subject, than at the masterly manner in which it was handled—it was on 'Finance!' then especially a live and absorbing question. She returned the next day, and in the same business-like way removing her street garments, she seated herself at a table and again rapidly produced copy, and after completing it left in the same manner as on the previous morning. This proved to be a political article of interest, ably handled, and thus for

several days she continued taking up a new but live subject each time, and treating each and all in a clear, forcible and masterly manner, and to my great surprise and increasing satisfaction, demonstrated that she fully appreciated what she said at our first interview as to her ability to fill any position on the staff." From that time forward she has pursued a brilliant and successful journalistic career, having been engaged on the leading dailies of Chicago in the most important journalistic capacities, from managing editor at times, to the more original and ponderous duties of the political or literary departments. Besides her journalistic work, she has contributed largely to the general literature of the day, and has taken a prominent position among the Catholic writers of America; having written many very acceptable articles for the "Catholic Review," a very able quarterly. She has still further increased her reputation and popularity by her articles on the "Irish Question," and especially by her book, "The Ireland of To Day," which is recognized by James Redpath and others as the clearest and most forcible exposition and analysis of the question yet produced. She still pursues her high career with undiminished energy and success, and has in press a new work on the great question of Ireland's status, which question is attracting more attention the world over than any other issue which moves the nations to-day. Miss Buchanan married some years since Alex. P. Sullivan, a Chicago lawyer, who has of late figured prominently in the organization of the Irish Land League in America.

BUCHANAN, THOMAS MCKEAN, a distinguished naval officer of the U. S., of Irish descent, born in U. S. in 1837, served with distinction during the civil war, taking a brilliant part in various engagements, and was killed at Bayou Teche on the Mississippi, in 1863. He was an able and gallant officer.

BUGEAUD, MARSHAL, an able and celebrated French Marshal, and distinguished as an original tactician, was of Irish descent by his mother, a daughter of Count Dillon, born at Limoges, France, in 1784. After a varied, but distinguished career on the continent, he was, in 1840, appointed Governor-

General of Algeria. He immediately set about organizing that celebrated branch of the French Army known as "Zouaves," and in a few years, the French arms were everywhere triumphant, and the Arab tribes brought under subjection, principally through the agency of the new tactics. He died in 1849.

BUNSTER, HON. ARTHUR, a prominent Canadian statesman, was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1838, emigrated to Canada, and afterwards settled in Vancouver, where he acquired a prominent position by his talents. He represented that constituency in the Dominion Parliament with marked ability for some years.

BURKE, EDANUS, an able American lawyer, jurist and patriot, was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1743, and received a classical education. He was originally intended for the church, but his own inclination led him to the Bar. Being on a visit to the West Indies just before the Revolutionary War he went from thence to South Carolina and served in the Revolutionary army as a volunteer. In 1778 he was appointed first Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. When Charleston fell into the hands of the enemy in 1780 he again buckled on the sword, as he deemed it the first duty of a citizen to expel the merciless invader from the soil. In 1782 he returned to the Bench. Like Patrick Henry he opposed the adoption of the Federal constitution because he feared the effects of consolidated power on local self-government, which he held to be the only security for true liberty. He also wrote a pamphlet against the aristocratic features of the society of the "Cincinnati," which was translated into French by Mirabeau. He was a member of the first Federal Congress, and afterwards Chancellor of South Carolina for a number of years. He possessed in a high degree the native wit of his race, was highly accomplished and an ardent lover and advocate of Republican simplicity. No purer or more disinterested patriot drew a sword in behalf of American liberties. He died March, 1802.

BURKE, RT. REV. DR. EDMUND, a learned and distinguished Canadian Catholic divine, was born in County

Kildare in 1758, was educated on the Continent and for some time taught with distinction in the University of Paris. He returned to Ireland, and for a few years ministered in Kildare. In 1780, at the urgent solicitations of the professors of the Seminary of Quebec, some of whom had known him in France, he came to Canada and taught in the Seminary the higher branches of Mathematics and Philosophy, for which he acquired a great reputation in Paris. He excelled not only in mathematics, but also in classics, especially Greek and Hebrew, in which he had few, if any, superiors in Europe. At the solicitation of Lord Dorchester, Governor-General of Canada, he undertook the task of reconciling the Indian tribes around Lake Superior and westward, who manifested hostile dispositions toward the British. He resided among those savages for about seven years, and succeeded in accomplishing his mission, the results of which are still apparent. The Government in acknowledgment of his great services in this matter, granted him a life annuity, and so great a reliance was placed on his discretion and judgment, that he was continually consulted on all important questions by the successive heads of the Canadian Government during his life. The British Government also, without his knowledge or desire, expressed to the court of Rome the satisfaction it would give his Majesty's government to see Dr. Burke elevated to the episcopacy, which desire was complied with, as well on account of his great abilities, blameless life, and great and successful missionary labors. He was made Bishop of Sion and Vicar Apostolic of Nova Scotia.

BURKE, EDMUND, one of the most illustrious of Statesmen, Orators, and scholars, whose master mind ranks second to none, of either ancient or modern times, was the son of a Dublin Attorney, and was born in that city January 1, 1730. He received his early training in a private school, and entered Trinity College, Dublin at the age of 16 years, where he remained three years, pursuing, on a plan of his own, an extensive course of study. In 1753, he entered as a law student at the Temple; his mind, however, was bent on a broader, and more extended acquisition of knowledge, and so ardent and unremit-

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ting was his exertions, that he, at length, injured his health. During his illness, he became an inmate in the house of Dr. Nugent, an Irish Catholic physician, whose daughter afterwards became his wife, whose traits of character, he is said to have described in that beautiful little sketch, "Burke's Idea of a Perfect Wife." The Union was a happy one, and he always dwelt upon it as the chief blessing of his life. On his recovery, he applied himself almost wholly to literature, and his first acknowledged work, which was published anonymously, was his "Vindication of Natural Society," so admirable an imitation of Lord Bolingbroke's style, as even to deceive the best judges. This was followed by his essay on the Sublime and Beautiful, which was written some years before, but likely retouched at this time. This master piece, at once, placed him, even in the eyes of his contemporaries, in the front rank of thinkers and literary men of his time, and brought him to the notice and acquaintance of the most eminent characters of the age. Even Dr. Johnson, who, at this time, was the great giant of literature, in the zenith of his power, and before whose caustic criticisms the literary world trembled, acknowledged in the youthful stranger of 26 years an equal, whose mind was as replete with vast stores of knowledge, and whose penetration was as searching and as comprehensive as his own. Nor is it strange that his admirers, and we might say worshippers, were amazed to see this literary Leviathan, who heretofore brooked no rival, listen with respect and deference to this almost beardless youth. The political career of Edmund Burke, which fills so large a space in the history of his time, did not commence until 1761, when he took government employment under the Irish Secretary Hamilton. It was not, however, until he attached himself to the Rockingham administration, and entered Parliament as member for Windover, in 1765, that his political career can be said to have actively commenced. From this time forward, he took an active and prominent part in the debates of the House of Commons, and the vast stores of knowledge, he had accumulated, gave him a mastery over every subject brought before the House. In 1774, by the spontaneous act of the electors, he was returned to parliament from Bristol,

but having offended the bigotry of his constituents, by his liberality, in supporting Irish and Catholic rights, a crime which the boasting liberty loving Britton could not forgive, he lost his seat at the next election. He was, however, subsequently returned for Malton. The same just and manly spirit, which made him support Catholic and Irish rights, called him forth also in defence of the rights of the American Colonies. His great heart, which beat honestly for a true constitutional liberty, and the just rights, whether of the individual or the nation, perceived and denounced, not only the outrage against both constitutional and natural liberty, which marked the policy of the Mother Country towards the American Colonies, but he also foresaw and warned the government against its inevitable results,—the loss of the Colonies,—if persevered in. Burke's position, on those questions, should endear his name to every true friend of liberty: Regardless of personal considerations or popular clamor, he boldly eloquently and persistently defended the rights of the Colonies, and denounced the policy of the Home Government. By such acts, he demonstrated his greatness of soul; great, not only in the capacity and grasp of his statesmanship, but also in unselfish integrity of purpose. Americans especially should hold his name and his efforts in their behalf, in grateful remembrance. In the midst of their enemies, he was their unbought champion. On the downfall of Lord North's ministry, Burke obtained the office of Paymaster-General, and a seat in the council, and by the aid of this ministry, he carried through his celebrated reform bill, which he had vainly stiven to do before. The prosecution of Warren Hastings, and his opposition to Mr. Pitt's regency bill, were amongst his next great parliamentary efforts. His efforts in the first of these brought down on him a load of calumny and censure; for Hastings had powerful friends even to the throne itself, who believed, or pretended to believe him to be a persecuted and innocent man. But the honesty and integrity of Burke, in the matter, were beyond question, even Hastings, whom he held up to universal detestation admitted it, and such, was the power of the orator, and such his classification and graphic presentation of facts, that even Hastings,

himself said, that at times while listening he was so carried away by the earnestness and magic influence of the great orator, as to forget his identity, and loath the guilty wretch, who was being denounced. When the French revolution broke out, Burke early foresaw the results, and in 1790, he produced his celebrated *Reflections* on that event. On this subject, he differed entirely with his friend, Chas. James Fox, and this difference created a breach in their friendship, which was never healed. Burke's horror of the Revolution was thorough and sincere. A friend of true liberty, he abhorred every species of anarchy, and in the French Revolution, he saw an anarchy, which threatened the subversion of society itself. The wisdom of his position in this, as in the case of the colonies was sustained by the result, and entitles him to be considered as one of the most wise and far seeing of statesmen. In 1794, he retired, from Parliament, with a pension of about \$6,000 a year, but his literary activity continued. With unceasing pen, he opposed the spirit and tendency of the French Revolution, and denounced its doctrines as fatal to society and order. The last works, which he gave to the press, were two letters on a *Regicide Peace*, and his concluding ones were posthumous. He died on the 8th of July, 1797. His works were published in 16 Vol. Octavo.

In private life, Burke was among the most amiable of men, natural, pleasant and unassuming, his conversation was varied, interesting, and instructive, without labor or pedantry; culling from his boundless stores of knowledge interesting facts, or pleasing reminiscences, often pointed by philosophical analysis. In public life, he was ardent, indefatigable and fearless; above all chicanery, meanness and injustice. He defended the right, because he loved justice. As an orator, according to Dr. Johnson, he was unrivalled in either ancient or modern times. As a writer, whether we consider the beauty of his language, the grandeur of his imagery, his justness and grasp of thought, or the vast stores of learning displayed, he assuredly had no superior if any equal, in any age or language.

BURKE, JOHN, author of *Burke's Peerages of Great Britain and Ireland*, was born in Ireland and having adopted

literature as a profession went to London, where he was connected with the London Press. He is best known by his compilation of the *History of the Peerages and Baronetages of Great Britain and Ireland*, which still under his son, continues to be authority on all questions relating to the nobility of those countries. He died in London in 1848.

BURKE, SIR. JOHN BERNARD, a British Genealogist of authority, was the son of John Burke, the first compiler of *Burke's Peerages of Great Britain and Ireland*, was born in London in 1815. He was called to the bar at the middle Temple in 1839, and was appointed "Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland" in 1853, and in 1854, was knighted. He succeeded his father as editor of "*Burke's Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire*" and also wrote the "*History of Dormant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerages*," "*History of Landed Gentry*," "*Vicissitudes of Families*" and other kindred works.

BURKE, REV. THOS. N., a learned Irish divine, patriot and scholar, and one of the most eloquent of pulpit orators, was a distinguished member of the Dominican Order, and was born in Galway, Sept. 8. 1830. The first language he spoke was the native language of his race. He received his early education in his native town at the schools of Erasmus Smith, (so called,) and seems to have loved study and play equally well. In his seventeenth year he entered the Dominican Order and was sent to Rome to complete his studies in one of their seminaries in that city. There he spent five years, and gave evidence of his wonderful capacity, energy and eloquence. He was ordained priest at the age of twenty-two, and sent upon the mission, his first priestly labors being in Gloucestershire, England, where he remained four years. His next labors were in the dear old land of his fathers, where he was sent to found a house and novitiate of his order, which he did at Tallaght, near Dublin. He soon attracted attention in Dublin by his eloquence, preaching in the old church of St. Saviour, Denmark street. In 1859 he was asked to conduct a retreat for the students of Manooth College, and so

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transcendent were his powers, that even here, in the shadow of walls that had almost daily resounded with silvery tongued orators, as eloquent as it is often given to men to hear, yet he was awarded the palm over all. In 1866 he was recalled to Rome, and appointed Superior of St. Clement's, the oldest basilica within the Eternal City, and was honored with the request to deliver the Lenten sermons in English, succeeding Cardinal Manning in that honor, and earning for himself continental fame, fully sustaining his high reputation as a preacher of matchless power and eloquence, and before audiences as intellectual and discriminating as ever listened to, or were charmed by the irresistible music of eloquence. In 1871 Father Burke was appointed visitor of the Dominican Order in the United States, and he arrived in New York in the Fall of that year. There he won increased fame not alone as an orator, but as a master mind of unrivalled capacity and inexhaustible resources. He was kept constantly lecturing on an endless variety of subjects, and seemed equally master of all. The people were never tired listening to him, and the halls in which he lectured were always crowded. He filled the Coliseum of Boston twice in one day addressing over 40,000 people, the largest paying audience ever assembled to listen to one man. His most noticeable and famous efforts in America, however, were his answers and we might say annihilation of Froude, the celebrated English historical dude, who came to America, evidently at the inspiration of the English government, to set the American people right on the 'Hirish' question. His mission, however, ended in anything but the desired result, for at the very outset of his quasi-learned disquisitions he was met by the great Dominican, and his facts and theories alike were torn into shreds and patches. The plausible historical structure which he had spent months, perhaps years of labor in erecting, to be palmed off as history, to blacken the Celt and exalt the Saxon, was tumbled about his head, and the would-be champion of an infamous government that would pose before the world as benign and just, was exposed to the laughter and scorn of honest Americans, and its unfortunate defender hurried back to his master, crest-fallen, defeated and disgraced.

Perhaps nothing better could show the wonderful resources of the great Dominican than the readiness with which he grasped the historical question controverted in his discussion with Froude. Without any possible preparation against a so-called renowned Oxford scholar and historian, who had made special preparations and study on the questions at issue, he confronted him like a great sun, whose searching rays penetrate every dark crevice and corner, and while exposing his dissimulations, frauds and distortions, built up a citadel of truth, whose consistent proportions fitted the evidences of history, and silenced even the brazen enfrontery of British conceit and fraud, by driving it back to its native lair. Yet no less wonderful was the variety, ability, learning and eloquence of his other lectures in America, which followed each other in quick succession and which for resources required, power and erudition displayed, would have bankrupted the capacities of a dozen of the best lecturers of the day. His manner and methods as an orator are not less marvelous. With a voice of great compass and sweetness he carries his fascinated listeners along with him, regardless of time. After a brilliant career as a preacher and lecturer in America he again returned to Europe. His health became impaired by his indefatigable industry and for a time his life itself was in danger. He however, recuperated, and was constantly engaged in both England and Ireland in preaching and other apostolic work. Unfortunately he never fully recovered. A fatal and painful malady had fastened itself upon him which he bore up against with the fortitude of a hero and martyr, preaching almost daily and performing the other laborious duties of his vocation to the very last. On June 30th, 1883, when it might be said he was almost in his last agony, he appeared in the pulpit of the Jesuit church in Dublin, to preach for the starving children of Donegal. He knew it would hasten his dissolution, but although in an agony of pain he arose from his bed to perform his promise, but had to be carried back to it, on the arms of his sorrowing friends, when he expired a few hours afterwards, on the 2nd of July, in the 53d year of his age. Thus died this great Dominican, whose in-

tellectual powers so much resembled his great namesake, Edmund Burke. As an orator he equaled him in chasteness, beauty and sublimity of thought, while he was his superior in simplicity of style, as he was in the power to charm and captivate his hearers. On seeing him in repose one would not suspect the wonderful powers that lay under the plain, unassuming exterior. But he was a born orator, and beneath the repose burned fires of eloquence as irresistible and brilliant when they burst forth, as an eruption of Vesuvius. In the pulpit you saw a new man, transformed by his intensity of thought: dignity, power and authority to command seemed to belong to him as a garment, while a voice of wonderful sweetness, power and pathos, complemented this, and the charm was completed by irresistible bursts of eloquence, accompanied by grand and imposing action which captured every eye and captivated every heart. His greatness did not consist in his eloquence alone, but rather in the marvelous extent of his knowledge, the grasp and force of his intellectual powers, and the amazing quickness with which he brought them to the analysis of any subject. He ranked high as a theologian, and was an accomplished linguist, preaching with equal facility in a number of the modern languages, including Irish, while he ranked high as a classical scholar. He was not less noted for his wit than for his other great qualities, and whether in conversation or on a platform, could convulse his hearers with laughter at his will. He undoubtedly stands in the front rank of the great minds of this, or indeed, of any age.

BURKE, JOHN DOLY, an historian and dramatic writer, was born in Ireland and came to America in 1797. He became editor of a political paper in Boston and afterwards in New York, which was conducted with ability. He was the author of a history of Virginia and two dramatic pieces entitled *Bunker Hill* and *Bethlem Gabor*. He fell in a duel in 1808.

BURKE, ROBERT O'HARA, a celebrated Australian explorer and traveler, was born in Ireland in 1821. He first entered the military service of Austria, but afterwards returned to Ireland, and accepted a government position. He

next went to Australia, and became Public Inspector at Melbourne, but again returned home, and joined the British army in the Crimea, as a volunteer, where he distinguished himself. After the war he returned to Australia, was appointed one of the leaders of the government exploring expedition and was one of the first Europeans, who traversed that continent from north to south. It however, cost him his life, the privations and hardships being too much for a constitution perhaps already weakened by Crimean privation. He died in 1860.

BURKE, WALTER, a gallant Irish officer, born about 1665, in Athlone. He early took up arms in defense of his country's rights and afterwards raised a regiment in aid of that imbecile, James II. After the treaty of Limerick, he went to France with his regiment and greatly distinguished himself on various occasions, especially at the battle of Cremona in Feb., 1702, gaining the credit of being mainly instrumental in the defeat of the enemy on that memorable occasion, and gaining the rank of a general officer. Burke afterwards served in Spain and still later, with his regiment, signed permanent arrangements of enlistment under the Spanish Monarch, and served with great distinction in Sicily, Africa and Italy, during the war of 1733. Burke's reg't remained after the war in Naples, and was called the "King's Regiment," the King of Spain having transferred it to his son, Don Philip, King of the Two Sicilies. Burke acquired high distinction for skill, valor, and uniform success, and was held in the highest esteem by his King.

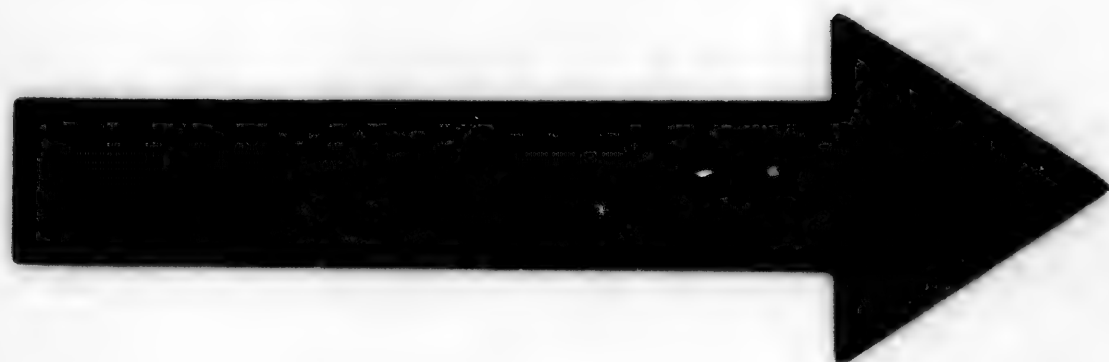
BURNS, GOV. JOHN, an Irish-American patriot and legislator, was born in Dublin, about 1730, and emigrated to Philadelphia when quite young. He took a prominent part in all local as well as national questions, and was honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust and honor. He was the first governor of Pennsylvania elected after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and retained in a high degree the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens till his death.

BURTON, RICHARD FRANCIS, one of the most celebrated explorers

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and authors of modern times, was born at Tuam, Ireland, in 1821, and entered the Indian army as a lieutenant in 1842. While stationed near Bombay, he spent some time in exploring the geological formation of the Neilgherry Hills. He served in Sind under Sir C. J. Napier, and wrote, while there, "Sinde, or the Unhappy Valley", and also "Falconry in the Valley of the Indus," and "The Races that inhabit the Valley of the Indus, 1850." In 1851, "Goa and the Blue Mountains." He also became proficient in the Arabic, Afghan, Persian, Hindostanee and other languages, and published a grammar of the last name. In 1851 he returned home and receiving a year's furlough, he started to visit Mecca and Medina, which no christian was known to reach since Burckhard in 1815. At Alexandria he assumed the character of a wandering dervish and so natural was his language and habits that he was never detected, and succeeded in reaching the "Holy Cities" an account of which he published in 1855, as "A pilgrimage to El Medina and Mecca," which attracted great attention. He also attempted to penetrate into East Africa, which he published as "Footsteps in East Africa or an Exploration of Harroon." During the Crimean War he was chief of staff to Gen. Beatson. In 1856 he again visited Africa starting from Zanzibar with Capt. Speke and penetrating the lake regions, discovering Lake Tanganyika which he describes in his "Lake Regions of Central Africa. He also visited Utah and published "The City of the Saints". In 1861 he was consul at Fennando Po, on the west coast of Africa, where he wrote "Abbeokuta and the Cameroons" and a "Mission to the King of Dahomey." In 1864 he was consul at Santos, Brazil, and published "Explorations in the Highlands of Brazil" and "Letters from battle fields of Paraguay." In 1868 he was at Damascus as consul and traveled in the Holy Land publishing "Unexplored Palestine." His "Anthropological Collections in the Holy Land" was published by a London society in that interest. In 1872 he published "Zanzibar City, Island and Coast" and the same year was appointed consul to Trieste. Among his other works is "Vikram and the Vampire or Tales of Hindoo Deviltry." He is said to be proficient in 35 different languages and dialects.

BUSHE, CHARLES KENDAL, one of the most brilliant of men, ranking as an advocate, orator and statesman among the very first which Great Britain or Ireland has ever produced, was born on the 13th of January, 1767, at Kilmurry, County of Killkenny, Ireland. His mother was a sister of Gen. Sir John Doyle. His early instruction was received in the same school which helped to develop the youthful genius of the great Edmund Burke, and he entered Trinity College in 1782, where his career was distinguished, obtaining a scholarship at the end of his first year, and carrying off the gold medal from a host of able competitors. At this time the Historical Society held its meetings within the college walls which Bushe joined and soon became one of its most noted members; among its brilliant speakers at that time were Plunket, Miller, Graves and Magee. In 1790 he was called to the bar and the principles of the French revolution was at this time attracting the attention of the civilized world, and nowhere more than among the ardent and liberty loving young men of Ireland. Bushe, although a patriot, was not attracted by its doctrines, but like Burke saw its delusions and used his pen against its pernicious theories. He looked upon its leading principles as fatal to the highest development of men's genius, and destructive of a human influence, powerful in the support of manly honor, and public virtue. On this subject, in a pamphlet in answer to Paine's "Rights of Man," written in his 24th year, and of which Lord Brougham says, "It is no exaggeration to say that it deserves a place on the same level with Mr. Burke's celebrated Reflections; and it would be hard to say whether the sound and judicious reasoning, or the beautiful and chaste composition, most deserve our admiration." He said, "There is a principle in the heart of man which any wise government will encourage, because it is the auxiliary of virtue. I mean the principle of honor, which in those moments of weakness, when the conscience slumbers, watches over the deserted charge, and engages friends in the defense of integrity. It is a sanction of conduct which the imagination lends to virtue, is itself the reward, and inflicts shame as the punishment. The audacity of vice may despise fear, the sense of reason may be



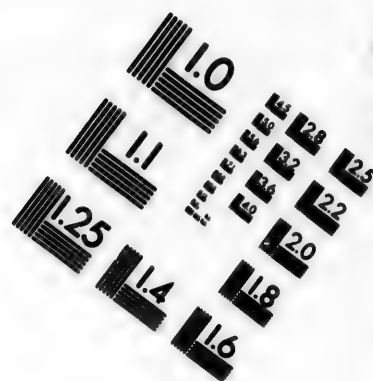
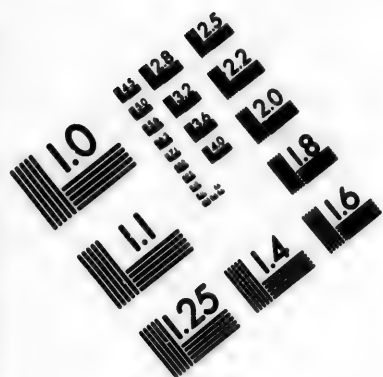
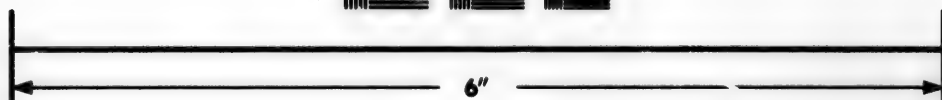
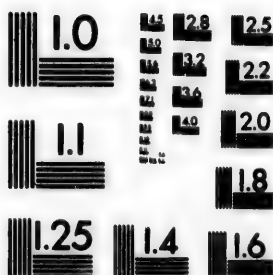


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steeled; art and cunning may elude temporal, and impiety may defy eternal vengeance, but honor holds the scourge of shame, and he is hard indeed, who trembles not under its lash. If the institution of hereditary dignities cherish this sentiment of honor, and this sentiment cherishes virtue, it would be folly to charge them with being either childish or puerile. Virtue coldly entertained in any other corner of the heart will take a strong hold in the pride of man. She has often erected her temple on the coronets of a glorious ancestry, and the world has been indebted to the manes of the dead, for the merits of the living." Fame and success in obtaining practice at the bar has always been slow, and Bushe's experience was not an exception. His business for some years was depressingly scanty, and he sought a seat in parliament as a field where his abilities might have a chance to assert themselves. In 1799 he entered the Irish parliament as member for Callan, in his native county. It was at one of the most vital periods in Irish history; the liberties of Ireland were trembling in the balance, Pitt and Castlereagh had determined that the Union should be carried, and the latter, armed with all the means which the British government could place in his hands was seeking, by intimidation and bribery, to bring to his support all those whose vanity might be tempted by a title and wealth, or whose conservative fears might be gulled into beholding imaginary anarchy in the future of Irish independence. He threw himself into his unpatriotic work with that reckless abandon and energy of purpose, which throughout his career, characterized this great, but unscrupulous politician; and which afterwards would have placed him at the head of the English government, had he not cut short his own existence.

Bushe took his stand among the patriots of his country, alongside of Grattan and Curran, and there was none more earnest or more able. If he did not possess that fiery eloquence of Grattan which like the swift lightning of heaven paralyzed and scorched the minions of power who had been bought for a price, and who shrank, cowed and terrified before the vehemence of his denunciations, and the irresistible force of his arguments; yet the keen edge of the polished wit of Bushe, like the

Damascus blade, cut deep, and opened up to the shame and dismay of his opponents, the depths of their corruption. The following is a specimen of his eloquence taken from one of his speeches against the union. "Let me conjure this house to consider whether this is a transaction on which they are willing to commit themselves, their properties, their characters, and their children. Let me conjure them to weigh the question well, if every generous feeling be not banished from amongst us; and if private honor and public virtue be not a name. Where is that spirit which in '82 swelled the crest and ennobled the character of the Irish gentry? Which achieved liberty for Ireland; extorted justice from England! and admiration from Europe! Is it fled and extinguished forever! I will not believe it! But were every appeal to everything human fruitless and vain, I would invoke the Providence which even in my short life, has stretched a protecting arm so often over my country! In my short life, my country has been raised from a Province to become a Nation, has been protected from a bloody rebellion and a formidable invasion, and has seen one desperate attack against her liberties and constitution defeated and overthrown. I will rely on God to save Ireland." Neither was his pen idle in the defense of Ireland's integrity, and in exposing the fallacy of her enemies, and amongst the ablest pamphlets which appeared, was his answer to Mr. Secretary Cook's "Arguments for and against the Union Considered," and called "Cease your Funning." Its style is comical and Lord Brougham says it is fully equal to the very best of Dean Swift's political writings. All the efforts of the Irish patriots were however unavailing against the eloquence of the 'Castle,' which was patronage and title, and to the shame and ruin of Ireland the union was carried. Bushe felt keenly the degradation of his country, which he knew would henceforth be only a province, and at one period half resolved to abandon the bar, and even the country. His pecuniary difficulties however determined him to remain, and he devoted himself closely and steadily to his profession, and he soon rose to splendid eminence, and a lucrative practice. In 1805 he was raised to the dignity of Sergeant at Law and the same year was appointed

Solicitor General. This position he held during one of the most turbulent periods in the history of his country; the State prosecutions were many, often unjust and vexatious, if not iniquitous, and Bushe's position was one it was difficult to fill without incurring censure. His honor and justice cannot however be fairly impeached, although without doubt, some of the government minions associated with him would hesitate at no iniquity to carry out the wishes of the Castle. A contest at this time between the Crown i. e. the 'Castle' and Chief Baron O'Grady, of the Exchequer as to the right of appointing the clerk of that court, a very lucrative position, was of great notoriety. Plunket appeared against the crown, and he made it the occasion of hurling all the thunders of his wrath against the law officers of the Crown, especially Saurin, the Attorney-General, who was worthy of the scorching. Bushe however answered him in a most masterly manner, and which we give as a specimen of his style. "The weight of the censure which has fallen upon us is increased in proportion to the height from which it has descended. It has come from the counsel of a Chief Judge of the Land, from the lips of one of the most illustrious individuals in this country, from a member of the United Parliament; from a man whose inimitable advocacy is but secondary to that high character for integrity and talent which he has established for himself and for our nation—upon whose accents 'the listening senate hangs,—with whose renown the entire Empire resounds. From such a man censure is censure indeed. I call then upon him not to stop half way in the discharge of his duty. If we are tyrannical and oppressive—if we have revived and transcended the worst precedents of the worst days of prerogative, I call upon him in the name of justice, of our ancient friendship, and of our common country; I call upon him by every obligation which can bind a man, to impeach us. If he be not our prosecutor, he becomes our accomplice. He is bound to call us to the bar of that senate where he shall be upon his feet, and we upon our knees, and if his accusation be true, our heads are due to justice. The character of the Chief Baron has been redeemed by me, I have rescued the character of the Court

of Chancery; I have vindicated my own—one yet remains, the character of Mr. Plunket himself. And therefore I call upon him in vindication to bring us to Westminster, where impeachment is constitutional, where he will hold his high place, and the lofty port which becomes him. I call upon him to assume the senator and the patriot, and assert his rank in that august assembly; to none has that high station which he holds in it given more delight than to me. I rejoice in it as an attached and ardent friend, and as an Irishman, I exult in a man who has exalted the character of our country in the Senate, as high as another illustrious countryman (Wellington) has raised it in the Field. Let him not stop at the charge he has made in this place. Let him follow it up—'non progređi est regredi' he must either with shame give up this unjust attack upon the servants of the crown, or he must follow up his duty as a member of Parliament, and carry us before the bar of the Commons. Let him do so, we are not afraid, then at least the judicial determination shall not be upon the hearing of one party. Let him remember the charge is illegality, jacobinism, and revolution, and that the crime is disrespect to what he call the adjudication of the Court of Exchequer! The very neighborhood of Westminster hall ought to make him pause. What! state within its precincts that a court of Exchequer in Ireland has made a solemn determination in a case where one party was not present, and where the other presided! The very walls of Westminster Hall would utter forth a groan at such an insult to the judicial character, the very monuments would deliver up their illustrious dead, and the shades of Mansfield and of Somers, and of Holt, and of Hale, would start from their tombs, to rebuke the atrocious imputation." In 1823 he became Chief Justice, and held it till 1841, when he resigned, the entire bar of Ireland joining in an address of regret, and of the highest praise. He died on the 10th of July, 1843. We must judge of Bushe mainly by the estimate of his illustrious contemporaries. His career was confined to Ireland, and has therefor not given him that prominence which some of his illustrious countrymen acquired. Lord Brougham says of him, "His merits as a speaker was of the highest description.

His powers of narration has not perhaps been equalled. If any one would see this in its great perfection, he has only to read the inimitable speech in the Trimbleston cause, the narrative of Livy himself does not surpass that great effort." An anonymous poetical pamphlet published in 1805; thus describes his oratory:

Sedate at first, at length his passion warms,
And every word and ev'ry gesture charms
Sunk to no meanness, by no flourish swelled,
The copious stream its course majestic held,
The Graces to his polished wit gave birth,
Which wakes the smile, but not the roar of mirth.
His legal tenets stand on stable ground.
His moral precepts, novel and profound:
Well has he traced the law's unbounded chart,
Well searched each corner of the human heart.
In triumph his resistless march proceeds,
Reason and passion follow where he leads.
Is justice his inalienable trust?
Or does he deem each cause he battles just?
Suffice it—ev'ry energy of zeal,
Marks that conviction he makes others feel.

BUSHE, GEORGE MACARTNEY, a celebrated surgeon, was born in Ireland in 1797, and after completing his education at home, and receiving his degree, he came to New York and commenced the practice of his profession. He soon acquired fame as a most skilled and successful operator and obtained an extensive and lucrative practice. He is the author of valuable surgical works and papers. He died in 1886.

BUTCHER, R. A., REV. SAM'L, a learned protestant divine of the established church and bishop of Meath, was the son of Vice Admiral Butcher, and was born in Ireland in 1811. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and was elected a Fellow

in 1837, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1850. He became Regius Professor of Divinity in 1852, and in 1866, was named Bishop of Meath. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Privy Council in Ireland. He was an author of some note in his church but somewhat tinctured with bigotry. Amongst his works are "Lectures on the study of Ecclesiastical Literature," "Relative value of Human and Divine Authority," "Sermons on the Crimean War," &c. He died July 22, 1876.

BUTLER, JAMES, Viscount Galmoy, a gallant officer of the Irish brigade, nephew of Lt. Gen. Piers Butler. He distinguished himself on many occasions at the head of his regiment, particularly under the celebrated Marshal Saxe, and participated in the credit and satisfaction which the Irish troops won, at the celebrated battle of Fontenoy, where, mainly, through their irresistible valor, the English suffered so disastrous a defeat. He died in 1770, high in rank.

BUTLER, JAMES, Duke of Ormond, was born in County Killkenny about 1680, was appointed a lord of the bed chamber in 1685 and serving in the army had a share in the victory over the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor. He afterwards joined the standard of the Prince of Orange and was by him given the order of the Garter, and made High Constable of England for the coronation. He took part in the battle of the Boyne and afterwards entertained his majesty most sumptuously at his castle in Killkenny. In 1698 he served at the battle of Landen, where he received several wounds, and had a horse shot under him. In 1709 he was appointed by Queen Anne commander in chief of the forces sent against France and Spain, when he destroyed the French fleet, sunk the Spanish galleons in the harbor of Vigo, and took the fort of Rendondella, for which he received the thanks of both houses of Parliament. In 1711 he was appointed Captain General and Commander in Chief of the land forces in Great Britain, which were to be employed abroad in conjunction with the Allies, which position he held till the treaty of Utrecht in 1718, which year he was made Warden of the Cinque Ports,

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and Constable of Dover Castle. Two years afterwards, however, George I, having succeeded to the throne, he was impeached of high treason and retired to France. He was attainted, his estates forfeited and \$10,000 offered for his apprehension, should he attempt to land in Ireland. He resided until his death, which took place in 1745, at Avignon, in France.

BUTLER, JAMES, an American patriot of the Revolution, was born in Virginia, whither his father had emigrated from the troubles in Ireland. In 1772 he removed to South Carolina and on the breaking out of the war he took up arms. He accompanied Gen. Richardson's "snow expedition," and also Gen. Williamson's, the following year, 1778. When Lincoln was placed in command of the Southern forces Butler joined him at Augusta. In 1780 Cornwallis issued an order requiring every inhabitant of that state to swear allegiance to the Crown, having previously to that time recognized neutrals. Butler refused to take the oath and was arrested and lodged in jail, and afterwards sent to Charleston harbor where he was confined on a prison ship for 18 months. After his release he organized a band of patriots to oppose a foray of Tories which threatened his neighborhood, and was killed at Clowd's Creek, 1782.

BUTLER, PIERCE, a descendant of the Ormond family, was born in Ireland in 1744, and came to America as an officer of the British army previous to the revolution. He resigned his commission and became an ardent supporter of colonial rights. He represented South Carolina in the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and in Congress in 1780, and as U. S. Senator in 1789. He was a strong whig, a bitter opponent of England and a strong advocate of the war of 1812. He died in 1822, aged 77.

BUTLER, PIERCY, or Piers V. count Galmoy and Earl of Newcastle, a distinguished Irish officer who took up arms to sustain James II, in Ireland, and was one of the principal commanders at the battle of Boyne, lost by the imbecility of James. He was also one of the parties to the treaty of Limerick, and under its conditions withdrew with such forces as preferred to accompany

him, to France, and entered the service of the French Monarch. He gallantly participated in many of the victories won by the valor of the Irish brigades, in the wars of Louis XIV, and rose to the rank of Lieut. General. He died in France in 1740.

BUTLER, PIERCE M., son of the Senator, was born in South Carolina in 1798. He became a popular and able politician of the Democratic party and was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1838. On the call for volunteers for the Mexican war he raised a regiment and greatly distinguished himself at Cerro Gordo, and was killed while gallantly leading his troops at Cherususco, 1847.

BUTLER, RICHARD, VICOUNT MOUNTGARRET, an Irish patriot and soldier, was born about 1590. In 1642 he took up arms against the Cromwellians, whose fanaticism and heartless butcheries threatened the extermination of Irish Catholics. He obtained possession of the City of Killkenny, and was appointed General of the Irish forces and President of the Supreme Council assembled there that year. He continued an active leader and met with varying success (against the enemies of his county) until his death, which took place in 1651. His wife was a daughter of the celebrated Hugh O'Neill. Earl of Tyrone

BUTLER, RICHARD, second son of the 11th Earl of Ormond an Irish soldier and patriot, was born in County Killkenny about 1610. He was among the leaders in the rebellion of 1641, and was made acting Governor of Wexford and a Lieut. General in the Irish forces. He died 1701.

BUTLER, GEN. COUNT WALTER, a celebrated Irish soldier in the employ of the German Empire, was born about 1610. The troubles and misfortunes of his native land compelled him to seek his fortune on the Continent, and one of his family being in the service of the Empire as Colonel of an Irish legion, he joined him while still a mere youth, and became an officer under him. In 1631 he was captured while conspicuously fighting at the head of his men in the defense of Frankfort on the Oder, then besieged by Gustavus

Adolphus in command of the allies. Gustavus was so pleased by the reckless daring exhibited by the fiery youth, that he had him speedily released. For his daring and gallantry, Wallenstein, then, (1632), in command of the Imperial forces, appointed him Colonel of a regiment of Dragoon, chiefly composed of Irish and rewarded him in a princely manner for his distinguished gallantry and skill in the Bohemian Campaign, especially at the capture of Eger, to which he greatly contributed. Wallenstein, one of the greatest generals of his age, had been clothed with almost imperial power by the Emperor Ferdinand, and intoxicated by ambition, had long secretly designed to carve out of the Empire a kingdom for himself, and sought by his munificence to attach his ablest officers to his interest. Deeming the situation ripe for his scheme he entered into secret negotiations with the leaders of the allies. The death of Gustavus Adolphus, and the defeat of the Swedes and their allies in some desperate battles, enabled Wallenstein the more easily to approach them on the subject, and he offered them valuable concessions and his support to maintain the same if they in turn would support his scheme of ambition. He now laid open to Colonel Butler and other Irish officers, (as he had previously to more intimate supporters,) his whole scheme, holding out to them most brilliant prospects of dignity and power in the new kingdom, not dreaming that these men who were but soldiers of fortune would not gladly support his elevation and their own. Butler and his Irish associates, although but soldiers of fortune had a principle which Wallenstein did not know or appreciate—honor—and being soldiers of the Empire, although, technically sworn to obey Wallenstein, to the Empire would they remain faithful while they wore its uniform. Butler was now placed in a dangerous position as may be supposed. Wallenstein's power was about absolute, his decisions were imperious and unalterable, and his action prompt and merciless when taken, as his men well knew from past experience. Butler, while astounded at the greatness of the treachery, so well dissembled his thoughts as to excite no mistrust, while he seemingly acquiesced in the treason. No time was to be lost if this great treason was to be averted.

Butler at once informed the more trusted of his officers of the situation, and with secrecy immediately dispatched a trusty messenger to inform the Emperor of the danger, and to have the proper orders and authority to avert it. In the meantime he counseled with Gen. Piccolomini, whom he found faithful, as to the best means to gain time. Fortunately for them and the Empire, the Allies were distrustful of Wallenstein, and advanced cautiously, fearing this alleged conspiracy might be only a trap to lead them to destruction. Butler and Piccolomini suggested sending some trusted officer to meet them and hurry them up, and two trusted Irish officers were despatched, one after another, but they had other missions than seeking the Swedes, namely, hurrying up faithful troops that might be needed in the emergency, because Butler and his friends could not know how wide-spread the conspiracy was, or who they might depend on in the forces under Wallenstein. They knew that the principal commanders were with him and the others they dare not question. Soon, however, the orders came from the Emperor to capture Wallenstein and his principal supporters, dead or alive. The time was short to act. The Swedes were but a day's march away, the next morning would perhaps find them fraternizing with the troops of Wallenstein, and the true position of Butler and his friends would be exposed and the consequence they but too well knew. Butler could alone depend on his gallant Irish dragoons, and he at first determined to capture the conspirators alive and dash off with them in the midst of his troops. Circumstances rendering this too hazardous, it was decided that they should be cut down, and to Capt. Deveraux was assigned the duty of forcing the house of Wallenstein, which was well guarded, and of destroying the traitor, which he accomplished on the night of Feb. 23, 1634. The other principal traitors were cut down fighting and some of their adherents escaping to the Swedish camp gave the alarm, but the conspiracy died with Wallenstein. Butler was made a General and Count of the Empire and presented with extensive estates. He did not live long to profit by his good fortune, for he died shortly after the Battle of Nordlingen, where the Swedes suffered a



PLATE 4.



George Canning.

Chas. Kendal Busche

Duke of Wellington.

Lord Castlereagh.

Wm. C. Plunket.

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disastrous defeat, and where Butler was wounded whilst leading his troops with his usual daring and gallantry. He died Sept. 6, 1834, and was buried in Bohemia. He bequeathed large sums for religious purposes and also to members of his family and to Col. Deveraux, who succeeded him in command of the Irish Dragoons. Accounts of him are found in Schiller's "Thirty Years War," and he is one of the characters in his great drama of Wallenstein.

BUTLER, GEN. WM. O., a prominent American statesman and soldier, was a son of Gen. Pierce Butler and nephew of Gen's. Richard, James and William, all of whom with their father came from Ireland and served in the war of the Revolution with distinction, so much so, that Lafayette once said, "If I want a thing well done, I order a Butler to do it." Wm. O. was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1791, his parents having just previously removed from South Carolina. Our subject received his education at Transylvania University, where he graduated in 1812, and had commenced the study of the law with Robt. Wickliff, at Lexington, Ky., when the war of 1812 broke out. He immediately enlisted as a private, and accompanied the relief force to Fort Wayne. He was soon made an ensign, and was present at the disastrous battles near the River Raisin, Jan'y. 18th and 22, 1813. In this second engagement he exhibited heroic bravery. The Indians in possession of a stable were pouring a murderous fire from their shelter into the ranks of the Americans, when the commanding officer exclaimed, will no one burn that barn! The young ensign improvised a torch and crossing the open space, which was swept by the rifles of the Indians, succeeded in reaching the cover of the savages, and igniting the hay, compelled them to abandon their vantage ground. He was afterwards wounded and taken prisoner, and suffered greatly from cold, hunger and the inhumanity of his captors. He was soon afterwards paroled at Fort Niagara, and amid perils and hardships he traveled back to Kentucky. On reaching home he was commissioned a captain, and raising a company was attached to the 44th infantry, served with distinction under Jackson in the south. On New Orleans being threatened by

the British, he was ordered up to its relief, and on the night of Dec. 23, 1814, he was present at the first attack on the enemy below New Orleans, in command of four companies of the left wing, and drove the enemy before him with great gallantry, and the strong force then on shore, (3,000), would have been captured, but a dense fog came to their assistance. This check, however, enabled Jackson to gain time to concentrate all his available forces and choose his position. Butler was breveted for his bravery, and his conduct at the ever memorable battle of Jan. 8th, which followed is thus reported on by his great leader. "He displayed the heroic chivalry and calmness of judgment in the midst of danger, that distinguishes the valuable officer in the hour of battle." In the following year he was one of Jackson's staff, having succeeded his brother, Maj. Thos. Butler. He always remained greatly attached to Jackson, and afterwards, when Jackson was fined for declaring marshal law to save his country, at New Orleans, Butler made a most brilliant defence against the injustice and monstrous ingratitude of such a decision towards one who rather deserved a crown for his great valor and skill. In 1817 he resigned from the army and resumed the study and practice of law, and shortly after was sent to the Legislature of his state, and in 1839 was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1841, refusing a third nomination. While in Congress he took an active part in the debates on all great questions, such as the tariff act of 1842, &c. At this time he was induced to head the Democratic ticket, in his native state, that of Kentucky, although the party was greatly in the minority, having been beaten by 2,800 majority the previous election by the jubilant whigs. Although he did not carry the state, yet he reduced their majority down to 500, so popular was he with his fellow citizens. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, he again abandoned the unbloody strifes of the forum for the sterner ones of war, and was commissioned a Maj. Gen. of Volunteers. He reported to Gen. Taylor, and first served in Texas and Northern Mexico. At Monterey he was wounded while heading a charge and was sent home to recover. He joined the army again and took part in the capture of the City

of Mexico. In 1848 he was senior Major Gen., and for a while held chief command. Both Congress and his native state voted him swords for gallant conduct at Monterey, and the same year the Democratic National Convention placed him in nomination as their candidate for vice-president. Gen. Cass, another Irish American, heading the ticket for president. He was tendered the governorship of Nebraska in 1855, but declined. He however answered the patriotic call to the Peace Congress, which assembled in Washington, in 1861, to ward off, if possible, the terrible and dubious consequences of civil war. Falling in this, the old hero retired in sadness to his home, but unalterably attached to the Union of the States. Gen. Butler was a man of commanding personal appearance, born a soldier, still he was no less fitted by generous gifts to shine in all walks of life. His position at the Kentucky bar was amongst the foremost, and he acquired a large and lucrative practice. As a speaker he was clear, forcible and eloquent. He lived to a ripe old age, dying Aug. 6th, 1880, in his 90th year, having the satisfaction of beholding his country emerge from the dark abyss of disunion and civil war, redeemed and regenerated, "her flag still high, not a stripe erased or diminished, not a single star obscured," enjoying a profound peace, and a prosperity without parallel among the nations.

BYRNE, PATRICK, an eminent bookseller and publisher of Dublin, and a man of talent and a patriot, was born in Ireland, about 1750. His store on Grafton street, Dublin, was the usual literary rendezvous of the United Irishmen; he himself being a member of that body. He was the first Catholic admitted into the guild of booksellers after the relaxation of the penal law, in 1798. The position of a patriotic Irish publisher, in those times, was one of trouble and danger. Byrne published some of Wolfe Tone's pamphlets, Hamilton Rowan's Trial, written by himself, and many patriotic pamphlets. The following dialogue took place between Byrne and the unscrupulous Lord Clonmel, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in regard to some of his publications. Clonmel—"Mr. Byrne I perceive you have advertised Mr. Rowan's Trial?" B.—"The advertisement,

my lord, is Mr. Rowan's, he has only selected me as publisher, which I think an honor, and I hope it will be profitable." Clonmel—"Take care, sir, what you do—I give you this caution, for if there is any reflection on the judges of the land, by the eternal G— I'll lay you by the heels." Byrne—"I have many thanks to return to your lordship for your caution. I have many opportunities of going to Newgate, but I have never been ambitious of that honor, and I hope in this case to stand in the same way." Mr. Byrne was arrested in 1798 as one of the United Irishmen, and after suffering imprisonment for some time he was released and ordered to leave the country. He came to America and we believe settled in Philadelphia where he engaged in the book business, and after some years died, honored and respected by his fellow citizens.

BYRNE, WILLIAM, an artist and engraver of talent, was born in London of Irish parents in 1742. He studied in Paris under Attnet and Wille, and on his return to England, was held in great repute. Amongst his principal works are the Antiquities of Britain and Smith's Italian Scenery. He died in 1805.

BYRNE, REV. WILLIAM, one of those extraordinary men who in an ordinary way perform wonderful results, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1780. He was the oldest of a large family, his father dying when our subject was comparatively young. The care of largely providing for the family devolved upon him, and although desiring to consecrate himself to a religious life, he neither shrank from, nor abandoned the heavy burthen which Providence had put upon him, so neither did he abandon the idea of working out the desire of his heart, although he had neither the opportunity nor means of acquiring a classical education, and for the little progress he could make in the way of education under his difficulties, he was indebted to the instructions of a pious uncle. He remained with his mother till his twenty-fifth year, when feeling that he might safely be spared, he determined to go to the United States, as he thought he might there more easily and quickly carry out his desires. Not long after his arrival he applied to the Jesuits at Georgetown College for admission and

was taken on probation; but after some months at this institution, finding that on account of his advanced age and meagre studies, he could not expect for many years to be ordained a priest, he resolved to go elsewhere. He applied to Archbishop Carroll who received him kindly, and advised him to go to St. Mary's, Emmittsburg. Here Dr. Dubois, the President, received him like a father, pointed out to him his future course of study, and encouraged him to persevere. Finding in him great tact for managing boys he made him prefect. Here he commenced the study of Latin, now almost in his thirtieth year, but cheered himself with the thought that St. Ignatius was as old when he did the same. To prosecute more rapidly his theological studies, he repaired to the Theological Seminary at Baltimore, which was then in a flourishing condition. The faculty were all Frenchmen, and for some reason Mr. Byrne did not entirely agree with them, and thought it advisable to leave. He had by this time been so advanced in his studies as to have been admitted to Subdiaconship. He immediately proceeded westward, and meeting Bishop Flaga at Pittsburgh he tendered him his services for the diocese of Bardstown, which were gladly accepted. Here he was happy in meeting Mr. Elder, who had been a fellow student with him at Emmittsburg, and between whom a strong friendship had sprung up. After some further preparation at the Seminary of St. Thomas, he and his friend were both elevated to the dignity of the priesthood by Bishop David. They were the first priests he had ordained in the Cathedral of St. Joseph at Bardstown. Mr. Byrne was put in charge of St. Charles and St. Mary's congregations besides adjoining missions, and although not in very strong health, he pushed his work with characteristic energy, and left no duty, far or near, great or small, undone. Although no orator, he was eminently practical, and a keen judge of human nature. His sermons were always effective, because pointed and for a purpose. He scorched out evil customs and encouraged pious and charitable ones, both by word and example. Having had so much of the unpleasant duty of Prefect in his college experience, he had determined never to have anything more to do with such

work; but seeing the great want of some institution for the instruction of the children in his various congregations, many of whom could not even read, there being no schools of any kind established, but especially were the poorer classes, of which his parishioners were mainly composed, without any resource, he therefore determined to make a sacrifice of his feelings, and establish some kind of an institution of learning that might at least give a medium education, and ground its pupils in religion and virtue. The difficulties, however, seemed appalling; no money nor means of any kind, but an indomitable will and a spirit of sacrifice. He laid his plans before the Bishop, who too felt the need, and who encouraged him to make the attempt. There was a neglected farm near by, upon which was an old stone mill which had to be closed from failure of its water supply, and this he determined to purchase. He canvassed all classes of his neighbors for advances to aid him in purchasing the site, offering to pay back in full in schooling at low rates. He took all sorts of produce in pay, converting it with much trouble into cash, and at length succeeded in raising enough to make his first payment on the purchase. He next had to fit up the old mill, and transform it into an academy. This he did by taking off his own coat and laboring like the lowliest of his workmen. Early in the spring of 1821, was this inelegant seat of learning opened with about fifty scholars. The energy and self sacrifice of one man alone had accomplished it, and after a period of sixty years, it still exists, and is to-day, one of the first institutions of learning in the Southwest. It has given to the country hundreds and hundreds of men, illustrious for their virtue and their learning, and among them some of our most eminent bishops, including the great Dr. Spalding, archbishop of Baltimore, who was one of the boys who sat on the rude forms on that memorable opening, and who perhaps, but for the work of this humble priest, might never have been able to acquire the education which enabled him under God, to become the great light he was. Father Byrne was the president and faculty of his new college, and besides he had to attend to his missionary duty. But happily he was equal to the emergency, and soon trained from

among his boys, assistants, who developed in time into an able and trained body of teachers, who, while pursuing their own studies, taught others, and produced their own successors, until the school became noted throughout Kentucky and the south-west. He soon had to enlarge the institution on account of the increasing applications, and had succeeded in building a large addition which was about to be occupied, when it was burned to the ground. He was absent when it occurred, and although sad at the sight that met his eyes, he did not stop to make regrets, but taking off his coat, set to work to repair the disaster, and he scarcely took rest day or night, until a new St. Mary's arose, larger and more beautiful than that destroyed. In a few years he cleared off all the new obligations, and as the applications for admission exceeded the capacity still, he built another large addition, and it was almost ready for occupation when it also was burned to the ground. Such misfortunes would have completely disheartened most men, but Father Byrne was a man born to conquer. Here built on an enlarged plan, and so successful and prosperous was the college, and so well did he manage, that in a few years he was again entirely out of debt, and his institution placed on an enduring foundation. We now arrive at an act that shows him to have been as great of soul, and as disinterested, as he was able and successful. This grand institution which was the work of his unaided labors, which he had built up twice from its ashes, carrying it through misfortunes, less than which has often swamped institutions generously endowed and backed up by influence, means and ability; yet although it was a grand and permanent monument of learning and one of great pecuniary value, he freely offers it to the Jesuit fathers, without consideration! solely and alone, because he felt that they had the material to make it more complete and perfect, than he alone ever could expect to do! His intention then, after a little rest, was to seek a new location, where people were in want of educational facilities, and build up again from the foundation, a new St. Mary's. After seeing the Jesuit fathers installed, he went to help his friend Father Elder whose church was laboring under pecuniary difficulties. While there, the cholera of 1884 broke out, and although he was under no obligation to attend the

sick, and besides being subject to violent cramps and spasms of the stomach, and as a consequence predisposed to the then fatal disease, yet the first call which came—that of an old negro woman—which found no priest to attend, was immediately answered by him; although he said while getting ready, "It is probable that this will be my death" and so it proved. He died before noon the next day, a martyr, not to duty, but greater still to disinterested zeal and charity. What a life was this, in its means and labor so simple, in its results so grand and successful. In his youth an orphan who had not only to take care of himself, but also of a large family, at twenty five without education or means; at nearly thirty commencing his classical studies! and after completing his education becomes the priest of a poor parish, and while attending to these duties, without money or aid, except in the way of advances for which he gave more than full value, he starts an institution of learning, and in the face of appalling misfortunes, he sustains it, unaided and alone, and placed it upon so permanent a footing, that it stands today, after sixty years, one of the great institutions of learning of the country! St. Mary's of Bardstown, Kentucky. When we remember that during those years numerous institutions with magnificent endowments, backed often by wealthy and dominant religious bodies, have arisen and flourished and failed, we may form some estimate of the magnitude of the work of this simple priest, who had commenced his own education when old! and yet, dying before his prime! left behind him such a work!! Truly "In a few years had he accomplished many."

CADE, JACK, a famous insurrectionary leader of Kent, England, of whose personal history little is known except that he was an Irishman and called himself Mortimer. In June, 1450, with from 15 to 20,000 armed men of Kent he marched towards London and encamped at Blackheath, from whence he kept up a correspondence with citizens who looked favorably on his enterprise. The Court sent to know why the good men of Kent had left their homes. Cade in a paper entitled "The Complaint of the Commons of Kent," replied that the men of Kent were especially ill-treated and overtax-

ed by the government, and that the free election of their knight of the shire had been hindered—a just and honest defence. The King, Henry VI, sent as his answer an army, before which the men of Kent retreated to Sevenoaks where Jack Cade drew them up and awaited the advance of the King's troops, whom he defeated. The main portion of the royal army sympathizing with the grievances of the men of Kent, refused to advance against them, and the King had to make some of the desired concessions to Cade and his men. Cade entered London on July 8, 1450, and compelled the Mayor and Judges to try and pass death sentence on Lord Fay, one of the King's advisers and favorites, whose head the men of Kent immediately cut off in Cheapside. The Court now by fair promises and threats, sowed dissension among Cade's followers and exemption from punishment being promised to all who immediately returned to their homes, they commenced to disperse, and a price was set on Jack Cade's head. He attempted to reach the coast of Sussex, but was killed on the way, July 11, and his head stuck upon London Bridge as a terror to traitors. It is probable that the men of Kent and their leader were better patriots than their enemies, at least they sought but the redress of real grievances.

CAIBRE, LIFFECHAIR, son of Cormac Ulfada, a learned monarch of Ireland in the third century. He wrote a "History of the Kings" his predecessors, a copy of which was in the Abbey of Icolm-kill in the 17th century and which Sir George McKenzie in his "Defense of the Royal Line of Scotland," refers to as having seen.

CAILAN, SAINT, first bishop of Down was probably a disciple of Patrick, was for a time abbot of a monastery at Neudrum, the situation of which is now unknown, and was placed over the see of Down about the year 500, which he governed for upwards of twenty years. But little has come down to us regarding his life and labors. He was cotemporary of St. Macnissi bishop of Connor, which see was united to that of Down in 1441. He died in the early part of the sixth century.

CAIRNES, HUGH McCALMONT, Lord, one of the most able and distin-

guished of living jurists, and equally celebrated as an orator and statesman, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1819. After completing his education he studied law and was admitted to the Irish bar, where he quickly won recognition for thoroughness and ability. In 1853 he was returned to Parliament for Belfast, in 1866 was Attorney General under Lord Derby, and in 1868 he was made Lord Chancellor of England. He is looked upon as the ablest of the conservatives in the House of Lords, and their recognized leader.

CAIRNES, JOHN ELLIOTT, one of the ablest and most distinguished political economists of the age, was born at Drogheda in 1834. After leaving school he first entered the counting house of his father, who was an extensive brewer. Desiring however, to continue his studies, he was permitted to enter Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated in 1848, and afterwards passed the curriculum of Art. He then studied law and was admitted to the Irish bar. His mind, however, was absorbed in questions of political economy, and he became a contributor to the daily press, especially on questions of this nature, and soon acquired a wide reputation for the depth and ability of his articles. In 1856 he was appointed to the chair of Political Economy at Dublin, founded by Archbishop Whately, who was his friend and admirer. His first published work, 1857, was the "Character and Logical Method of Political Economy." In 1861 he was appointed to the "Professorship of that chair in Queen's College, Galway, and the same year appeared his work, "The Slave Power" which attracted great attention, and its predictions have been verified by the results of the Great Rebellion. In 1866 he was appointed Professor of the same chair in University College, London, but his health failing he was compelled to seek Italy to recuperate. He resigned his duties in 1872. In 1873 he received the degree of L. L. D. from Dublin University. He continued to write on his favorite subject till his death, July 8th, 1875. He is justly ranked among the ablest writers on Political Economy who have yet appeared.

CAISON, REV. ALEXANDER, L. D., a talented and distinguished

Baptist divine, was born in Ireland, 1776. He was a man of great learning and ability, and the recognized leader of that body in Ireland. He died in 1844.

CALDWELL, DR. CHARLES, an eminent American physician, born in Caswell Co. N. C., May 14, 1772. He was the son of an Irish officer who had emigrated at an early day to America, and who, like the rest of his countrymen, had supported by pen and sword, the rights of the American colonies. He received the best education his neighborhood afforded, and in 1792 went to Philadelphia and entered the medical department of the University. The next year he was distinguished by his zeal, courage and skill in an epidemic of yellow fever. He acted as surgeon to a brigade during the Whiskey Insurrection. He contributed to the Medical literature of the times, translating Blummbach's "Elements of Physiology" from the Latin. He also edited the Port Folio, and in 1816 Cullen's "Practice of Physic" and at this time he was also professor of Natural History in his Alma Mater. In 1819 he published the "Life of Gen. Green" and about this time filled the chair of medicine and clinical practice at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. In 1820 he went to Europe in the interest of that institution and purchased books and philosophical apparatus. In 1837 he established in the city of Louisville a Medical Institute, but in consequence of a misunderstanding with the trustees was removed from office in 1849. Among his works are a Persian Tale translated from the Arabic; memories of Rev. Dr. Holley and an autobiography. He died in Louisville July 9, 1868.

CALDWELL, GREEN W., distinguished as a soldier, lawyer and doctor was of Irish descent born in North Carolina, April 13, 1811, and after completing his education took up the study of medicine in which he acquired reputation and standing. In the mean time he read law, was admitted to the bar, then sent to the State Legislature and afterwards to Congress, serving there at the same time his relative, Patrick C., from South Carolina did. He subsequently held the position of Supt. of the U. S. Mint at Charlotte

and still later participated with distinction in the Mexican war.

CALDWELL, JOSEPH P., of the above Irish family, was born in North Carolina, in 1808, received his education at Bethany Academy, adopted the law as a profession and rose to distinction in its practice, was in the state Legislature for a number of years and afterwards in Congress, where he exerted much influence by his talents.

CALDWELL, PATRICK C., a distinguished South Carolinian, was of Irish descent and born in that state. He was appointed to many positions of honor and trust by his fellow citizens and represented that state in Congress in 1851, 2 and 3.

CALHOUN, JOHN CALDWELL, one of the ablest and most eloquent of American statesmen and vice president of the United States, was born at Long Cone, South Carolina, March 18, 1783. His father, Patrick Calhoun was a native of Ireland, who emigrated with his parents and first settled in Pennsylvania, from thence they went to the border settlements of Virginia, but the Indians after Braddock's defeat being a constant menace, the family moved to South Carolina, on the border of the Cherokee territory. Here Patrick became commander of a body of Rangers raised for defence against the Indians, prior to the Revolutionary war. The Calhouns were amongst the boldest upholders of colonial rights and the hardy Rangers were upon the first alarm of war in the active service of their country, and whether against the savage allies of the British who prowled about their homes, or their no less heartless instigators and employers, they made themselves felt and feared during the whole course of the struggle. Patrick Calhoun was also for many years a member of the Legislature of his state, and encouraged, as well by voice as sword his state to make every sacrifice necessary to sustain the common cause. He died full of years in 1796. Our future statesman's education had not been neglected at home, but it was not for some time after his father's death that he entered Yale College, in 1802. Such good progress had he made before

that he graduated in 1804, and then entered the law school at Litchfield, Conn. Having completed the course, he returned home and was admitted to the bar of his state. He soon became distinguished for the quickness and clearness of his perceptions, and the fiery impetuosity of his oratory. He was sent to the legislature of his state in 1808, and in 1811 to congress: from thenceforward up to the time of his death, a period of 40 years, he pursued a splendid congressional career, with no superior, and rivalled only by Clay and Webster. In 1817 he became Secretary of War under Monroe, and in 1825 was elected Vice President, and again in 1829. Having become involved in some personal misunderstanding with President Jackson, and also being opposed to his administration on the State Right or nullification question, he resigned his position, became United States Senator in 1831, and continued to occupy his seat until 1848, when he became Secretary of State under Polk. He returned to the Senate in 1846 and remained up to the time of his death, March 31, 1850. As an able and profound statesman Calhoun ranks amongst the very first that America ever produced, and was recognized as the ablest of the democratic leaders during his career in congress, differing however with his party and with the great body of the American people on the State Rights question. As a parliamentary speaker, Calhoun stands in the first rank; in force, second to none who have moved senates in any age or nation. He was not noted like Burke for the magnificence of his images or splendor of diction, but rather for the sharp, well-defined and logical compactness of his sentences. He seemed rather to avoid all discursiveness of the imagination, but swept on straight to the objective point with an irresistible flood of logic and a subtle power of decomposing and analysing all opposing obstacles that seemed perfectly overwhelming. His appearance too at such times was an inspiration and a power of itself. His figure tall, spare and commanding, his face pale but awe inspiring by the intensity of its expression, his eyes flashing with the light of genius, while the torrent of his words came forth with a fiery vehemence supported by the dogmatic authority of a prophet, that has never been excelled in power. It was

this great earnestness, recognized as the expression of honest conviction, which secured for Calhoun the respect of the nation, even in his dangerous advocacy of extreme State Rights, and which respect and esteem he retained till his death: His countrymen recognizing his high integrity and admiring his fearless independence; characteristics, which no matter what the mistakes, are after all the best security for the perpetuation of free institutions.

CALHOUN, JOHN EWING, a distinguished lawyer and orator of South Carolina, was the son of Irish settlers in that state and was born in 1759. He was educated by his uncle, Patrick Calhoun, father of the still more celebrated John C. Our subject graduated at Princeton in 1774, adopted the law as his profession, and soon became noted. He served in the legislature of his state during the stormy period of the Revolution and was an ardent supporter of the popular cause. He was elected U. S. Senator in 1801, but died in November the following year, aged 52 years. He was a man of enlarged views and much independence of character, which he exhibited by voting against some of the measures of his party, during his short career in the senate. He was but little if any inferior to his cousin in eloquence.

CALLAMORE, JOHN, an early Irish settler in New Hampshire and noted throughout the state for his great age, was born in Ireland in 1715, died in Kersington, New Hampshire, in 1825. A most singular thing in regard to him was that his hair, which in the course of time became white with age, regained its original color before his death.

CALLANAN, REV. LAWRENCE, an able and pious Franciscan of the last century, co-temporary and friend of Father, O'Leary, was born in Cork in 1729, and educated at the Convent of St. Antony, Louvain. He was for many years prior of his order in his native city. By his advice and co-operation the "Presentation Order" of Nuns was founded by Miss Nano Nagle, and the rule by which they are governed was drawn up by his hand. With talents of the first order, he was known rather by the simplicity and sweetness of his character and his efforts to bene-

fit his fellow men. He died Jan. 29, 1818, leaving behind him not only the memory, but the living virtue of his good works.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, D. D., a talented and eloquent American protestant divine and theologian, was born in Ireland, in 1788. He came to America, settled in Bethany, Virginia, and became president of Bethany College, founded there. He soon acquired fame by his eloquence as well as his great controversial powers, and was the recognized leader of a peculiar class of Presbyterians, known afterwards as "The Disciples of Christ." He was the Protestant champion in the celebrated (oral) religious discussion which took place in Cincinnati, in 1836, in which Bishop Purcell defended the Catholic side, but the common verdict was that Mr. Campbell met a more than Greek. He continued, however, to wield a powerful influence amongst his brethren till his death, which occurred in 1866. He undoubtedly was a man of distinguished ability and eloquence.

CAMPBELL, BARTLEY, one of the most talented and successful of American dramatists, was born in Alleghany City, Pa., Aug. 12, 1843, of Irish parents, and received the ordinary common school education. When thirteen years of age he entered a law office, but sheep skin covers had no attractions for his dramatic soul and he was soon disbarred from further practice and sent home. He next tried a newspaper office, the Pittsburgh Leader, and his native wit was soon sharpened sufficiently to write for the press, which he did in 1858. In the Presidential campaign of 1864 he took the stump for McClellan, and in 1868 he tried his hand at starting a newspaper, the Evening Mail, with the usual result. In 1869 he went to New Orleans and started the Southern Magazine and was made official reporter of the Louisiana House of Representatives. His first attempt at the drama was "Through Fire," thoroughly sensational, in 1871, which was followed by "Peril," a comedy, and next "Fate," which Charlotta LeClere purchased to take to England. He then produced "Risks" purchased by Jno. T. Raymond, and then the "Virginian," which was also produced in England and purchased afterwards

by Frank Mayo. In 1874 he produced his first Irish play "Gran Uale," and then "On the Rhine," this was followed by the "Big Bonanza" an adaptation from the German, which proved, in San Francisco, his first big strike. In 1876 he went to England, and while there wrote "A Heroine in Rags" and "How Women Love," which latter play he afterwards reconstructed as the "Vigilantes." In 1878 he wrote "Clio" a poetic picture of Italy, and in '79 Fairfax, or Life in the Sunny South. "My Partner" was brought out in 1879, and proved a great success on the metropolitan stage and throughout the country. The "Galley Slave" followed, and "Matrimony" about the same time, and during the season of 1879, at times, three of Mr. Campbell's plays were on the boards at the same time, in New York City, which we surmise is the best indication of his ability as a dramatist. He has undoubtedly fine dramatic instincts, and understands thoroughly stage art. He has also appeared on the stage in some of his own plays, and may yet, like Boucicault, be equally popular as an actor.

CANNING, RIGHT HON. GEO., one of the ablest of British statesmen, and most polished of orators, was the son of an Irish barrister, a man of talent and no mean poet, was born in London, April 11, 1770. His father died while our subject was still but a child, and left his family in straightened circumstances. The future statesman, who already gave indications of genius, was placed at Eton by his father's relations, and he soon distinguished himself as a classical scholar and was one of the principal contributors to the Microcosm. From Eton he went to Oxford, where he quickly distinguished himself and took several of the prizes. After leaving Oxford he entered himself a member at Lincoln's Inn intending like Burke to adopt the Law as his profession. The persuasive eloquence of his friend Sheridan, however, induced him to relinquish the "dry drudgery" and enter the more exciting one of politics. In 1798 he first obtained a seat in the House of Commons as a member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and in 1796 he was appointed Under Secretary of State and returned for the treasury borough of Wendover. During this time his pen

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was not idle, for he contributed liberally to the party literature of the day amongst which were *New Morality*, *parodies on Darwin and Southey*, and many other brilliant satirical articles. In 1799 he married Miss Scott, sister of the Duchess of Portland, who brought to him an ample fortune. On the resignation of Pitt he also retired from the ministry and proved himself an able and formidable opponent of the Addington administration. Its existence was not of long duration, and Canning again took office under Pitt as Treasurer of the Navy, which he held till the death of that statesman, January, 1809. This placed him again in opposition for a short time, but he was soon again called to fill a post in the Cabinet, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1809, however, the Walcheren expedition produced a quarrel between him and Lord Castlereagh, which resulted in a duel in which he was severely wounded, and also in his withdrawal from the ministry. In 1812 he was elected one of the members from Liverpool, and subsequently thrice returned after bitter contests. In 1816 he was ambassador to Lisbon, and in 1818 became President of the Board of Control, which place he relinquished and went abroad, not wishing to take part in the proceedings against the Queen. In 1822 he was appointed Governor General of India and was on the eve of embarking when the sudden death of Lord Londonderry left vacant the post of Secretary of Foreign Affairs. This he held until the illness of the Earl of Liverpool dissolved the Cabinet, when he was raised to the dignity of Prime Minister. He did not, however, long enjoy this acme of the hope, and aspiration of British statesmen, for worn out by both mental and bodily labor, he died on the 8th of August, 1827 in the zenith of his power and popularity. As an orator, Canning ranks among the first of modern times, and for elegance of diction, classical taste, wit and sarcasm combined, has never been excelled. As a statesman he had broad and liberal views, and is justly ranked amongst the great statesmen who ever directed the destinies of the British Empire.

CANTWELL, EDMOND, a gallant officer of the Irish brigade who went to France after the treaty of Limerick, in 1691. He served under Catenat in

Savoy, and participated in many of the glories earned by the Irish brigades in France. On the re-organization of the Irish brigade in France in 1695 he was major of the Athlone regiment and was afterwards advanced to distinguished rank for brilliant services.

CARAUSIUS, Emperor of Britain, was a native of Ireland, of plebeian birth, but a daring and experienced seaman, was born in Manapia, Ireland, about A. D. 260, according to Camden. He was employed by Dioclesian and Maximian to defend the maritime parts of Gaul against the Franks and Saxons. Having abused his power he was declared an enemy to the State. He then sailed for Britain, where he crushed Roman authority, and himself proclaimed Emperor of that country and in the face of the Roman power maintained his position for seven years. He was killed by Alectus who succeeded him for three years and who was at length crushed by the Romans under Constantine Chlorus.

CAREY, HENRY C., an eminent political economist, and the ablest writer in advocacy of the American theory of protection to home industries, that has yet appeared, was born in Philadelphia, 1793, and was a son of Mathew Carey. He received a liberal education and entered the great publishing house of his father. In 1835, having amassed an independent fortune he withdrew from active business, to devote himself to the preparation and publication of a work on Political Economy, especially the advocacy and elucidation of the protection system, which he made his life work. His discussions on the relations of labor and capital, of finance and other paramount questions in that science soon attracted universal attention at home and abroad. His works have been translated into every European language, and are looked upon by the advocates of protection as unanswerable, not indeed according to abstract reasoning, but by the unanswerable arguments of stubborn and uncontrovertible facts. To the end of his life he was the great champion of what his genius had stamped as the "American Protective System." His most important works are "Past and Present," 8 vols. 8vo. 1848, "Essay on Wages" and his general works on the policy of Pro-

action. Mr. Carey was recognized the world over as the leading writer on the protection system, and his works were accordingly valued. In private life he was highly respected and popular. He died Oct. 13, 1879.

* CAREY, MATHEW, an Irish patriot and author, and a distinguished political economist, was a son of Wm. P. Carey, the Irish patriot, and was born in Dublin Jan. 28, 1760. He received as good an education as the academic schools of his native city afforded, and at the age of 15 years began to learn the business of printer and bookseller. His first attempt at authorship was a pamphlet on the evils and absurdity of duelling, then so prevalent in Ireland. This was followed by an address to the Irish Catholics on their oppression by the Penal Code, so sharp pointed, freedom inspiring and defiant that the outspoken and manly young patriot had to fly from the grip of the oppressor and went to Paris. He remained there about a year and then returned to Ireland and edited the "Freeman's Journal," and in 1788 he established the "Volunteer's Journal" which became very popular and was extensively circulated. It advocated a bold and uncompromising stand for Irish rights and legislative independence, which was soon after recognized and acceded to by England, probably by reason of the convincing bayonets of the Irish Volunteers. On account of an attack upon Parliament and the Ministry he was arraigned before the House of Commons for libel, and committed to Newgate in 1784. He was, however, soon liberated and he sailed for Philadelphia where he arrived Nov. 15, 1784. He was now under a government more congenial to his principles and where he could not only express them without fear of prison and chains, but with applause. Shortly after his arrival he started the "Pennsylvania Herald," the first newspaper in America which furnished accurate reports of Legislative debates. To Carey must be conceded the honor of starting the American newspapers into exploring the great fields of living issues and passing events, and which made them the first noted, as pre-eminently the newspaper of the World. Carey's enterprise involved him in a dispute with the editor of a rival journal, and his Irish being stronger than

his theory, he fought his opponent, Col. Oswald, a duel which nearly proved fatal to Carey, he having been confined to his house for sixteen months after. About this time he commenced the publication of the "American Museum," which he continued for six years. In 1791 he married and settled down to business in the book trade. In 1798 he was a member of the Committee of Health when the yellow fever epidemic decimated Philadelphia, and was heroic in his attention to the sick. He also studied the disease and the results of different treatments with much accuracy and judgment, and published his observations in "History of the Yellow Fever in 1798." About this time too he founded the Hibernian Society. He was also active in advancing the interests of religion, and was earnest and zealous without bigotry. In 1810 he engaged warmly in the discussions concerning a United States Bank, both in the public press and pamphlets. In 1814 appeared his "Olive Branch" or "Faults on Both Sides, Federal and Democratic." This was a patriotic offering, designed to harmonize and unite the whole country pending the war with Great Britain. It had a large circulation, passing through ten editions and is regarded as the highest authority on the political questions of the period. In 1819 he published his "Vindiciae Hibernicae," an examination and refutation of the charges against his countrymen in reference to alleged butcheries, said to have been committed in the Rebellion of 1641, and which he proves to be the baseless fabrication of bigots and enemies of Ireland. Carey being a consistent and high minded Protestant, ought to make his conclusions on this subject final. About this time he withdrew from business, having acquired an independent fortune, and left to his son, Henry O., the largest book business in America. From this time forth he gave his principal attention to the politico-economistic policy best adapted for the development of the great resources of the United States. In 1820 he published the "New Olive Branch," showing from the invincible logic of facts how harmonious were the real interests of the various portions of society, and in 1822, "Essays on Political Economy." This was followed by a series of tracts covering over 2,000 pages, all tending

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to show that the true interests of America lay in Protection. He was also an active advocate for all beneficial public works, and was one of the originators of the system of internal improvements which resulted in the construction of the Pennsylvania canals. He was also an active promoter of education and of every philanthropic work which tended to help or benefit his fellow man. He died in Philadelphia, September 16, 1889.

CAREY, WM. PAULET, a talented Irish portrait painter and engraver, but more noted as a patriot and political writer and publisher. He edited the *Sentimental and Masonic Magazine*, published in Dublin before the Union, and in 1791 established the "*National Evening Star*," on the principles adopted on the foundation of the society of the United Irishmen later, and so popular was this paper that Carey was styled "*The printer of the People*." The matter was almost entirely contributed by himself, the prose under the name of "*Junius Hibernicus*" and the poetical under "*S. Murtaugh O'Pindar*." Carey became prominent by his decided opinion on the national questions, and his advocacy and defense of Napper Tandy. In 1792 Carey was prosecuted for having published certain documents issued by the United Irishmen, and not being supported in his defence as agreed upon, he gave evidence against Dr. Drennan, and appealed to the public in justification. Carey came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where his sons had established themselves as booksellers and publishers, acquiring extensive trade and wealth. They published in 1819 Mathew Carey's *Vindiciae Hibernicae* which echoed the sentiments of their father, who died there at an advanced age.

CARLTON, SIR GUY, an able British General, was born in 1784, at Strabane, Ireland, and after pursuing a regular course of studies he entered the English army. He distinguished himself in America at the sieges of Quebec and Savannah, was made Governor of Quebec in 1771. Successfully defended Canada against Montgomery and Arnold, and succeeded Clinton (Sir Henry) as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America; was in 1786 created a peer, and appointed Governor of

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, and died in 1808.

CARLTON, WILLIAM, a talented and witty Irish novelist, was born at Clogher, in 1798. He received a fair education. When about twenty years old he went to Dublin to try his fortune at literary work, and after struggling for some years writing for the periodicals, he at length attained notice by his "*Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry* which he produced in 1830. He followed this by "*Fardorougha the Miser*," and in 1841 published three vols. of tales and sketches, among them "*The Misfortunes of Barney Branagan*." His stories are all Irish, and some of them give true and graphical pictures of the misgovernment of his country, among them "*Valentine McClutchy or the Irish Landlord*," which exhibits the unprincipled villany, heartlessness, power and vindictiveness of the agent — "*Rody the Rover*," "*The Black Prophet*, a tale of the Irish Famine," "*The Tithe Proctor*," "*Willie Reilly*," &c. Carlton was a natural, graphic, and elegant writer, full of pathos and humor. His works are of a healthful and instructive nature, and will continue to be among the standard works of the imagination as long as correct taste, charming narrative and chaste matter will attract the reading public. Carleton died in Dublin Jan. 30, 1869.

CARRIGAN, PHILIP, an eminent American physician, was born in New York in 1746, of Irish parents, who afterwards settled in New Hampshire. After completing his education Philip took up the study of medicine and settled to practice in Concord. For many years he was recognized as the ablest physician in the state. He died in 1806.

CARROLL, CHARLES, of Carrollton, one of the ablest of the statesmen and patriots of the Revolution, and most distinguished figures of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, Sept. 20, 1797. He was a descendant from an Irish Catholic family of some note, who had left the troubles and ceaseless turmoil of the unfortunate land of their fathers, to find a quiet asylum and liberty in the new world. It is not strange therefore, that

they became distinguished and zealous patriots and unflinching defenders of the Peoples Rights in every ramification and form. This colony itself—Maryland—where our subject was born was settled at first in part by Irish Catholics, under Charles Calvert, who first and alone in the wilds of free America, established a broad and true charter of liberty, allowing and securing to all without any test or restriction, full and equal rights under their laws, and yet they were doomed to suffer for their justice from the hands of those whom they made participators of their blessings, for even here in their new house as it were, did the strangers whom they sheltered, deprive them afterwards of the rights of suffrage, perhaps, no doubt, lest perchance they might abuse it! They succeeded, however, before the era of the Revolution, in recovering their rights under the liberal charter they had themselves promulgated, and were thus doubly trained for the fight for National Independence. At a very early age, Charles was sent to France to be educated. After completing his education he entered one of the best institutions of France for the study of Civil Law, and after becoming well versed in this science he passed over to London and commenced the study of Common Law in the Temple. After completing his studies and expanding his mind by travel, he returned to his native land at the age of twenty-seven, an accomplished scholar and polished gentleman. At this time discussions on the differences between the Mother Country and Colonies had already commenced, and our young statesman fully armed with all the legal weapons of both the civil and common law, entered the arena and was quickly recognised as a champion of popular rights, whose polished weapon was wielded within the limits of the English constitution. His writings were so able and scholarly that they attracted the attention of the first men of the day, and although under a non-deplume, it was soon known who was the author. He early foresaw that an appeal to arms was inevitable, if liberty was to be secured, and he was one of the first to boldly declare its probability, and the necessity and wisdom of making preparations for the event. At the commencement of the struggle he was sent on a commission to Canada to induce the people of that province to

join their fortunes with the colonies. The savage bigotry of Arnold had however, preceded him, and the French were unwilling to enter a struggle from which they might gain nothing, and lose rights already guaranteed. Mr. Carroll returned in June 1776, and finding that the convention of his state had instructed its delegates in congress not to vote for independence, he instantly repaired to where the convention was sitting and took his seat, being a member. He immediately addressed the members in a masterly speech, reviewing the whole history of the trouble, and proving that retreat then would be the death knell of their liberty, that for freemen, but one course was left, Independence, and that they must withdraw their instructions from the delegates. He succeeded and was appointed to join them with the instructions to act as they thought best. On the 18th of July he arrived at Philadelphia, on the 2nd of August attached his name to the immortal instrument. It was said he staked more than any man who signed, being considered very wealthy for those days. He was appointed a member of the Board of War and continued an efficient and valued member. He also remained a member of his own state convention, and continually spurred them by word and example to heroic efforts in the long struggle, his fervor, patriotism and trust never slackening for a moment. On the adoption of the Federal constitution he was elected United States Senator from his state and took his seat on the organization of the government, and was re-elected for a second term. He never sought office, nor never flinched from any public responsibility, even in the darkest hour of the struggle. In the year 1801 he retired from public life as far as such a man could do it. Totally disinterested and unselfish, he desired rather to see the young men of the nation take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of public offices, loving to give any encouragement or assistance in his power, feeling amply repaid if to the ability required they add the sterling honesty which characterized the founders of the Republic, their predecessors in office. Charles Carroll was an orator, not, however, of the pronounced Irish school, like Patrick Henry. His polished education, acquired in the French

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schools and amongst the ancient noblesse, seems to have toned down the vehemence of his Irish nature, and his eloquence, though strong, was smooth, graceful and convincing. With a masterly power over his subjects, he led captive both the understanding and the senses of his hearers. So dignified, serene and placid, one would never suspect the tireless ardor and irresistible strength of the character beneath. Though his weapons were adorned with grace and beauty, like the Damascus blade they possessed strength more marvelous still. His body and spirit seemed proper counterparts, the one shadowed forth the other. He saw all his contemporaries pass away, and his stream of life still moved on, gentle but strong. For years he stood alone, the only living actor that connected two generations, who had lost no grace or beauty by age and whose capital was still crowned with the leaves of the laurel. The glory of past generations encircling his brow, while the incense of another was round about him. He passed away full of years and honors, in the fall of 1882 universally mourned and regretted.

CARROLL, MOST REV. JOHN, First Catholic Bishop and Archbishop of the United States, was of Irish descent, born in Maryland in 1784. He was sent at the age of thirteen to St. Omer's college, in Flanders, where he remained for six years, and finished his studies in the colleges of Leige and Bruges. He was ordained priest in 1799, and soon after joined the Society of Jesus. He returned to America at the breaking out of the Revolution, and like his cousin Charles, was an ardent supporter of American independence. He exerted his influence to have Canada join the confederation, and would probably have succeeded but for the bigotry of Arnold and other pseudo patriots of New England. The clergy of the United States having requested Rome to establish a hierarchy, John Carroll was appointed first Bishop, and the succeeding year, 1790, was consecrated, in England, Bishop of Baltimore. He was afterwards raised to the dignity of Archbishop, and died in 1815, greatly regretted.

CARSON, REV. ALEXANDER, D. D., an able protestant divine of the

North of Ireland, who was originally a Presbyterian, but eventually became a Baptist, and was followed by many of his brethren. See "Calson," Rev. Alexander, which is intended for "Carson."

CAS, CORMAC, or Cormac Cas, son of Oilíoll Olum, a warlike King of Munster. He defeated the Monarch. Cormac Ulfada, whose paternal uncle he was, and compelled him to make good all the losses caused by his invasion of Munster. He reigned about A. D. 250. From him descended Brian Boru and many other illustrious patriots.

CASS, LEWIS, a distinguished American statesman, was of Irish descent, born in Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1782, his father, Jonathan Cass was probably born in Ireland, although like Gen. John Sullivan, he is credited in most biographies with being born somewhere in New England. However, be that as it may, they belong to that great and distinguished body of Irish emigrants who settled the Northern parts of New England, and gave to the Revolution so many distinguished patriots and soldiers. The name of Cass, like Sullivan is peculiarly milician, and known only in Ireland. Cass' father served with distinction in the war of the Revolution and rose to the rank of Major, and in 1799 was stationed at Wilmington, Del., where Lewis found employment as a teacher, he having left College before graduating. The following year the family removed to Marietta, Ohio, where our subject studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1802. He opened an office in Zanesville, and by his ability and attention soon acquired a good practice. In 1806 he was sent to the legislature, and while there drew up the address to President Jefferson, embodying the views of that body on Burr's expedition, and drafted the law under which Burr's boats and provisions collected in Ohio were seized. When the war of 1812 broke out he immediately offered his services, and was appointed Col. of the Third Ohio Volunteers, and placed under Gen. Hull. On the surrender of Hull, Cass who was away with a portion of his command on special duty, but who was included in the terms of the surrender, was very indignant at the cowardly act.

and rather than surrender his sword, broke it and threw it away. Shortly after Hull's surrender, on being exchanged he was made Colonel of the 27th U. S. Infantry, and shortly afterwards made a Brigadier-General. At the close of the Campaign he was in command of Michigan, having participated in the movements under Gen. Harrison, which led to the recapture of that territory, and in October 1813 was appointed its Governor. He remained in this position for eighteen years, at the same time acting as Superintendent of Indian affairs in that section. He negotiated many important treaties with the various tribes of the Northwest, securing the best tracts of land, and opening them up to the settlers who were commencing to pour into the country. He also in the new territory laid out roads, instituted surveys, built forts and organized townships and counties. In 1820, in company with Henry R. Schoolcraft and others, he explored the upper lakes and the head waters of the Mississippi, travelling 5,000 miles, an account of which he published in the North American Review in 1828. In 1831 President Jackson appointed him Secretary of War, and in 1838 he was sent as Minister to France, in which country he became very popular, and succeeded in settling the indemnity dispute, by obtaining the interest which had been withheld when the principal was paid. In 1840 he published an able and interesting account of his impressions in "King, Court and Government of France." His attack on the quintuple treaty for the suppression of the Slave trade, created great comment in diplomatic and other circles, and led to his resignation in 1842. In January 1845 he was elected United States Senator from Michigan, and immediately took a prominent place among the distinguished men of that body, and if not ranking with Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, standing first in the next rank. In 1848 he became the candidate of the Democratic party for President, and would have been elected, but for the defection of the Van Buren faction in the State of New York, who through jealousy or some other cause put an opposition ticket in the field in that State, called "Free Soil" and succeeded in throwing the State into the hands of the Whigs, by which they succeeded in electing Gen. Taylor to the

Presidency. Gen. Cass, in the mean time, had resigned his seat in the Senate, but was re-elected in 1849, and strongly opposed the Wilmot Proviso, although instructed by the Legislature of Michigan to support the same, claiming that his constitutional oath was his guide, and that their instructions were without warrant of law or reason. In 1850 he was a member of the Clay compromise committee, but did not vote on the fugitive slave law. He was again returned to the Senate in 1851, and was also a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1852, but did not succeed, a compromise candidate, Franklin Pierce, receiving the nomination. In 1854 he voted for the Douglas Kansas-Nebraska Bill which abolished the Missouri compromise line, and established the doctrine first broached by Cass in his famous "Nicholson Letter" and known as the "Squatter's Sovereignty," which held that the inhabitants of the territories had the right to regulate their own domestic institutions, subject alone to the Constitution of the United States, which doctrine was most certainly sound. He again refused to obey the instructions of the Michigan Legislature in his vote on the Kansas question. He declined to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1856, and cordially supported James Buchanan, who received the nomination, and who on taking his seat appointed Cass, Secretary of State, 1857. This was the dark and stormy period in the councils of the country which ushered in the still more dark and disastrous one of the civil war. Cass, throughout this time acted the part of a patriot, perhaps too desirous to concede to the South in his fear for the Union, which to him was paramount. In December 1860, however, when conciliation was no longer possible, he indignantly resigned his seat in the Cabinet on Buchanan refusing to reinforce Sumpter at all hazards, and came home in sorrow and dismay at the coming storm. He, however, bled his fellow citizens, who for a half century he had represented in various and important public offices, hope, and support with all their energy and power the Constitution and the Union. Although borne down with age and public services, he happily lived to behold the country emerge from the storm, and that Union, to

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which he was so much attached, relieved from its greatest danger. Gen. Cass was a man of commanding presence, of extensive knowledge, a fine scholar, an elegant writer and an effective public speaker. Among his other works are, "History, Traditions &c. of the Indians in the United States," 1828, besides historical sketches and addresses. He died at his home in Detroit, June 17, 1866.

CASSIDY, RODERICK, a learned Irish divine and writer of the sixteenth century. He was held in high esteem as a canonist, theologian, philosopher and historian. He was Arch Deacon of Clogher, and author of the last part of the annals of Ulster, called by Usher "Ultonienses." This work commenced with the year A. D. 444 and ends with 1541, the year Cassidy died. It is written partly in Irish and partly in Latin in the Irish characters of the tenth century.

CATHIRE, MORE, a famous Monarch of Ireland, who ascended the throne A. D. 140. He was of the family of Heremon and was King of Leinster when he ascended the throne of Ireland. He is said to have had thirty sons, ten of whom left posterity. He reigned thirty years as king and monarch, and was killed at the battle of Moyacha in Meath. His will, which was preserved and seen by the author of the "Ogygia," will give some idea of the tastes and habits of the Irish in that day, and is as follows: His eldest son, was named executor. To Breasal, a son, he left five ships of burthen, fifty embossed bucklers, ornamented with borders of gold and silver, five swords with golden handles, and five chariots with the horses. To Fiacha, another son, he left fifty drinking cups, fifty barrels made of fern tree, fifty piebald horses with bits and bridles of brass. To his nephew, Tuathal, ten chariots with horses, five play tables, five chess boards, thirty bucklers with gold and silver borders, and fifty polished swords. To Daire, another son, one hundred and fifty pikes, the wood of which was bound with plates of silver; fifty swords of fine workmanship, five rings of pure gold, one hundred and fifty coats of fine texture, and seven military colors. To Crimothon, fifty billiard balls of brass, with tables and

cues of the same material; ten tric-tracs of exquisite workmanship, twelve chess boards and men. To Mogcorf, son of Laogare, one hundred cows spotted with white and calves with yokes of brass to couple them, one hundred bucklers, one hundred red javelins, one hundred fine lances, fifty saffron colored coats, one hundred horses, one hundred drinking cups, one hundred barrels of yew-tree, fifty chariots, fifty chess boards, fifty tables used by wrestlers, fifty trumpets, fifty copper boilers and fifty standards, with the right to be a member of the Council of State to the Leinster King.

CATHOLICUS, (O'DUBTHAY), Archbishop of Tuam, A. D., 1165, was a prelate noted for his great learning and piety. He was a member of the Third General Council of Lateran, and was called Catholicus on account of the extent of his knowledge.

CELLACH, ST., an illustrious Primate of Ireland, born about 1074, and elevated to the See of Armagh in 1106. In 1111 he held a great synod in Westmeath, which was attended by over fifty bishops, and three hundred priests, besides great numbers of the inferior clergy. The Monarch and all the principal princes of the country assisted, so as to be able to carry out the reforms necessary, and to cure the evils which two centuries of devastating war with the Danes had entailed. In 1118 he called another, at which Gilbert, Bishop of Limerick presided, as Apostolic Legate. In this, the church lands were declared free from tribute and rent. Our Saint was author of a "Summa Theologica." "Testamentum Ecclesie" and De Successione Malachie. He was anxious that Malachy O'Moore, (St. Malachy) already famed for his piety and wisdom, should be elected to succeed him, and he sent to him his staff (St. Patrick's staff), as an earnest of his wishes, and also wrote to the Monarch and Princes of the country on the subject. He died at Aidpatrick, in County Limerick, April 1st, 1199, and the see was usurped for a while by an ambitious prelate of noble birth, named Maurice MacDonald, whom St. Malachy succeeded after a short time.

CHANDLER, EDWARD, a native of Dublin, was educated at Cambridge,

and became a prelate of the English church, and a controversial writer of note. He was made Bishop of Litchfield in 1717, and afterwards Bishop of Durham. He was author of "A Defense of Christianity," in answer to Collins, and many other works and sermons. He died in 1750.

CHANDLER, ZACHARIAH, one of the ablest American politicians of his day, and a great leader of the Republican party, United States Senator from Michigan, and Secretary of the Interior under Gen. Grant, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10, 1818, and was of Irish extraction, more or less on both sides, especially his mother's family, and as he married an Irish wife, and was always a consistent opposer of British designs, and aggressions, we deem him to have demonstrated the purity of his blood, and to be entitled to a place in our book. Chandler received an academic education in his native state and emigrated West in his twentieth year. He settled in Detroit, engaged in mercantile business, and by shrewdness and energy acquired a leading place in the Dry Goods trade. In 1851 he first entered the arena of politics and carried with him into it business methods. He was the Whig candidate for Mayor that year, and although the City of Detroit was thoroughly democratic he was elected by a handsome majority. His success and popularity made him prominent in state politics, and he was the nominee of his party for Governor in 1852. Although he failed of success, yet so strong a run did he make, that he demonstrated the growing weakness of the Democracy which the advent of the New Republican party, which he was prominent in organizing, and its popular advocacy of free territory as against the extension of slavery, completed, and in 1856 enabled them to carry the state, which they continued to do up to the year 1882. In the winter of '56 and '57 he was elected United States Senator to succeed Lewis Cass, one of the most distinguished Democratic Senators of his day. This was the stormy period of American politics. The South, which to a great extent had ruled the legislation of the country by its power and influence, was losing its hold, and was struggling with the mighty energy of despair, to extend its territories and secure its predominating influence. Its

representatives in both houses of Congress were bold, aggressive and defiant, and threatened a dissolution of the Union if the party which advocated free territories should come into power. Chandler was one of the first who represented that party in the Senate of the United States, and he was of the bold masculine, defiant character well adapted to meet and hurl back with an easy confidence, the threats and taunts of an adversary. For four years this angry clashing of irreconcilable politics continued, when in the fall of 1860 the Republican party succeeded in electing Abraham Lincoln, President, and which was soon followed by the secession of the South. It was about this time that Chandler gave expression to his famous "blood-letting" policy, which advocated that a little blood-letting might be as beneficial to a nation insane with political fever, as to an individual similarly situated. In 1863 he was again elected United States Senator and held important positions on Senatorial committees, and was one of the most ardent and indefatigable supporters of measures of war, and for strengthening the hands of the government. In 1866 he was elected for his third term. During the National reaction in which the Republican party nearly lost power, and probably, honestly did, Mr. Chandler lost his place in the Senate, Judge Christianity having been elected to succeed him, through a combination of democrats and dissatisfied Republicans. His friend, Gen. Grant offered him a position in his Cabinet—Secretary of the Interior—which he accepted, and his administration of that office was eminently satisfactory to the country, putting method into every part, and correcting many gross abuses. This re-established Mr. Chandler's popularity, and on the resignation of Judge Christianity, to accept the Mission to Peru, he was for the fourth time elected United States Senator from Michigan. In the meantime, as President of the National Republican Committee, he conducted the Presidential campaign of 1876, whose complications nearly involved the country in war, and was referred at length to the United States Commission, chosen from both parties, for decision, and which gave the election, justly or unjustly to Mr. Hayes. The Republican party, however, may thank the political sagacity of Chandler, if nothing

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more, for the lease of power thus attained. Had he lived he might probably have been the Republican candidate for President in 1880, but he died suddenly in Chicago, after a great political effort, November 1, 1879. He had acquired a large fortune through his business ventures, and left behind but one daughter, who is the wife of Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine.

CHARLEMONT, JAMES CAULFIELD, Earl of, was born in Dublin in 1728. In his early years he traveled extensively in France, Italy, Greece and Asia Minor. In 1768 he was created Earl of Charlemont. On his return to Ireland he took an active part in the politics of his country, and was a leading spirit in the organization of the Irish Volunteers, of which he became commander. He was a friend of Grattan and a co-patriot in supporting Irish rights. Lord Charlemont was a man, of more than ordinary culture, and discussed with his pen the leading political events of his day, always too, in a dignified and masterly manner. It was mainly through his exertions that the Royal Irish Academy was established, of which institution he was annually chosen president till death. He died in 1799, and thus was saved the mortification of beholding the bargain and sale of Ireland's last arm for national protection—her own Parliament.

CHICHESTER, MAJOR GENERAL ARTHUR, third Earl of Donegal, was born about 1660, near Belfast, Ireland, and having entered the army soon distinguished himself by his skill and daring. In 1704 the Prince of Hesse offered him the position of Major Gen. in the Spanish forces, which he accepted, and he fell, on April 10, 1706, mortally wounded, at Fort Monjuich. His wife was Lady Catherine Forbes, daughter of the Earl of Granard, of whom Swift wrote:

Unerring Heaven, with bounteous hand,
Has form'd a model for your land,
Whom love endow'd with every grace;
The glory of the Granard race,
Now destined by the powers divine.
The blessing of another line:
Then would you paint a matchless dame,
Whom you'd consign to endless fame,

Invoke not Cythera's aid,
Nor borrow from the blue eyed maid,
Nor heed you on the graces call,
Take qualities from Donegal.

CHRIMTHAN, a warlike Irish Monarch of the race of Heber. He ascended the Irish throne, A. D., 880. He carried his arms into Albania (Scotland), Britian and Gaul, and brought home with him immense booty. He is said to have been poisoned by his sister, who thereby expected to raise one of her sons to the throne, but tasting the poison herself she also died and her wicked ambition was defeated.

CHRISTIAN, a saintly Bishop of Lisamore, and apostolic legate, who was so eminent for his virtues that Wion and Minard place him in their Martyrology. He lived about, A. D., 1150.

CHRISTIAN, ST., bishop of Clogher and brother of St. Malachi, A. D. 1189, was according to St. Bernard "A man full of grace and virtue and a bishop who though inferior in reputation to Malachi did not yield to him in the sanctity of his life, nor in his zeal for justice." The annals of the Four Masters say, "He was an eminent Doctor in wisdom and religion, shone by his preaching and enlightened both the clergy and people by his works and words. His feast is kept on the 12th of June, the day of his death."

CHURCH, GEN. RICHARD, a distinguished officer in the Greek service, was born in Ireland in 1785 entered the British army at an early age, and rose to distinction. In the Greek war for Independence he commanded the land forces, and contributed greatly to the happy results of the war. He afterwards was a Minister of State under King Otho, and the recognized chief or leader of the Anti-Russian party. He died March 20, 1873.

CLARKE, DR. ADAM, a celebrated protestant divine, and biblical commentator of the Methodist church, was born at Moybey, Ireland, in 1760. After completing his education, at the suggestion of Wesley he became a Methodist preacher, and was soon noted as an oriental and biblical scholar of great industry and learning. He re-

ceived the honorary title of L. L. D. from the University of St. Andrews, and was a member of many learned societies. He died from an attack of Asiatic cholera in 1832, in London. He is the author of "Commentaries on the Bible," "Succession of Sacred Literature," "Memories of the Wesley Family," "Fleury's Manners of the Ancient Israelites," etc. His works are still held in high esteem by his Methodist brethren.

CLARK, COUNT HENRY JAMES W., Marshal of France and Duke of Feltre, a distinguished French officer, was the son of an officer of the Irish Brigade and was born at Landrecies, October 17, 1763. He entered the army at an early age, winning his way by good conduct and gallantry, to the rank of a general officer, before he was thirty. In 1795 he was appointed by Carnot, — who at that time, as one of the 'Directory,' had the control of the French armies — chief of the topographical bureau in the Ministry of War, and he materially aided Carnot in organizing the plans which led to the triumph of the French armies. For this he was made a General of Division, a just reward for his skill and services. When Napoleon was appointed to the command of the army of Italy, and his extraordinary success, and independent acts made him an object of jealousy to the Directory, Clark was sent to watch his movements, but he was soon fascinated by the genius and brilliancy of the young hero, and instead of interfering with him, he gave him his unqualified support. For this he was recalled and deprived of his rank and office by the Directory, but after the fall of Carnot, September 18, 1797, Clark was restored to his former position, and intrusted with important duties. In 1804 he was made a Counsellor of State, and Private Secretary of Napoleon on Military Affairs, and in 1807 Minister of War, which position he held till April, 1814. His celerity in raising an army of 60,000 men and sending it to oppose the English, who had landed on the Island of Walcheren in 1809, procured for him the title of Count of the Empire, and Duke de Feltre. On the overthrow of Napoleon, Clarke gave in his adhesion to the new government, and was created a peer of France and Minister of War, March, 1815. During the

hundred days Clarke remained faithful to Louis XVIII, and was sent by him on a mission to the Prince of Wales. On the second restoration he was again appointed Minister of War, and received the Marshal's Baton, July 8, 1817, but shortly after resigned and retired to private life. He died at Neuville, October 28, 1818.

CLARE MAJ. GENERAL SIR WILLIAM, a soldier of eminence, born about 1750, was the son of a Cork merchant. After completing his education he entered the army, and was employed mostly in India, and through gallant services he rose rapidly until he became a Major General. As a reward he was made a Baronet in 1804. He died at Seringpatum, in 1808.

CLAYTON, ROB., a distinguished Irish divine of the established church, and Bishop of Clogher, was an author of some note on historical and religious subjects. Among others, Introduction to the History of the Jews, etc. He died in 1758, aged 68 years.

CLAXTON, HON. WM., a distinguished Canadian merchant and financier, was born at Dundalk, County Louth, Ireland, in 1819, and losing both father and mother before his twelfth year, the orphan emigrated to Canada to seek his fortune. Having relations near Peterboro, he joined them on a farm, but soon left them to push his own way, and entered a store in the village. His intelligence and energy soon led to promotion, and at twenty-two he engaged in business for himself. In 1852 he was manager of the Peterboro branch of the Commercial Bank of Canada, and was pushing his mercantile business extensively through Canada West, besides engaging in all the prominent public improvements. He has been President of the Midland Railway Company, Mormora Mining Co., and is still of the Lake Huron and Quebec Railroad Co., besides enjoying all the local honors which his fellow-citizens could bestow on him. In 1881 he was returned to Parliament for West Peterborough, and is one of the leading public men in his part of Canada.

CLEMENT, CLAUD, a companion of John Scot, and equally renowned for

learning, was also a native of Ireland. He accompanied Lot to Paris, and was received by Charlemagne with great distinction. Clement he asked to remain in Paris, to instruct all who desired, in wisdom and science, and John Scot, he sent to Pavia, for the same purpose. Most of the ancient writers mention Clement as the founder of the great schools of learning in Paris, and prove that he was there before Alcuin, the great English doctor; among them 'Notker,' 'The Chronicle of Arles,' quoted by de Beauvais, 'Paulus Emilius,' 'Antonius Lupoldus' and others. Pupils from all parts of Europe came to hear his lectures and study under him, and he left among them some of the most illustrious of their age. Ireland in those days was the fountain head, and prolific source of learning, sacred and profane. The most profound and learned from all over Europe flocked there to be made perfect in learning and science. Alcuin the celebrated English doctor received his education principally from St. Egbert, who received his education in Ireland, and of whom he says in his life of Willibrordus, "Because he (Willibrordus) heard that scholastic erudition flourished in Ireland, and roused by his intercourse with Egbertus, a most holy father and bishop, and Wiebertus a holy priest, both of whom for the love of heaven left their homes and friends, and withdrew to Ireland," and he continues by saying, that Willibrordus did likewise, remaining there twelve years, perfecting himself in virtue and learning, that he would become a preacher to many people." Camden also acknowledges the pre-eminence of Ireland in those days and says, "Our Anglo Saxons at that time flocked to Ireland as if to purchase goods. Hence it is frequently read in our historians, 'He has been sent to Ireland to school' and in the life of Sulgenius who flourished 600 years before, it is read "Moved by the example of our fathers for a love of reading, he went to the Irish renowned for their philosophy," Camb. Brit. Ed. P. 780. Bede also gives like testimony in his "Church History B. 3, C. 27, and says, "Many nobles and gentry amongst the English went to Ireland to attend the monasteries and hear the professors or for the sake of divine study, and to lead more perfect lives, and all of them the Scots most free-

ly admitted, and supplied them gratis with daily sustenance, books and masters. Bede's Church History B. 3, C. 27. He also refers to many celebrated men of learning and piety in those days (English and Continental) who spent years in Ireland, perfecting themselves in her celebrated schools; among them—Agilbertus, afterwards Bishop of Paris—Marcus, a British Philosopher, noted for learning and piety—Petrocus, the son of a British King, who spent 20 years in study in Ireland, preferring knowledge and virtue to a crown, and who came back to Cumberland to freely dispense the treasures he had acquired in Ireland, among his own people. Also Alfred, King of the Northumbrians, who spent some years in Ireland, to perfect himself in science and Philosophy. This same testimony is also found in Usher's Syllogisms. Ireland in those glorious days, not only received all foreigners who sought her shores for knowledge, sacred or profane, but with an incomparable generosity which stands without precedent or imitation, she gave them all, even their support, free! Her children too, eminent for their learning and virtue, went abroad, over Britain and over all Europe, founding schools and houses of learning, and filling them with eminent teachers like Clement, John Scot, Erigena, Virgileus and a thousand others.

CLINTON, COL. CHARLES, was a native of Longford, Ireland, born in 1690, emigrated to America, settled in Ulster County, New York, in 1719, and took part in the capture of Fort Frontenac, under Bradstreet, in 1758. Like the rest of the Irish settlers, he was a strong advocate of Colonial Rights, and died while the storm was preparing to burst, in 1773. He however was represented by four sons, two of whom became eminent in the history of their country.

CLINTON, DEWITT, grandson of the foregoing, and son of Gen. James Clinton, was born in Orange County, New York, in 1769, and graduated at Columbia College in 1790. He studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel Jones, and afterwards became Secretary to his uncle George, then Governor of New York. In 1799 he was elected State

Senator, and in 1802 one of the United States Senators from New York. For a number of years he was elected Mayor of New York City, and in 1817 Governor, re-elected in 1820, and declined a third nomination. In '23 and '24 he was President of the New York Board of Canal Commissioners, but through some party feeling and petty spite was unjustly deprived of his office by the Legislature. The people took up his cause, and he was again elected Governor by an overwhelming majority, and again re-elected, but died suddenly of heart disease, February 11th, 1828, while in office. DeWitt Clinton was a statesman of enlarged public views and great administrative ability, and to him New York is largely indebted for the commanding position which she now holds among her sister states. He foresaw more vividly than any other of his contemporaries, the great strides which the country would make, and pushed his state on to what appeared monster improvements, so that she might become the great thoroughfare and storehouse of the nation. Literature, science, arts, as well as internal improvements engaged his attention, and New York owes mainly to him, her Historical Society, her Academy of Arts, her system of Canals, and other grand institutions which gave to her prestige and the commerce of the nation. One regrets that his commanding abilities were not employed in the wider field of the whole nation, although it may perhaps be doubted if he, or any man could have produced, even as President of the United States, such great or beneficial results even as regards the whole country. DeWitt Clinton must ever be regarded as one of the ablest of American statesmen, and greatest of its benefactors.

★ CLINTON, GEORGE, a prominent and able American statesman, Vice-President of the United States, and Governor of New York, was born in Ulster County, in that state, and was a son of Col. Charles Clinton, and brother of Gen. James Clinton. He served as a lieutenant in his brother's company at the taking of Fort Frontenac. He afterwards adopted the profession of law, and soon became noted for ability and success. He was a member of the memorable Congress of 1776, and voted for the Declaration of Independence,

but being appointed to a command in the army as Brigadier General, he had to leave for headquarters before the immortal document was ready for signatures. In 1777 he was elected Governor of New York, and such was his acknowledged ability and popularity that he was continued in office for eighteen years. After a retirement of five years he was again chosen Governor in 1801, and in 1804 was elected Vice-President of the United States. The name of Clinton is so identified with New York, that the history of this Irish American family for two generations, is but the history of the state. Our subject was at the helm during most of the stormy period of the Revolution, and contributed greatly to the organization of the resources of that state, in the great struggle for independence. Great administrative faculties, as well as commanding ability, and indomitable energy seems to have been characteristic of this great family, and there is no name in the bright galaxy of illustrious Americans to which the country is more indebted than to that of Clinton. Gov. Clinton died at Washington, in 1812, aged 72 years.

CLINTON, GEN. JAMES, son of Col. Charles Clinton, and brother of the foregoing, was born in Ulster County, New York, in 1736. He served under his father as captain of a company at the taking of Fort Frontenac, 1758, and in 1763 was placed in command of the forces raised in Ulster and Orange Counties to punish the Indians for their depredations, and push them back from within easy reach of the settlements. He accompanied the gallant Montgomery to Quebec in 1775. The following year he was appointed Brigadier General. He was in command of Fort Clinton, when attacked by Sir Henry Clinton, with overwhelming numbers, and fell severely wounded, narrowly escaping with his life. In 1779 he served under Gen. Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians, and afterwards bore a prominent part in the siege and surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. After the termination of the war he was honored by his fellow-citizens, with many distinguished positions in civil life, and died the same year as his brother George, 1812, in the 75th year of his age.

CLIVE, MRS. CATHERINE, the most celebrated actress of her day, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, about 1710. Her first appearance on the stage was at Drury Lane, in 1728, she having gone to London with a Miss Johnson, afterwards the wife of Theophilus Cibber—the dramatist. Her part, although but a minor one, was so charmingly played that instant recognition was accorded to her. This same season she took the part of Phillida in Cibber's "Love in a Riddle" and although the play did not prove a success, the part she played was detached and long continued as a popular after-piece. By 1731 she had established her reputation and was acknowledged as being without a rival in the lighter walks of the drama. In 1732 she married Geo. Clive, a lawyer, and brother of Baron Clive. In 1740 she ably supported Dunn in the legitimate revival of the Merchant of Venice, and the next year appeared in Dublin with great success. In 1743 she appeared in Covent Garden Theatre, and the following year having some difficulty with the managers she, was tendered a public benefit, under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales. She appeared the next season in Drury Lane, where she remained for twenty-five years to charm and delight her audiences. She undoubtedly had no rival either on the English or Irish stage, until the advent of Mrs. Siddons, whose role however, was of a different kind. After her retirement from the stage she lived in elegant and hospitable retirement, surrounded by a large and distinguished circle of friends. She died December 6, 1786.

CLYNN, JOHN, an Irish divine and historian, was a member of the Franciscan Order in Kilkenny. He was author of Annals from the Christian Era to 1849, probably the time of his death. Also Annals of the Kings of England, from Hengist to Edward III also, Wardens of his Order in England and Ireland. These works were extant in the time of Ware.

COBBE, FRANCES POWER, a talented authoress and writer of masculine attainments, was born in Dublin in 1822. She early developed a strong penchant for theological and other abstruse subjects, and became a great admirer of the philosophy of Theodore

Parker, editing an English edition of his works. She traveled in Italy and the East, and wrote "Cities of the Past," and "Italics" (1864). She is also noted for her philanthropic exertions, and assisted Miss Carpenter for some time in the Red-house reformatory. She also gave the public the benefit of her experience in this class of work, which she collected from her contributions to the literature of the day, and published in book form under the title of "Studies, New and Old, of Ethical and Logical Subjects," 1866, and "Hours of Work and Play." Her works mostly relate to Religious Subjects—like "Broken Lights," which contain a criticism of the different divisions of the Episcopal or English church. She also controverts the arguments of Spencer and Huxley and Utilitarians generally, in her "Intuition Morals." Her latest work is "Darwinism in Morals and other Essays." She now resides in London and takes an abiding interest in all philanthropic works.

COCHRANE, JAMES, a prominent and able public man, of Nova Scotia, was a native of Granard, Co. Longford, Ireland, where he was born in 1802. He emigrated to America in 1825, and settled in Halifax, where he soon acquired wealth and station by his ability and enterprise. He married a Miss Walsh of Wexford, in 1829, and entered into the political struggles of his new home as a Reformer. He was a member of the Assembly, and of the Executive Council, and afterwards in the Legislative Council. He was opposed to confederation, but was held in the highest esteem by all parties for his integrity. He died, aged about 70 years.

COCHRAN, THOS., a distinguished Canadian jurist, was born of Irish parents, in Halifax, in 1777, and was educated there and in Quebec. In 1795 he went to England and entered Lincoln's Inn, for admission to the Bar, to which he was called in 1801. He practiced for a while on the Chester Circuit, and the same year was appointed Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, and still later one of the Assistant Judges of Upper Canada. He was lost on Lake Ontario, October 7, 1804, while on his way to Newcastle to hold court. He was equally distinguished for ability

and honesty, and was universally beloved.

COCHRAN, SIR. THOMAS, a distinguished Canadian statesman, and first civil Governor of Newfoundland, which position he held from 1826 to 1834, and was re-appointed with more extensive powers. He displayed great industry and ability in his administration, and great improvements sprang up under his fostering care.

COLE, GENERAL GALBRAITH LOWRY, a distinguished and gallant officer, was born in Ireland in 1776. Entered the army and greatly distinguished himself during the Peninsula War, for which he received the repeated thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He rose by gallant services to be a general officer and was Governor of the Island of Mauritius, and held other prominent positions.

COLGAN, JOHN, a learned Irish divine and antiquarian, was a priest of the Order of St. Francis, and was educated on the Continent. He was a contemporary of Ward and O'Clery, the learned antiquarians, and a member of the same order. He labored principally on the Continent, in the Monastery of St. Anthony of Padua, and also at Louvain, where he was professor of Theology. On the death of Dr. Ward, Colgan made use of the materials collected and in 1645 produced a folio volume at Louvain, containing Lives of the Irish Saints, whose feasts fall in January, February and March. It is entitled "Acta Sanctorum Veteris et Majoris Scotiae." He published a second volume in 1647, entitled "Tuadis Theumaturgæ," containing lives of St. Patrick, St. Bridget and St. Columb. He also wrote a critical treatise on the Life and Writings of Dr. John Scot—Duns Scotus—his celebrated countryman, called "The Subtle Doctor," a man of universal knowledge and unrivalled penetration and powers of analysis. The last was published at Antwerp in 1655. He also left many valuable MSS. in his monastery at Louvain in reference to other Irish missionaries and doctors who flourished on the Continent. He died about 1670.

COLLES, CHRISTOPHER, an able and original American engineer and

projector, was born in Ireland in 1738, and educated under the care of Richard Pococke, the Oriental traveler. After the death of Pococke, young Colles came to America, and in 1773 delivered lectures in New York on inland lock navigation, and was the designer of the first steam engine ever built in this country. In 1774 he submitted proposals for the construction of a reservoir to supply New York City with water. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he offered his services to Congress, and was appointed instructor to the United States Artillery, as to the theory of projectiles, etc., in which position he continued until Baron Stubben re-organized that branch of the service in 1777. In November 1784 he presented a paper to the New York Assembly on the advantages of connecting the Hudson with Lake Ontario by means of canals. He surveyed the obstructions in the Mohawk River, and published the results, and also an elaborate pamphlet on Inland Navigation. The Revolution having prevented the erection of the projected reservoir in New York, he offered to undertake the supply of the city with water from a distance, by means of pipes, and was the first to suggest such a course. He explored the roads of the State, and published the result with suggestions. He was appointed Superintendent of the Academy of Fine Arts in New York, and was honored with the friendship of the most eminent men of the day, such as Jefferson, Hamilton, Clinton, etc., and received credit for being the original suggestor of the canal system of New York. He died in 1821.

COLMAN, ST., first bishop of Dromore, equally renowned for his learning and sanctity, was born about 616 in Ulster, and belonged to the sept or clan of the Arads. He was also first abbot of Muckmore, and was sometimes called Mochoimre to distinguish him from other St. Colmans, of whom there are more than 200 in Irish records. He died in 610, and his feast is kept on the 7th of June.

COLMAN, ST., a celebrated Irish divine and missionary, is Patron Saint of Austria, was born about the middle of the tenth century, and acquired a great reputation for learning and sanctity. He was going on a pilgrim-

age to Jerusalem while Austria was at war with some of the Western Provinces, and being suspected as a spy was executed at Stockheran, a town six miles from Vienna, October 18, 1012, on which day his feast is kept.

COLUMBA, SAINT, of Tirdiglas, abbot and founder of a celebrated monastery of that name, was the son of a princely family of Leinster, and became disciple of St. Finian of Clonard. After completing his studies he associated with himself three other holy youths named Coemharn, Finian and Mocu-men, whom he directed in learning and the spirit of self denial. They traveled about for some years studying the rules and discipline of different religious houses and doing good. They all became heads of communities in due course of time. Our Saint settling at Tirdiglas, about the year 548, and died there in the order of Sanctity, December 18, 553. This institution flourished and became one of the most celebrated schools of learning in Ireland.

COLUMBKILL, ST., sometimes called Columba, one of the most eminent of the Irish saints and missionaries, the apostle of Caledonia, was born at Garton, in Donegal, December 7, 521. He was of royal descent, being of the blood of Niall, of the nine hostages, Monarch of Ireland. It is said that his mother, before the birth of our saint, had a vision symbolic of his future work and destiny. An angel seemed to give her a veil covered with most beautiful flowers. Immediately the veil seemed to be carried by the wind and rolled out, covering hill and dale and mountain. "This, said the angel, represents the son who is about to be born to you, who will blossom from heaven, and be reckoned among the prophets of God, leading numberless souls to Him." He seems, indeed, to have been a child of Heaven, from his earliest years, according to his biographer, Adamnan, ninth Abbot of Iona, (See "Montalambert's Monk, of the West," and Dr. Reeves, Protestant rector of Ballymena, translation of the old MSS. life, of the Eighth century) who testifies that his guardian angel was personally visible to the holy child, and held conversations with him. The priest who baptized him was his first instructor in letters, and when old enough, he enter-

ed one of the great monastery schools which abounded then in Ireland. Under his special master, St. Finian, founder of the great school of Clonard, he advanced in knowledge and in virtue. While here, still pursuing his ecclesiastical studies, and already advanced to the holy orders of Deacon, the following incident is said to have occurred. An old Bard lived near the college, and our saint who was a passionate admirer of poetry as well as highly gifted in that art, used frequently to visit him for study, and to perfect himself in the noble art. On one occasion while thus engaged outside the door of the Bard's habitation, a young girl ran toward them crying for protection from a robber, who was pursuing her, but before assistance could reach her the robber struck her with his lance, and she fell dead at the feet of the horrified Bard. How long, exclaimed he, will God leave unpunished this crime which dishonors us." "For this moment only, exclaims Columbkil, with prophetic indignation—for while the soul of this innocent victim ascends to Heaven will the soul of this wanton murderer be judged by an angry God," and the words were scarcely uttered when the assassin fell dead. The dignity of our saint's birth, together with the extraordinary gifts with which he was endowed, both by nature and grace soon made his name famous throughout Ireland, and his influence proportionately great in accomplishing good works. He early founded monasteries, which in those days were schools of learning, as well as houses of prayer and charity, the most important of which, were Derry and Dunow. He appears to have traveled much in the early part of his career, being equally celebrated as Bard and Missionary, while he had a passion for the collection of books of learning, traveling far and wide to find them and make copies. This passion frequently got him into trouble, by the refusal of those who possessed rare books to let him see or copy them, and which always made him indignant at their selfishness, and at last compelled him so to speak—to take up the great work of his life. Our saint desiring a copy of his old master's, the Abbot Finian, Psalter, which was secured in his church, he secretly visited the church in the night, when no one was there, and succeeded in making a copy.

Finian learning of the—as he termed it—steft, demanded the copy which Columbkil refused to give up. The matter was referred to the Monarch, who decided against our saint. He strongly protested against the unjust decision, and was still sore from the supposed wrong, when an outrage occurred which he bitterly denounced, and threatened swift vengeance on its author—the Monarch. A young Prince at court, son of the King of Connaught, having offended the Monarch, sought refuge with Columbkil, but was seized by force and put to death by Darnid the Monarch. This was a violation of the laws of refuge, and the sacredness of asylum. Columbkil highly indignant denounced the Monarch, and threatening swift vengeance, said to him, “as you have humbled me before the Lords and powerful ones of the land, so will the just God humble you before your enemies in battle.” The Monarch sought to detain him at Tara, but he escaped by night to Tyrconnell, and his denunciation of the Monarch stirred up the North against him, and they defeated him in battle, as our saint threatened. It was at this time that he wrote his “Song of Trust” one of the oldest and most authentic records of the ancient tongue. The Latin Psalter, which was the first cause of trouble, was afterwards enshrined in a kind of portable altar, and became the great relic of the O'Donnell clan, carried by them for a thousand years in battle and still preserved. This conduct of Columbkil drew upon him much censure, and his act was condemned, and he himself excommunicated by a synod at Telita for causing the shedding of christian blood. He was condemned before he arrived at the Synod, and of course, without a hearing. He having appeared soon after, the great Abbot Brendon advanced to meet him, and gave him the kiss of peace, and defended him in the Synod. When asked how he could meet an excommunicated man, he said, could you see what I do, you would not have excommunicated him. A pillar of fire goes before him, and angels accompany him, and I dare not disdain a man whom God honors, and who is destined for great things.” The sentence was withdrawn, but our saint was troubled on account of the death of so many through his acts. He sought consolation and ad-

vice for some time in vain, but at length a holy hermit named Abban, gave him both, but as a penance condemned him to perpetual exile. He accepted the penance with a true spirit of humility, and bidding adieu to all his relations and friends, he sailed for Albania, or the Northern part of Britain, now called Scotland, where the Picts had settled, and which, at this time, was also being colonized by his kinsmen of the North, who afterwards conquered it, and gave it the name of Scotland. The Irish race of that day and for centuries afterwards, being called Scots, from the race of Scoto-Milesians. The Picts who were by far the most numerous, were still heathen, and to their conversion our saint devoted his life. Twelve of his disciples accompanied him from Ireland. He chose a little island near the coast for his home, which was called after him, Colmkil, and known as Iona, here he founded his first monastery, and from this little island began the great work of his life, the conversion of the Picts, and of those of his own race in Albania, who had not as yet received the faith. Into this, his predestined work, he threw all his energy and power. Like his Divine Master, to win souls he humbled himself as the servant of all, and by constant prayer, humility and mortification he armed himself with power to confound the devil and all his followers, and win the doubting to heaven by fear if not by love. After establishing his first monastery, he immediately set to work to spread the gospel over all the land, and from the first met with extraordinary success, baptizing thousands, and bending the stiff neck of the warlike heathen to the humble yoke of the cross. For over one-third of a century did he traverse those wild mountains of North Britain, established civilization as well as christianity, building monasteries and churches in every valley, filling them with pious and learned men who dispersed knowledge both religious and secular, as well as charity to the needy and the travelers. The extent of his works in this way is attested by the remains which still exist over all that land. Many traditions exist of his extraordinary acts in the conversion of that people and the wonderful powers of miracles and prophecy with which he was endowed. He accomplished the con-

version of the entire Pictish nation, and destroyed forever the authority of the Druids in that portion of Britain. He is also said to have blessed Aidan in 514 and consecrated him King of the Scots-Milesians, which is said to have been the first consecration of a christian King. Amidst all his labors and work, however, his soul ever yearned for his native land, his lost Erin was always before his eyes. "My sad heart ever bleeds," he exclaimed, "There is a grey eye which ever turns to Erin, which never in this life shall it see—nor her sons nor her daughters. I look over the sea and great tears are in my eyes." The greatest penance which to his mind, he could inflict on the most guilty sinner amongst the Scots, was that they should never return to their native land. The spirit of prophecy with which he was filled, however, gave him knowledge of events happening in his native land and which he would speak of at the time as of something present to him. It is said that when absorbed in prayer, his people often saw a halo of light surround him. On one occasion of this kind his face which seemed lit up with a supernatural joy, was suddenly clouded with sorrow. His companions begged him to tell them what made the change. He said, "I have long prayed that my exile might end with the thirtieth year of my labors and sorrows, and my prayers seemed to have been heard, for a band of angels were coming to take my longing soul to its heavenly country, but they stopped yonder, for the prayers of the churches which I have established, asking God to retain me, here, have prevailed and my exile is extended four years, but in four years these holy angels will come back, and I shall take my flight with them to my Lord." He continued his labors to the last day, and conscious of his approaching end, although without sickness, he passed around the little island and blessed the monks at their labors and the island itself, which tradition says freed it from all venomous reptiles. Having done this, he said to his faithful attendant, Dermid, "This very night I shall enter into the path of my Fathers. Weep not but console thyself, it is my Lord Jesus Christ who deigns to invite me to rejoin him and who has revealed to me that my summons will come to-night." He continued his custo-

mary duties, transcribing at the time that Psalter and as far as the 88rd psalm on which he was engaged when he stopped and said, "I must stop here, Baithen will write the rest." When the midnight bell rang for the matins, the almost glorified old saint, poet, priest and apostle, went joyfully to the chapel to take his usual place before the altar, and prostrated himself in prayer and thanksgiving for the last time, for when his faithful disciple Dermid, reached him, he was dying. He was soon surrounded by his brethren, who, with tears, beheld their dying chief and master. Raising himself by the aid of Dermid, he lifted his right arm in benediction, and the sanctified spirit immediately took its flight to the arms of the master he had served so well. Our saint was the author of numerous poems and religious hymns. Montalambert says, "After Oisín (Ossian) Columbkil opens a series of two hundred Irish poets, whose memories and names in default of their work have remained dear to Ireland, and Dr. Reeves says, three Latin Hymns of considerable beauty, are attributed to him, in the ancient Liber Hymnorum" and in the Irish "Farewell to Aran," a poem of twenty-two stanzas, and the "Song of Trust," of seventeen stanzas, besides fifteen other poems in one of the ancient O'Cleary MSS., preserved in the Burgundian Library, at Brussels, and a larger collection still in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The so-called prophecies of Columbkil are pronounced by the best authorities to be a forgery of very modern date, no ancient biographer ever refer to them. His remains were removed to Ireland sometime in 800, on account of the Danes plundering the island and destroying its churches and monasteries. Up to that time it was the burial place of the Scots-Milesian Kings of Albania or Caledonia.

CONARE, THE GREAT, a celebrated monarch of Ireland, who reigned during the days of our Saviour, in the midst of peace and prosperity. It was in some respects the Augustin Age of Ireland. His only war was against an usurper, Naud-Neacht, prince of Leinster, who had killed his father and for six months held the throne. He entirely defeated him at the battle of Cleach, separated Ossory from Lein-

ster and annexed it to Munster. He reigned thirty years, and was buried in the destruction of his palace by fire.

CONARY, surnamed Bog-Aglach (the fearless), a celebrated Irish Monarch who reigned about B. C. 450. He was noted for bravery, justice and the paternal character of his government.

CONANT, MRS., (Hannah O'Brien Chaplin), a distinguished American female writer, of Irish extraction, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1812, and was celebrated for her great attainments and scholarly tastes. She is the author and translator of many works of merit, among them a "History of the English Bible." She died in Brooklyn, New York, February 18, 1865.

CONCANEN, MATHEW, a talented journalist and author, was born in Ireland towards the end of the seventeenth century, and was bred to the bar. He, however, had a stronger penchant for literature, and removed to London in company with a Mr. Sterling to carve out fame and fortune. It is said that they adopted the plan of writing on opposite sides of the leading questions of the day, one supporting the government policy and the other opposing, and thus secure notice and employment and each equally share the joint results. Be this as it may, Concanen defended the existing ministry and exhibited considerable ability and boldness as a writer, attracted the attention of the government, and was recognized as an able partizan, and was a welcomed contributor to leading London journals. Among the others whom he attacked were Bolingbroke and Pope, and he was rewarded by the latter with a place in the "Dunciad." He however gained the favor of the Duke of Newcastle, who procured for him the position of Attorney General of Jamaica, which position he filled with distinguished ability for upwards of 17 years, when desirous of ending his days in England, he resigned. He first returned to London to visit his old friends, but he was destined to go no farther. He was suddenly attacked with a quick consumption and died in a few weeks, on January 22, 1749. He was the author of several poems of merit, and a play entitled "Wexford Wells," and

also a ballad opera in conjunction with his countryman Richard Broome.

CONGAL, a celebrated monarch of Ireland, A. D. 945. He signaled his advent to the throne, by defeating the Danes in a desperate battle near Dublin in which they lost 4,000 killed. He captured the city and took immense booty. The Danes being largely reinforced and eager for revenge, took the fields the next year, 946. He defeated them again near Slane, in a decisive victory, in which great numbers perished both by the sword and drowning. On the following year, he slew Blocar their chief, and about two thousand of his men. Their new chief Godfrid being largely reinforced, entered the territory of Slane and marked his path with fire and sword, but Congal met them at Muine, where he slaughtered 1,000 with one of their chiefs, Imar. He was killed some time afterwards at the battle of Tiguiran in Leinster by this enemy he had chastized so often and severely. It was during the latter part of his reign that Brien Boru ascended the throne of Munster as successor to his brother Mahon.

CONGREVE, WILLIAM, one of the wittiest of dramatists, was the son of Dublin parents, who resided in England when our subject was born in 1670. They returned to Dublin where our future dramatist and poet was educated, graduating at Trinity College in that city and studying law at the Middle Temple. Like so many other Irish children of genius, the dry disquisitions of the law had but few attractions for his poetic and imaginative soul, and he relinquished it for literature. In his seventeenth year he had already produced the comedy of "Incognita, or Love and Beauty Reconciled." His comedy of the "Old Bachelor," was put upon the stage in 1693, and placed him at once in the front ranks of his contemporaries, and gave him fame and affluence. Lord Halifax became his patron and friend and secured him lucrative government positions. Between '94 and '97 he produced "Love for Love," "The Double Dealer" and the "Mourning Bride," all of which were eminently successful, but censurable for want of delicacy. In 1700 he produce his "Way of the World," which failed to secure

applause, and in disgust he resolved to write for the stage no more. He still continued his other literary works, in prose and verse, which, however, added nothing to his fame. The latter years of his life were clouded by misfortunes. He became totally blind and too much confinement brought on gout. He was at length fatally injured by being overturned in his carriage, and died January 19, 1729.

CONLAETH, SAINT, first bishop of Kildare. The establishment by St. Bridget of her own community at Kildare, after her travels through Ireland, organizing holy women into religious communities, soon made the place famous, and it grew rapidly, especially in religious importance, and at her request it was placed under the rule of a Bishop. Conlaeth or Conlian, a priest and hermit whose virtues were widely known, was pointed out by St. Bridget, as a proper person for the dignity, and consequently, about the year 490 he was consecrated, there being a large assemblage of bishops and ecclesiastics present on the occasion. Conlaeth laid the foundation of his Cathedral, which not being completed till after the death of Bridget, was dedicated to her memory. He governed his see for twenty-nine years, and was buried in his Cathedral near the high altar. His bones were placed in a silver case about the year 800. Many miraculous cures were attributed to the saint while living, and to his relics when dead. He died about 520. This see is one of the few ones in Ireland, and in fact in any country, which presents an unbroken succession of prelates for nearly 1400 years.

CONN, KEADCAHA, a warlike monarch of Ireland, who ascended the throne A. D. 148, was the son of Feilim, and of Ughna, daughter of the King of Denmark, and succeeded Cathire More. He was the victor of a hundred battles. Gratianus Lucius calls him in Latin, "Constantius Centimachus." His reign was a most harassing and disastrous one to the unfortunate people who had to suffer from the dire effects of war. His great antagonist was Modha, the valiant and warlike King of Munster, whom Conn offended by aiding Angus, a Prince of that province, of the family of the Earnochs, whom Duach, one of Modha's ancestors had

permitted to locate in their country, and whose leaders or princes, after a while, seized on the crown of Munster, to the exclusion of the true line of the race of Heber. Modha determined to break their power, and hence the assistance furnished to Angus their leader, by Conn the Monarch, of 15,000 men. After defeating the Earnochs and their allies, Modha turned his arms against the Monarch, but Conn defeated him, and he sought refuge and assistance in Spain. There he formed an alliance with the King Heber More and married his daughter Beara, and after some time he returned to Ireland with his Spanish allies, and re-commenced his war upon Conn, whom he defeated in several bloody battles, and compelled a settlement, by which Conn resigned to him half the Island. Modha, however, found fresh cause for discontent, and the two kings met with their armies on the plains of Moylen, to decide as to the sovereignty of the whole Island. Before the engagement began the King of Munster, Modha, was murdered in his bed by Golle, a descendant of the King of Connaught. Conn then resumed without opposition, his government over the monarchy. This monarch at length fell by the hands of assassins, who, disguised as women, surrounded and slew him near Tara.

CONNESSE, JOHN, an American statesman and politician, was born in Ireland in 1809, and came to this country with his parents in 1822. He immediately sought employment, and was variously engaged until the discovery of gold in California, when he was among the first to start for the new Eldorado. He there became connected with both mining and merchantile interests, and was also prominent in politics, being a member of the legislature from 1852 until '61, when he was the candidate of the Union Democratic party for Governor, secession having divided the party in that state. In 1863 he was elected United States Senator, and served with ability and distinction to the end of his term.

CONNOR, DAVID, a brave and gallant American naval officer, was of Irish descent, and born in Hornsbury, Penn., 1790. He entered the navy in 1809, with the rank of midshipman, and served in various parts of the world.

In 1813, was acting Lieutenant on the *Hornet*, in its brilliant, action with the *Peacock*, in which the latter struck her colors in fifteen minutes in a sinking condition. To Lieutenant Connor was allotted the task of removing the wounded and dying after the action, and although he succeeded, three of his own men went down with the sinking ship. He was promoted to a Lieutenantancy for gallant conduct in this action, and remained on the *Hornet*. In the action with the *Penguin* in 1815, he was dangerously wounded, and was voted a sword by his native state and a medal by Congress, for gallant conduct. In March 1825 he was made commander, and March '35 a captain. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he was in command of the West India squadron, and he established an efficient blockade of the Gulf ports, and November 14, captured Tampico. In the spring of 1847 he directed the landing of the forces of Gen. Scott, at Vera Cruz, but bad health compelled him to return home. He was not able again to take active service at sea, and his last duty was in Command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He died there in 1856.

CONNOLLY, ARCHBISHOP, an able and distinguished Catholic prelate, divize and political writer of Canada, was born in Cork in 1814, and received his education principally in Rome, where he joined the severe order of the Capuchins. Even while in the novitiate he attracted attention by the breadth and vigor of his intellectual powers. After completing his studies, he was ordained a priest, and shortly afterwards sent to Dublin, where he remained four years. In 1842 he accompanied Archbishop Walsh to Halifax, and in 1845 was appointed administrator, and Vicar General of the Diocese. During the years that the terrible scourge of ship fever swept like a blast of death along the Atlantic coast, leaving horror and desolation in its path, our young missionary was unceasing in his ministrations to the dying as well as in his efforts to prevent the spread of the malignant and destructive scourge. In 1852 he was appointed Bishop of St. Johns, New Brunswick, and before his departure was presented by the people of Halifax with a service of plate as a tribute to his fearless and self-sacrific-

ing efforts in their behalf during the scourge. In his reply he said, "The right of self-preservation under such circumstances was forewarned in the very act of assuming the ministry of that first High Priest, who laid down his life for his flock, and who by example and word had proclaimed the universal law, that every good shepherd must do the same." In his new charge he remained seven years, and by his energy and zeal, added greatly to the institutions of religion and learning in that province. In 1859, on the death of Archbishop Walsh, Bishop Connolly was raised to the arch-episcopal see of Halifax, and in that province he made a record which leaves his name first among the distinguished citizens of the province, and an inspiration to his brethren of the faith. Under his care, institutions of all kind sprang up in his large diocese; religious, charitable and scholastic, and buildings, the pride of the commonwealth resulted from his taste and energy. The great cathedral at Halifax too arose, a lasting monument to the magnitude and grandeur of his conceptions being second only to the great cathedral at New York in size and magnificence. When the confederation of the provinces was suggested he immediately supported it, both by word and writing, and ably seconded Dr. Tupper in placing its advantages before the people of their province, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the desired result. He was on terms of intimacy with all the leading men of the Province, and held by them in the highest esteem. His house was the hospitable rendezvous of the wit and wisdom of the provinces, and he himself was as noted for his inexhaustible fund of wit and charming conversational powers, as he was for broad culture and great ability. He endeared himself to all classes of his fellow citizens, and before the charms of his cosmopolitan character and generous nature, bigotry itself forgot its narrowness, and gave to him its tribute of praise. He died July 1876, lamented not only by his own people, but by all classes. One of the ablest Presbyterian ministers in Lower Canada, saying of him, in a public letter. "I feel as if I had not only lost a friend, but as if Canada had lost a patriot." While unflinching in his defense of Catholic principles, he possessed in a large degree

that discriminating charity which his faith inculcated, and lived indeed all things to all men, even to the risking of his life.

CONQUOVAR, or Connor, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 819. He defeated the Danes in a general engagement on the plains of Tailton (Tara) but they came pouring into the country with large reinforcements, and after defeating the King of Leinster, and laying waste his province threatened to overrun the whole country. Connor finding himself unable to stand the torrent, died, it is said, of grief, and was succeeded by Niall, son of Hugh IV., A. D. 838.

CONROY, RT. REV. GEORGE, an able and learned Irish bishop, was born in Armagh, 1832, and received his early classical education at home, but finished his studies in the College of the Propaganda, Rome, where he took a Doctors degree. On returning to Ireland, he was appointed a Professor in the Catholic College of All Hallows, where he taught divinity for some years. On the appointment of Archbishop Cullen to the Cardinalate, Dr. Conroy was selected as his Secretary, and held that position till 1871, when he was raised to the Episcopacy as Bishop of Ardagh. Some difficulties having developed among the Canadian Hierarchy, Rome commissioned Bishop Conroy with the delicate task of restoring harmony, and he performed the difficult mission in a manner which gave eminent satisfaction to all, and wounded the dignity of none. He then traveled through the United States, under instruction to report specially to Rome, on the state of the Church, and he left everywhere behind him the strongest impressions of his eminent fitness for his high position. To commanding ability, he added simple but impressive dignity of manners, so worthy of a bishop. He was on the eve of his departure for home when he was taken sick, and died at St. Johns, Newfoundland, August 4, 1878.

CONSTANTINE, Bishop of Killar in the twelfth century, was a learned and saintly doctor of the church, and was called to the third general council of Lateran, A. D. 1179, which he attended with Catholicus, Archbishop of Tuam, and was not less famed for his great and good qualities.

CONYNGHAM, DAVID POWER, a talented American journalist, soldier and author, was born at Killanaule, County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1830. His father was an extensive farmer, and President of a Loan Fund Bank, and our subject received all the educational advantages which his surroundings insured him. While still pursuing his studies he engaged in the unfortunate rebellion of '48 under Smith O'Brien. His youth saved him from serious trouble, and in 1855 he graduated from the Queen's University, Cork. His national aspiration, however, again involved him in trouble, and he found it necessary to leave Ireland in 1863, when he arrived in the United States, and soon after joined Meagher's Irish Brigade, and was commissioned as a captain. He also acted as war correspondent of a Dublin paper. For gallant services in the field he was brevetted a major. He also served under Sherman in Georgia, was wounded at the battle of Resaca, and was congratulated on the field by Gen. Schofield, for gallant services. While here he acted as war correspondent of the New York Herald. After the war he devoted himself to journalism and other literary work, but subsequently joined Santa Anna in his last attempt for power in Mexico. He also served under Gen. Guieuurrier, in a Cuban effort for Independence. He later became editor of the "Irish People," New York, then of the "State Island Leader," and afterwards of the "Democrat." At the time of his death, April 1st, 1888, he was editor of the "New York Tablet." Among his published works are, "Sherman's March through the South," "History of the Irish Brigade, and its Campaigns," "Lives of the Irish Saints and Martyrs," besides novels and miscellaneous works. For his distinguished services to literature, the University of Notre Dame conferred on him the degree of L. L. D.

CONYNGHAM, FRANCIS N., Marquis of, a distinguished British soldier and statesman, was born in Ireland, June 11, 1797. He was educated at Eaton, and entered the army as ensign in 1821. He rose steadily by soldierly qualities through all the grades, till he became a Lieut. General in 1866. He was also under Secretary of State from 1828 to '36, and entered Parliament as representative of Donegal, in

1825; and was one of the Lords of the Treasury under Wellington, from 1827 to '30. In 1832 he took his seat in the House of Lords. He became a Whig about this time, and held the office of Postmaster-General under Melbourne, and afterwards Lord Chamberlain, of the Household. In 1848 he was appointed Vice Admiral of the coast of Ulster, and in 1869 Lord Lieutenant of Meath. He was noted as an ardent sportsman, and his stable held some of the finest hunters in Ireland. He was commodore of the Irish Yacht Club, and indeed an enthusiast in every competitive sport. He died July 17, 1876,

CONWAY, GEN. HENRY, a gallant officer of the American Revolution, was born in Ireland, and came to America at an early age. The troubles with the mother country saw him a daring advocate of the Peoples Rights, and from the opening to the close of the war, he never shrank from duty or hardship, and rose gradually by native merit to be a general officer. He was stung to death by bees in East Tennessee, just about the time the war of 1812 was proclaimed.

CONWAY, HENRY SEYMOUR, a distinguished military commander and Field Marshal in the British army, was the second son of Lord Conway, and was born in County Antrim, Ireland, about 1721. He entered the army at an early age, and rose rapidly by the exhibition of masterly ability. He was engaged in the seven years war in conjunction with the Allies, and commanded the British forces, serving under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. He became a member of the Irish Parliament, and afterwards of the English, and for two years was a Secretary of State. In 1764, for his independence in voting against the ministry on the great question of general warrants, he was tyrannically dismissed from all his civil and military honors. The next year however, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and Secretary of State for the Northern Department. In 1782 he became commander in chief of the British armies, and that year made the motion in Parliament which terminated the American war of the revolution, and finally he was raised to the dignity of Field Marshal. He died in 1795. He was the author of

poems, political pamphlets, and a comedy called "False Appearances."

CONWAY, MARTIN F., an able American politician and jurist, is of Irish descent, born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1830, and there received an ordinary education. He removed with his parents to Baltimore in 1843, and shortly afterwards entered a printing office, which is always a valuable training school for a bright and studious boy. He soon acquired standing in the craft, and was prominent in organizing the the National Typographical Union. He subsequently studied law and was admitted to the Bar, and practiced with success. In 1854 he went to Kansas, then seething with political strife, and was elected to the Council of the first Territorial Legislature. Under the Topeka convention he was chosen Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1856 he was President of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention. In '59 he represented Kansas in the Thirty-seventh Congress.

CONWAY, GEN. ROBERT, was the son of Irish settlers in South Carolina, and bred to arms from infancy. He early became noted for stratagem and bravery in the Indian raids, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, was an active organizer of the South Carolina troops, and was appointed a General of the State troops. He also served as a regular officer in the Continental service, and did good service until the end of the war. He died at Georgetown, S. C., in 1823.

CONWAY, MARSHAL COUNT THOMAS, a general of the American Revolution, and a Marshal of France, and considered by many, the ablest and most skillful soldier in America, was born in Ireland, February 27, 1733. He received his education in France, like so many of his countrymen of liberal means in those dark days. He entered the French army and rose by his talents and bravery to be a Colonel. He came to the United States at the request of Silas Dean, and was at once appointed a Brigadier General. He participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was made Inspector-General, with the rank of Major General, against the protest of Washington. This created some feeling, and Con-

way was charged with intriguing with members of Congress to have Gen. Gates placed in the chief command. This becoming public, created considerable feeling against Conway, and he resigned. The result of this antagonism was a duel between Conway and Gen. Cadwallader, in which the former was dangerously wounded. While thus prostrate, and doubtful of recovery, he wrote to Washington a friendly letter expressing regret at the troubles which had arisen between them, and expressing great confidence in his integrity and ability. On his recovery he returned to France, and again entered the army, rose rapidly, and was made a Count, and appointed Governor of Pondicherry, and all the French settlements in India, with the rank of Field Marshal. On the breaking out of the French Revolution he was forced to fly, and found refuge in British India. He died about 1800.

COOKE, GEORGE FREDERICK, one of the most accomplished of tragedians, and the great rival of Kemble, was the son of an Irish Captain of Dragoons, and was born at Westminster April 17, 1755. He received an ordinary education, and was sent when a boy to learn the trade of a printer. Becoming acquainted with the local gods of the stage he conceived a strong passion for the profession, and became a skillful declaimer from practice, and great natural ability before he ever ventured on the stage. At length, in 1776 he appeared at Brentford as Dumont in "Jane Shore." In 1778 he appeared in the Haymarket, but earned no special praise, and made the tour of the provinces for the next six years with ordinary applause. His first great success was at Manchester, in 1784, when he became very popular. In 1794 he appeared in Dublin and Cork, and was received with great enthusiasm. He did not appear in Covent Garden until 1800, when he captured the critics by his masterly rendition of Richard III, and thence forward for ten years he was recognized as the peer and rival of John Kemble, and appeared with great applause in both tragedy and comedy. In 1810 he sailed for America, and on November 21, that year, appeared in the Park Theatre as Richard III, amidst storms of applause. He subsequently appeared in the principal American

cities, and always to crowded and enthusiastic audiences, but as often annoying them by his capricious conduct, as captivating them by his astonishing acting. This arose from an unfortunate habit of drink, which had been growing on him, and which at length hastened him to a premature grave, as it has so many other brilliant intellects. His most popular characters were Richard III, "Shylock," "Iago," "Sir Giles Overreach," "Kiteley" and "Pertinax Macsycophant." He died in New York, September 25, 1812, and was buried in St. Paul's church yard, where Edmund Kean erected a monument to his memory in 1821.

COOKE, WILLIAM, a poet and biographer, was born at Cork, Ireland. He settled in England about 1766, and at first, intended to adopt the profession of law, but soon abandoned this intention, and entered the more seductive field of literature. He purchased an interest in two newspapers and devoted himself to general literary work. He died April, 1824. Among his works are, "The Art of Living in London," a poem, "Conversation," a diadactic poem, "Biographies of Maclin and Foote," "The Elements of Dramatic Criticism," and a pamphlet on "Parliamentary Reform."

COOTE, SIR EYRE, one of the most able and successful of British soldiers of the last century, was born in Ireland, in 1726. He entered the army early and distinguished himself against the Scotch rebels in 1745. In 1754 he went to the east and quickly attracted attention by his skill and bravery, especially at the siege of Pondicherry. In 1769 he became commander-in-chief of the company's forces, but on account of some difficulty with the civil power, he returned to England in 1770. In 1790 he was again despatched to India with his former rank, Hyder Ali being at that time in the midst of his career of devastation; threatening the whole country with fire and sword. Coote's arrival was quickly followed by a change. Organizing but a handful of discouraged men, he infused into them his own confidence and daring, and placing himself in the pathway of the destructive hoard, he soon checked its onward course, and taught the barbarian to fear the power and skill of the

superior race. With scarcely one-tenth the number, he defeated his antagonists in several desperate encounters, and established English power and authority throughout the Carnatic. He died at Madras in 1788.

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, an eminent American artist, was born in Boston, in 1787, and was the son of Irish parents, Richard Copley and Mary Singleton, who had emigrated from County Clare, Ireland, the previous year. Shortly after arriving in America, his father went to the West Indies for the benefit of his health, where he died the same year, 1787. John early developed a passion for art, and without instruction or models, or any assistance, either in drawing or coloring, but his native genius, industry and taste, he painted a picture of his half-brother, Henry Pelham—his mother having married Peter Pelham, an Engraver, of Boston, after the death of his father—which he sent to Benj. West, in 1760, to be entered in the Royal Academy, and which West declared was a marvel of coloring, as well as artistic in design and drawing. It was called "The Boy and the Flying Squirrel." West wrote to Copley a highly flattering letter, and advised the young artist to come to England, and invited him to make his home his home. Copley was strongly tempted to do so, but he felt it his duty to remain and assist his mother, who was again a widow, in maintaining and supporting her family. In 1769 he married Susannah Farnum Clarke, the daughter of a rich Boston merchant, agent for the East India Company, and the man to whom was consigned the famous cargo of Tea emptied into Boston Harbor by the patriots disguised as Indians, on account of the obnoxious tax, before the war. Copley now fixed his residence in Beacon Hill, then a charming suburban spot, which included seven acres of what is now the most densely populated part of Boston. Here he pursued his art, and painted many of the most distinguished people of his day, his brush being constantly employed. 1771 he visited New York, where he painted a miniature of Washington. In June 1774 his long cherished desire to see art as developed in Europe, and especially the works of the great masters, was at length gratified, and he embarked for England, leaving his mother,

wife and family in Boston. He did not remain long in England, but a sufficient time to become acquainted with its leading artists, and its works of art, and then passed on to Italy. Here he was charmed beyond measure with all he saw, his artistic eye drank in with ecstasy ten thousand beauties in nature and art. In Rome he remained some time, and secured the most valuable specimens of art, in casts of plaster. He remained in Parma two months, making a copy of "St. Jerome," for Lord Grosvenor, and studying other work of Art. This copy is said to be the best ever made. In June 1775 his wife and family excepting an infant left with his mother in Boston, arrived in England. They sailed on the last vessel (The "Minerva" Capt. Callahan) which left Massachusetts Bay as a British colony. As the storms of war were about to burst on the colonies, the devoted wife desired to be with her husband, and as she knew art could have no home there during the struggle, she desired that her husband should remain where his genius might be developed. Her father too having gone to England, he remaining loyal to the crown may have still further induced her to meet her husband there. Copley, however, as all his letters to his wife and mother show, was a strong defender of Colonial Rights, and confidently predicted that the issue, however it might at first appear, would eventually result in the triumph of the colonies. Copley arrived in London, from the continent, shortly after his wife and family landed, and from thence forward that became his home. He now commenced a brilliant career, both as a painter of portraits and historical subjects, and took his place among the very first artists of his day. Among his works are, "A boy rescued from a Shark in the Harbor of Havana," a most thrilling and life-like effort, which has been engraved in Mezzotint, by Val. Green, "The Red Cross Knight," from Spencer's Fairy Queen, "A Family Picture," representing his own family, including his father-in-law, Mr. Clarke, an admirable work, and said by the best judges to equal Van. Dyke's best. "The Western Family," "The Three Princesses," daughters of George III. "The Death of Lord Chatham," engraved by Bartolozzi, and which still farther increased the fame of the artist by its realistic impressive-

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PLATE G.



Jonathan Swift.
Laurence Sterne.

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Oliver Goldsmith.

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Sir Richard Steele.

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ness and power. "The Siege of Gibraltar," painted for the City of London, in 1790, and hanging in the Council Chamber of Guild Hall. (In 1790 Copley obtained the honors of an academicalian). "Charles I, Demanding the Impatched Members," "The Death of Maj. Pierson," which the Duke of Wellington said was the only battle piece which ever satisfied him, or faithfully depicted the scene. "Abraham's Sacrifice," "Hagar and Ishmael," "Saul Reproved by Samuel," "The Nativity," "The Tribute Money," "Samuel and Eli," "Monmouth refusing to give the names of his accomplices to James II," "The offer of the crown to Lady Jane Gray," besides innumerable portraits both in England and America, and Family groupings so artistic in conception as to make them far more than mere portraiture. Copley had hoped to return to America and make his home and end his days on Beacon Hill, but his Boston agent having alienated his property, Copley was unable to again secure possession, his son afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, coming expressly to America to recover his father's rights if possible, but failed. This son became a great lawyer and afterward Lord Chancellor, and was raised to the peerage. This gifted artist died in London, September 9, 1815, aged 78 years.

CORCORAN, GEN. MICHAEL, a noted officer of the early part of the Great American Rebellion, was born in Ireland, September 21, 1827, and immigrated to the United States in 1849. He commanded the 69th New York Volunteers at the first battle of Bull Run, where he was taken prisoner. He was exchanged after about one year, and immediately raised the "Corcoran Legion," of which he was made Brig. General. He was killed near Fairfax Court House, by being thrown from his horse, December 22, 1863.

CORK AND ORRERY, JOHN BOYLE, Earl of, was born in Ireland, in 1707, and received the rudiments of his education from the poet Fenton and completed it at Oxford. For a while he was a member of parliament and an opponent of Walpole, but literature having more charms for him than the forum, he retired from Parliament and devoted himself entirely to his pen. He

edited the plays and state letters of his great-grandfather, Memoirs of Earl of Monmouth, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift, Letters from Italy, and translated Pliny's Letters, besides papers in "The World" and "Connoisseur." He died in 1762.

CORMAC, a renowned King of Munster, and great grandson of Niell the Great, noted for both valor and piety, was victor in 17 battles. His wife Sabina, was revered as a Saint.

CORMAC, MAC CULINAN, King of Munster, and Bishop of Cashel, was a learned and munificent prince. He wrote the Psalter of Cashel in the Scotie language, and was celebrated for every quality that might adorn a prince and bishop. His death took place A. D., 903.

CORMAC, ULFADA, a distinguished and able monarch of Ireland, and one of the first of its Christian Kings. He was a brave and warlike prince, and the victor of thirty-six battles. In his excursions he traversed the greater part of Britain and Albania as a conqueror, and returned with immense booty. He was equally famous in peace, and was a great patron of learning and learned men; he enlarged the schools at Tara, instituted schools for military discipline, history and jurisprudence, and strictly enforced the registration of families. According to ancient records, he resigned his crown after becoming a christian, and retiring to a small cottage near Tara he proposed to devote the remainder of his life to the service of the true God, by meditation and prayer. One of the principal druids named Maslgam, being greatly annoyed at so prominent an example of defection from the belief of their ancestors, reproached him for his unfaithfulness, and by persuasion and threats sought to make him return. The King, however, told him he could only worship the true God for the future, and not the foolish inventions of men. He did not long survive, but was said to have been poisoned about A. D. 258. The too general impression that St. Patrick first brought christianity to Ireland is not at all in accordance with history. The records of Rome itself, shows this by the fact that others before Patrick had been sent with Apostolic powers to

convert that Island, and while their missions did not prove successful, there cannot be any doubt but that many scattering converts were made, as in the case of our subject.

CORNELIUS, surnamed *Historicus*, a celebrated historian and commentator, was born in Ireland, about A. D., 1200. Bale and Stanishurst give an abridgment of his life. He was a man of profound knowledge and many of the old historians quote from him. Amongst his works is one entitled "*Muturam Rerum Chronicon*."

COSTELLO, DUDLEY, a talented British author, was the son of an Irish officer, and was born in Ireland, in 1808. He entered the army at an early age and served on various foreign stations, and devoted his spare time to literature, art and languages. He resigned from the army and went to Paris, where in 1880, he labored with Cuvier as a draughtsman and general assistant. In 1888 he went to London and became a popular contributor to many journals and periodicals, and especially to the "*Examiner*," to which he was attached for over 80 years. Among his works of fiction are, "*Screen*," "*The Millionaire*," "*Faint Heart never won Fair Lady*," afterward dramatized, "*Holiday with Hobgoblins*" besides "*Italy from the Alps to the Tiber*."

COSTELLO, LOUISA STEWART, a talented and accomplished writer and artist, was a sister of the foregoing, and was born in Ireland, in 1815. She was with her brother on the continent, and afterwards in Paris, and with him studied art and literature. In Paris she was known by her excellent portraits in miniature, but she relinquished the pencil for the pen, and in 1885 she followed her brother to London. Her first book published that year was "*Specimens of the Early Poetry of France*," dedicated to Tom Moore. She is the author of many popular songs and ballads of which the "*Queen of my Soul*," is the most charming, and she largely contributed to the passing literature of the day. Her principal works of fiction are "*The Queen Mother*," a historical romance of Catherine De Medici and "*Clara Fane*" and among her greatest works,

"*A Pilgrimage to Auvergne*," "*Bearn of the Pyrenees*," "*Memoirs of Eminent English Women*," "*The Rose Garden of Persia*," translations from the most gifted Persian poets with biographical sketches, "*Memoirs of Mary of Burgandy*," "*Anne of Brittany*," "*The lay of the Stork*," "*Jacques Cœur, the French Argonaut*," &c. She died at Boulogne, April 24, 1870.

COSTIGAN, JOHN, an able and distinguished Canadian Statesman, was born in 1835, at Quebec, whither his father with his family had emigrated from Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1880. In 1840 the family removed to New Brunswick, where our subject received his education, graduating from Victoria College. He began his political career in 1860 and was elected to the Provincial Assembly. He opposed the Confederation scheme, but when it was carried, he entered heartily into all measures which could insure its success. He is looked upon as the leader of the Catholic element of that province, but is equally popular with all classes of his fellow citizens. He still represents that Province in the Dominion Parliament, and is looked upon as one of the leading men of Canada. He is a cousin of the late Thomas Francis Meagher.

COSWAY, RICHARD, one of the original members of the Royal Academy of Art, was born in Ireland, about 1780. In miniature painting, which he made a specialty of, he was without a rival. Some of his larger and more pretentious works in oil are not without great merit. His wife was also an artist of no mean power. He died in 1821, at the great age of 91 years.

COUGHLIN, LAWRENCE, a celebrated Methodist Divine, of Nova Scotia, who for many years was leader of that body in the province, was born in Ireland, in 1760, and died in 1884.

COX, SAMUEL SULLIVAN, a talented American lawyer, wit and politician, is of Irish descent, born at Zanesville, Ohio, 1824. He graduated at Brown University in 1846, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and soon became a power in local politics, and for a while edited a political paper. In 1858 he traveled in Europe, and in

1855 was appointed Secretary of Legation at Peru. In 1856 he was elected to Congress from Ohio, and served eight consecutive years, where he distinguished himself by his wit and ability as a debater. During the civil war he was the most able opponent of the policy of the administration in the House. In 1866 he removed to New York City, and was elected to Congress from that city in 1868 and re-elected in 1871, but was defeated in '82, as candidate at large. Among his works are "The Buckeyes Abroad," "Eight Years in Congress," "Search for Winter Sunbeams," "Notes of Travel, Italy, Corsica, Algeria and Spain (1870)." Mr. Cox is noted as an able and skillful debater, full of wit, point, eloquence and repartee, and had no superior on either side of the House during his terms of service in Congress.

COYNE, JOSEPH STYRLING, a talented and witty "British" Dramatist and writer, was born at Birr, Ireland, in 1806. He received a classical education, and was admitted to the Irish Bar, but like so many other talented Irishmen, his passion for the drama and literature drew him away from the dry investigation of sheep skin covers, and he devoted himself to literature and art. His first effort, a farce, "The Phrenologist," was produced in 1835 in Dublin. In 1837 he went to London, where he successfully brought out, "The Queer Subject," "Everybody's Friend," "Nothing Ventured, Nothing Won," "Presented at Court," "The Woman in Red," "How to Settle Accounts with your Landladies," all of which were witty and popular, and some of which were translated and produced on the French and German stage with applause. Coyne was one of the original projectors and proprietors of "Punch," to which he was a constant contributor, and also contributed largely to the current literature of the day. For many years he was secretary of the Dramatic Author's Society. Among his other works is "The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland." He died in London, July 18, 1868.

COWLEY, HENRY WELLESLEY BARON, a British statesman, was a son of Lord Mornington, the Irish patriot and younger brother of the Earl of Wellesley, and of the Duke of Welling-

ton. He was born in Ireland, January 20, 1778. He early entered the diplomatic services of the government, and soon rose to offices of trust and distinction. He was raised to a British peerage in 1828 for distinguished services, and was for many years Minister plenipotentiary to Vienna. He left a son more eminent still as a diplomat, viz., Henry Richard, first Earl of Cowley, born in 1804, and who has long held the highest diplomatic positions in the gift of the British Government; and has for many years been Ambassador to Paris, and represented Great Britain at the great congress of 1858.

CRAWFORD, HON. GEORGE, a prominent Canadian legislator, was the son of Patrick Crawford, who emigrated from County Cavan, and settled in Canada West at an early day. He became connected with many of the public improvements of Canada, and soon acquired wealth and influence, by his energy and ability. He was elected a member of the Canadian Legislature, and was distinguished for his business capacity and efficiency. The family is a very prominent one in Canada.

CRAWFORD, THOMAS, the distinguished American sculptor, is of Irish extraction, born in New York, March 22, 1814. After his artistic taste was developed, he went to Rome, and studied under Thorwaldsen, and soon acquired a reputation. He executed the equestrian statue of Washington, for the State of Virginia, now in Richmond. Among his works are a colossal statue of America, on the dome of the Capitol at Washington. "Orpheus" and many other works of great merit. He died in London, October 10, 1867.

OREAGH, RICHARD, a learned Irish divine scholar and confessor, was educated at Louvain, and was consecrated in Rome Archbishop of Armagh. He was the author of "Treatise on the Irish Language," "Ecclesiastical History," a controversial work, "Chronicle of Ireland, and Lives of Irish Saints," etc., etc. He was at length arrested under the persecution of Elizabeth, and imprisoned in the Tower. He was offered his liberty, and a substantial reward if he would consecrate some of the reformed bishops, but he firmly re-

fused, and at length died in the Tower, from neglect and suffering, A. D. 1585.

CREELMAN, SAMUEL, a prominent and able citizen of Nova Scotia, is a scion of an Irish family of that name, who settled in Nova Scotia at an early day. He has held many important positions in that province; Financial Secretary, Member of the Executive Council from 1851 to '56, Chief Gold Commissioner. A member of the Assembly and of the Legislative Council, and other important positions. He is a Liberal in politics.

CREICHTON, JOHN, a brave and dashing soldier of fortune, was born in Donegal in 1748. He entered the Horse Guards in the time of Charles II, and served with distinction against the Covenanters of Scotland. When William III succeeded in ousting James II from the throne Creighton attempted to raise the Scotch against the new King, but was arrested and imprisoned in Edinburgh. After some years he was released and returned to Ireland, where his "Memories" revised by Swift, were published in 1781, and contain many curious events relative to the reigns of Charles II, and James II, with graphic sketches of public characters who participated in the trouble of those times, and out of which Walter Scott secured material for "Old Morality." Creighton died in 1738.

CREIGHTON, GEN. DAVID, a gallant soldier, was born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, and espoused the cause of King William, became celebrated for his gallant defence of his castle against a large body of King James' troops. He rose to be a Major-General in the army, and also was a member of the Irish Parliament.

CROGHAN, COL. GEORGE, a gallant American soldier, was of Irish descent, born in Louisville, Ky., November 15, 1791. He graduated at William and Mary College, Va. On the call for Volunteers to oppose the designs of Tecumseh and his allies, he joined the army, and was present at the battle of Tippecanoe, where he distinguished himself. In 1812 he was made a captain, and the following year a Major, and appointed on the staff of Gen. Har-

rison. He greatly distinguished himself in the defense of Fort Meigs, and on August 1st and 2nd he covered himself with glory, by his gallant defence of Fort Stephenson, near Lower Sandusky, Ohio, where, with but 180 effective men in a stockade fort he refused to surrender to Gen. Proctor, who, with 6,200 men, about one-half British regulars, and the balance ferocious Indians, stormed for several days the little fortress and its gallant band of heroes without success. The gallant defenders killed more than their entire number, of the British regulars, who lay dead in the ditch, and on the line of advance to the fort, besides a considerable number of Indians and proportionate numbers of wounded, and so completely demoralized this host that anticipated an easy capture, that they abandoned a large quantity of baggage. Our young hero for this was made Lieut. Colonel, although but twenty-one years of age, and Congress many years afterwards voted him a gold medal. He was intrusted with other important services in this war, and he continued in the army after it close. He was made Inspector General with rank of Colonel in 1825, and served under Gen. Taylor in Mexico, in 1846-7. He died at New Orleans, January 8, 1849.

CRINTHAM, a warlike Irish Monarch, who repeatedly invaded Britain, from which he brought immense booty. He died from effects of a fall from his horse, A. D. 56, after a reign of 16 years.

CROCKER, JOHN WILSON, an able British statesman, author and political writer, was born in Galway, Ireland, December 20, 1780, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, when he received his degree of B. A., and was called to the Irish Bar in 1802. He, however, was a devotee to literature, to which he devoted all his leisure time from the first, and in 1804 published anonymously, "Familiar Epistles on the Irish Stage," and in 1805 "An Intercepted Letter from Canton." In 1807 he produced an able and elaborate pamphlet on the "Past and Present of Ireland," in which he advocated Catholic Emancipation, and the same year was returned to parliament for Downpatrick. When, in 1809 charge of Maladministration of army affairs was

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brought against the Duke of York, through the connivance of an offended mistress, Crocker so ably defended him that he secured his lasting friendship, and the appointment of Secretary of the Admiralty, which position he held for over twenty years. He sat in the House of Commons for eight successive parliaments, or until 1833; sometimes representing an English and sometimes an Irish Constituency. He strongly advocated Catholic Emancipation, but was so bitterly opposed to the Reform Bill, that he declared that he would never sit in a reformed parliament, he looking upon it as a blow at the foundations of the country. He kept his word and ever afterward devoted himself entirely to literature. He was one of the founders of the Quarterly Review, and so able and caustic were his criticisms that he usually got credit for all the sharp and scathing reviews that appeared in that able periodical for many years. Besides his labors on the Review and political pamphlets and speeches, he is the author of "Talarera," a poem, "Songs of Trafalgar," and a number of lyrics, among them "Lines on the death of Canning," "Military Events of the French Revolution of 1830," "Letters on the Naval War with America," "Stories from the History of England for Children," which Scott acknowledged to be his model for "Tales of a Grandfather." He annotated with copious notes, "Boswell's life of Johnson," which was severely reviewed by Macauley, for which he had ample revenge in his effective criticism upon the volumes of "Macauley's History of England." He also had a bitter feud with Disraeli, whose political pretensions he assailed. He also had a controversy with Lord John Russell, in regard to "Memories and Correspondence of Moore." He was undoubtedly one of the most able and learned critics of his day, but like all political critics, inclined to be too partial with friends, and too unsparing and severe to enemies. Crocker died in London, August 10, 1858.

CROCKER, THOMAS CROFTON, a talented and patriotic Irish author, was born in Cork, January 15, 1798. He received a good common school education, and when about fifteen, was articled to a merchant. He had a passion for the exercise of walking, and

acquired the habit of making long rambles on foot, whenever business or leisure gave him the opportunity. On these occasions he stopped wherever nightfall found him, the proverbial hospitality of the Irish peasantry always securing the traveler a hearty welcome and the best their wealth or poverty afforded. Crocker's admirable social qualities, extensive information and inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, stories and legends, would have made him a welcome guest in any circle. It was during these excursions in the south of Ireland that he collected from the best traditions of the people, the material which he so graphically fashioned in his "Researches in the South of Ireland," and "Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland." For over thirty years he held a position in the Admiralty, retiring with a pension. In 1826 he published "The Legend of the Lakes," and "Rhymes of a Pantomime," and "My Village." In 1838 he published *Memoirs of Joseph Holt, General of the Irish Rebels in 1798*; and in 1839 he edited "The Popular Songs of Ireland." He died in London, August 31, 1854.

CROCKETT, DAVID, a noted American backwoodsman, and member of Congress from Tennessee, was born at Limestone, Tennessee, August 17, 1786. His father was an Irish emigrant, who had opened a tavern on the road from Abington to Knoxville, and where our subject grew up from his seventh to his ninth year. He was sent about this time to a school opened in the neighborhood, but on the fourth day he quarrelled with the school-master and then played truant in the woods for a few days and when found out and being threatened with a flogging, both from his father and master, he ran away from home, and roamed about with drivers and mail carriers till his eighteenth year, when he returned home and attended school for two months, which was the extent of his educational advantages. After leaving school he got married and settled in the wildest portion of the State, where he distinguished himself as a hunter. The war of 1812 found him a volunteer and he served under Jackson against the southern Indians, and participated in the glories of New Orleans. After the war he returned to Tennessee

and settled at Shoal Creek. The community was a rough one, and it becoming necessary to establish a legal tribunal, Crockett was elected a magistrate. He was soon afterwards a candidate for the Legislature and made his speeches with his rifle, that is, became popular by his skill and success at shooting-matches, and his ability to tell a good yarn. He was twice elected to the Legislature, his only other business being bear hunting. In 1827 he had the ambition to represent his constituency in Congress, and thither he was sent, and was re-elected for two more terms, but having opposed General Jackson, he found his influence too much even for his rifle, and he sought a new field of glory in Texas, which at this time was fighting for independence. Here he distinguished himself by his daring and skill in irregular fighting, and was engaged in many warm encounters. His last exploit was in defending a little fort in San Antonio de Bexar, called Fort Alamo, against great odds, and which after a long siege, surrendered, there being only six survivors. They were all shot as rebels, by the order of Santa Anna. His autobiography was published at Philadelphia, in 1884.

OROLY, REV. GEORGE, D. D., a talented and eloquent Irish protestant divine, poet and writer, was born in Dublin, August, 1780, and was educated at Trinity College in that city. After graduating he took orders in the Episcopal church, and soon became noted for his eloquence as a preacher, and his classical and polished style as a writer. In 1835 he was invited to London and presented with the rectorship of St. Stephens, Walbrook. His first elaborate poem was "Paris in 1815," which is descriptive of the works of art collected in the Louvre from all the galleries in Europe by Napoleon. This was followed by an Arabian tale, "The Angel of the World," and stories and lyrics. In 1824 he produced his Comedy of "Pride shall have a Fall," which was put upon the boards at Covent Garden with great applause. In 1827 appeared "Salthiel," founded on the tale of the "Wandering Jew," followed by "Tales of Mt. St. Bernard," and "Marston." He also edited the works of Pope and Jeremy Taylor, and contributed to general literature, "Political life of Burke,"

"Historical Sketches, Speeches, Characters," &c., and many of a professional kind, such as "New Interpretation of the Apocalypse," "The True Idea of Baptism," "Scenes from Scriptures," "The Proposed Admission of Jews to Parliament," &c. He was an eloquent speaker, a chaste and classical writer, and an earnest worker, but was not devoid of bigotry. He died in London, November 24, 1860.

OROLY, MRS. JENNY CUNNINGHAM ("Jenny June"), a talented and sprightly American female, writer and editor, is of Irish descent, born in 1840. She still contributes largely to the current literature of the day, and is deservedly popular.

ORONYN, DR., a prominent Canadian divine, and first Episcopal Bishop of Huron, Ontario, was born in Kilkenny, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, emigrated to Canada and was stationed in London for some years. On the division of the diocese of Ontario, he was chosen bishop of the new diocese of Huron, which he governed till his death in 1871. He was held in high esteem for his talents and eloquence.

CULLEN, CARDINAL PAUL, a learned and eminent Irish prelate, was born in the County of Kildare, April 27, 1808. After receiving his preliminary education at home he entered the College of the Propaganda, Rome, where he distinguished himself at an early age, received his degree and graduated a doctor of Divinity. He was raised to the priesthood, and made professor of Hebrew in that celebrated institution. He afterwards became rector of the Irish College in Rome, and when Pius IX was compelled to escape from the violence of the Revolutionary mob, as all the rectors of Colleges in Rome, who were not foreigners, had to leave the city, Dr. Cullen was left in charge, temporally, of their interests. He exhibited great tact and energy in dealing with the Revolutionary rulers of Rome, and saved both the Propaganda and the Roman College from plunder, and ruthless destruction at a critical moment, by placing them under the protection of the American flag, through the considerate kindness of Lewis Cass, Jr., then Charge d'Affaires at Rome, and with

a blush must it be said, that for this act, both in the interest of humanity as well as civilization itself, Mr. Cass was denounced by American bigots. The death of Archbishop Crolly, primate of Ireland occurring about this time, Dr. Cullen was chosen by Pius IX himself, over the candidates sent from Ireland, and named as successor to the see of Armagh. He was consecrated in Rome, February 24, 1850, and he went to Ireland with the additional title of delegate apostolic. Archbishop Cullen immediately set to work to organize effectively, Catholic education, and make it complete and thorough by the establishment of an University, so that the dangers to those Catholics who sought a higher education in the state institutions, which was completely under the control, and in the interests of the religion by law established, might be avoided, and a place provided for the Catholic youth of Ireland, where they might be strengthened rather than weakened in the glorious old faith of their ancestors, which the enemies of Ireland has so long and so vainly tried to degrade and destroy. For this purpose he called a synod at Thurles, and effectual measures were there taken to insure an Irish Catholic University. Measures were also taken to secure a proper system of primary and secondary education, as steps to the University. In 1852 Archbishop Murray of Dublin, dying, Dr. Cullen was transferred to that see, which, although secondary to the see of Armagh (the latter being the see of St. Patrick, takes precedence over all Ireland) is in many ways a more important one, as the great Catholic institutions of Ireland are in Dublin, and immediately under its jurisdiction. To make amends for this, and secure Dr. Cullen the headship of the Irish prelacy, the Pope confirmed for life his position of Delegate Apostolic, which carries with it precedence, regardless of the position of the holder. The special object of the change was therefore to enable Dr. Cullen to carry out personally the plan, and establish a Catholic University in Dublin, which was deemed preeminently the place for it. To this purpose he bent all his energies, purchased a proper site and secured the erection of a building worthy of the purpose. In 1854 the University was opened under the Rectorship of the great Dr. Newman, in temporary quar-

ters, and in 1862 the corner-stone of the New University building was laid at Drumcandra, an outskirt of Dublin, Archbishop Hughes of New York preaching on the occasion. In June, 1866, Dr. Cullen was created a Cardinal, being the first resident Irish prelate ever elevated to that position. In October 1881, the Hierarchy of Ireland met in National Council under his presidency, and among other acts, passed resolutions condemning mixed education, and secret societies, which was especially aimed at the Fenian organization. Cardinal Cullen was not very popular with the National party, they considering that he attempted to push the condemnation of secret societies farther than reason or religion or the doctors of the church indicated, or perhaps rather that he attempted to include within the prohibition, patriotic societies, which, under a just and fair test, were not open to censure. That at times he acted as a man favorable to English domination, can scarcely be doubted, or at least he looked with doubt and distrust on the possible results of Irish independence. In the Council of the Vatican, he took a prominent part, and was a strong advocate of papal Infallibility. It is said that he was the only Cardinal present, educated in the college of the Propaganda, out of numerous prelates who called it their Alma Mater. Dr. Cullen also assisted at the conclave that elected Leo XIII. As a scholar he was profound and thorough, as a preacher, able, logical and earnest, as a divine, full of zeal and practical piety. He died Oct. 24, 1878, at Dublin, in the 76th year of his age.

CULLEN, WILLIAM, a prominent politician and journalist, of Northern Illinois, was born in Ulster, Ireland, March 4, 1826. He came to the United States with his parents when a boy, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he received an ordinary education. Removed to Illinois in 1846, and became prominent in local politics, and was sheriff of La Salle county. He is chief editor of the "Ottawa Republican" and highly esteemed by his fellow citizens for ability and worth. He was elected to the 47th Congress by a large majority.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, a poet and dramatic writer of merit, was born in

Dublin 1785. He early acquired a passion for the stage and dramatic composition, and at the age of seventeen produced a farce called "Love in a Mist," which was well received. He tried the stage as a profession, but seems never to have risen to any great eminence, appearing only in the Provinces. With his pen, however, he was more successful, and received considerable praise and distinction by the sweetness and beauty of his poetic productions, which were published in several small volumes. They have been admitted entire into the collection of the British Poets. He died in 1778.

CUNNINGHAM, TIMOTHY, an able British lawyer and law writer, was born in Ireland, about 1780, and was called to the English bar and at length established a lucrative practice. Among his publications, which were authority in his day, were "A Treaty on the Law of Titles,"—1747, 4th edition in 1777; "Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c.,"—1761, 6th edition, 1778; "The Merchant's, Lawyer or the Law of Trade in General"—1772, 8d edition, 1778; "Practical Justice of the Peace," 1763; "New and Complete Law Dictionary," 1764-1788; "Maxims and Rules in Pleading in Actions, Real, Personal and Mixed, 1764-1788; "Introduction to the Knowledge of the Laws and Constitutions of England," besides numerous important law works and reports. He died in 1789, leaving a bequest to the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, of £1,000, to be laid out for the improvement of natural knowledge, besides his valuable law and scientific library. He was one of the ablest and most voluminous law writers of his day.

CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT, one of the greatest of forensic orators, and most distinguished and fearless of patriots, was born in Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland, July 24, 1750. His father was a petty judge of no especial note, but his mother was a woman of deep feeling, full of the traditions and the genius of her unfortunate country, characteristics which her son not only inherited from her, but which were cultivated in him by her fervid words, her burning enthusiasm, and her exalted hopes. He was early sent to school to keep him out of mischief, for what be-

came unrivalled wit in the man, was gushing in uncontrollable pranks and trickery in the boy. He had as companions in this little village school, Barry Yelverton, afterwards Lord Avenmore and Lord Chief Baron of Ireland, and Robert Day, afterwards a judge and M. P., both of whom were also children of the struggling poor. About this time he attracted the attention of Rev. Mr. Boyse, by his exhibitions of wit, and quickness of apprehension, who invited him to visit in his rectory, and there taught him grammar, and the rudiments of the classics. His irresistible propensity for fun, and natural ability, were exhibited about this time in a manner that almost cost him a broken head. There was a Punch and Judy show in town, probably during a fair, and it may be easily conceived that our young trickster took it all in with enthusiasm and delight. It happened that the operator became ill, and the show consequently closed. Our young madcap immediately tendered his services as operator, and demonstrating his ability, was accordingly put in charge. He went on, for a while, with the regular order of courtship and quarrels between Punch and Judy, but he soon commenced to improvise new matter, and Judy was compelled by her husband to let out all the local gossipings, which proved to be full of point, ridicule and fun, and all of which was highly appreciated by the audience. The hidden prompter had the boldness, at last, to quiz the priest, when the show-box, operator and all, was tumbled into the gutter. It is probable that he gave the performance in Irish, as many of the people, at that time, spoke no other language, and our young comedian was equally familiar with both languages. Mr. Boyse's protegee, although full of mischief, was an apt scholar, and the old gentleman soon found he could advance him no further, and so he advised that he be sent to the "Middleton Preparatory School," and he generously charged himself with part of the expense: perhaps more especially as Curran's mother designed him for the ministry. His teacher, Cary, was a man well versed in Greek and Latin, and Curran soon imbibed there a taste for the classic authors, which never left him. It seems even to have been a solace to him in after years, when sick with the uncertainties, misfortunes and hollow-

ness of public life, for Phillips says he saw him in his later years, absorbed in the *Æneid*, while crossing the channel in a packet, when almost every one else was deadly sick. He was sufficiently advanced on leaving Middleton for Trinity College, Dublin, to obtain a bachelorship there. This was in his seventeenth year, and in 1770 he obtained a scholarship. In college he was said to be the wittiest and dreamiest, the most classical and ambitious, of all his contemporaries. His clerical aspirations did not survive the ordeal of college inspirations, and his ambition changed to a profession more consonant with his character, tastes and ambition. On completing his education, he went to London, entered the Middle Temple and spent the usual time there; mornings often in hard study, the afternoons in Court; and all the time studying, reading, and absorbing the great book of human nature in its countless phases everywhere spread out before him in the great city. Too social to be a drudge or a persistent student, yet such was the character and grasp of his comprehensive mind, that he completely mastered the great principles of constitutional law and equity jurisprudence and laid that foundation of legal lore which, all through life, stood him in good need, in the face of his contempt and neglect of precedents and the decisions of constituted authorities. What he must have overcome to have attained such irresistible power and magnetism, as a speaker, is evident from the fact that his first nick-name was "stuttering Jack Curran," and his manner was equally open to ridicule. His first attempt in a public debating society, was amongst "The Devils of Temple Bar," and it amounted to saying "Mr. Chairman," when he completely broke down and sought his chair in mortification and fright. He, however, felt the divine spark within and persevered. He became more used to the scene of debate, and more bold in passing remarks, half aloud, on the arguments of the speakers, when a stupid block-head, who had more brass than brains, sought to crush him by calling him "Orator Mum." Curran, at the time, was after "dining well" with two boon companions, Apjohn and Dubig, and rising, filled with contempt and wrath at his adversary, he opened upon him such an avalanche of sarcasm

and ridicule as to astonish all his associates, demoralize his victim, and surprise himself. Thence forward he never was at a loss for words to express his thoughts, nor of confidence to give them utterance in the face of friends or foes, in his club debates. Curran was admitted to the bar in 1774. Armed with wit, logic and law, highly cultivated in classic lore, and trained in the art of oratory, Curran came to Dublin to seek fame and fortune in the precincts of the "Four Courts," and to test his intellectual strength with a host of as brilliant young giants as Ireland ever produced. His first suit was in a chancery matter, and so overcome was he by nervousness, that on being requested to speak louder, on appearing in support of some trivial motion, he became confused and had to sit down, leaving his associate to finish it. His modesty and sensitiveness did not tend to accelerate his acquiring business, but although slow at first in gaining recognition with the public, he soon impressed his associates with the marvelous and varied powers of his mind. At last a public outrage occurred which filled him with intense indignation and at once made known the character and the caliber of the man. This was a wanton and outrageous assault upon an aged priest, by a ruffian called Lord Doneraile. This brutal coward, whose power and authority made him almost absolute over the poor in his section of country, called to see the priest in regard to a base menial of his, who was under religious censure for some public scandal, and who was consequently shunned by his associates. When this lordly wretch saw the poor old priest, he ordered him to remove the censure. The aged and venerable priest told him it was not in his power to do so; that the Bishop of the diocese alone could remove the censure; when this inhuman minion of power struck the aged minister of God over the head with his whip, and drove him stunned and bleeding into his humble abode! Yet such was the savage bigotry of the times, and the weakness of the laws to punish a powerful brute, together with the fear to offend and awaken the enmity of such a man, that no lawyer would dare to call down on the felon the poor justice which the laws meted out, or were supposed to, for such acts. Curran, however, provided an exception. He came forward and

offered his services to plead the cause of the weak and oppressed and he did it in a manner that showed how little he cared for the bloated aristocrat. He grasped the sacrilegious wretch in his iron grip and poured upon him a scathing torrent of righteous indignation, pulling him down from his supposed elevation, exposing his brutal and degraded character, and trampling him in the mire, as a very brute and a disgrace to humanity. He succeeded in having him fined for the outrage, and also in earning the malignant enmity of this powerful brute and his friends, one of whom, an officer named St. Ledger, who was present at the outrage, and also a witness at the trial, challenged Curran to fight a duel for the scathing he received at the hands of the advocate. Curran accepted, and noticing his adversary's pistol wide of the mark, before the word "fire" was given, gave the order himself, which so startled his nervous antagonist that he fired without effect. Curran declined returning the fire, and St. Ledger dying shortly afterwards, the elated peasantry said "that he died from the report of his own pistol." The aged and venerable victim, Father Neale, whom he had so gallantly and generously defended, also died soon after, but before he died he sent for his heroic defender, and being raised from his couch, he placed his consecrated hands on the head of the young advocate, and with a heart filled with gratitude, gave him all he had, the dying blessing of a faithful minister of God's church. His patriotism, manly independence, and burning love of justice, involved him almost continually in altercations with the bench, even from the very commencement of his career. The first time, notably, was with a Judge named Robinson. In combatting some legal principle laid down, he observed "that he had in vain consulted his books in search of such theory," when the Judge sneeringly remarked, that "he presumed his library was rather contracted." The young advocate promptly replied "that it was true that his library was not large, but he felt sure, at least, that the authors were standard; that he had striven rather to imbibe his law principles by the reading of a few sound books, than by the production of worthless ones—the Judge was an author—and that if he had the misfortune to be poor, that, at least, he

was honest." The Judge interrupted him and said, "Sir, you are forgetting the respect due to the dignity of the Court." "Dignity!" repeated Curran, "on that point I shall cite you a case from a book of some authority. (Roderic Random.) 'A Scotchman, just arrived in London, thinking himself insulted by some remark, sought to punish the offender, and handed his coat to a bystander to hold, pending the work. He, however, lost the battle, and, gathering himself up he sought his coat, but its keeper had decamped—that, too, was lost.' So, my lord, when a Judge lays aside his dignity and wantonly enters into a personal contest, it is vain, when he finds himself worsted in the encounter, that he seeks to resume it, and shelter himself behind an authority which he has abandoned." The Judge threatened to commit him, when the advocate replied, "that it would be the best thing he had committed during the term." Curran's fame as a fearless, patriotic and eloquent advocate soon spread wide and far, and from this time forward he never wanted for employment. In 1783 Curran entered the Irish Parliament, just then commencing its short career of independence. He had not been an idle spectator of the gallant efforts of Grattan and his senatorial com-patriots, and of the "volunteers" in securing the freedom of Irish legislation, but had mingled in the clubs and with the people, and his eloquent tongue was never silent in advocating the rights of that country to which his whole soul was so ardently attached. His talents were undoubtedly as well fitted to shine in Parliament as at the bar, but while his part and influence were undoubtedly great, the peculiarity of his position prevented him from acquiring that brilliant reputation in that field, which he did at the bar. The reason was that he was during the time in constant practice in his profession, and as many of his able and eloquent compeers were occupied only with parliamentary duties, they had more time to prepare for the advocacy of measures, but, nevertheless, it was usually left to the mastery ability of Curran to grapple with, and answer the arguments of the minions of the Castle. He undoubtedly must have given expression to many brilliant bursts of eloquence, but his own carelessness to preserve, together with the fact that his efforts were un-

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ally at the latter end of a debate, or towards morning, when the reporters were tired out or gone, that we have but very few scraps of his parliamentary eloquence. He supported with matchless wit and eloquence all the patriotic measures which were brought forward to secure the independence and purity of the Irish Parliament, and especially on the question of equal rights to his Catholic fellow citizens, in which, with his broad and honest statesmanship, he saw the peace and security of the nation. For his manly and incorruptible stand, he secured the enmity of the government and its corrupt minions, especially Lord Clare, with whom, in Parliament and on the bench, when he (Clare) became, by his servility and venality, Lord Chancellor, Curran had many bitter and sarcastic altercations. It was on him he retorted in the House of Commons, (1785), "I am not a man whose respect in person and character depends on the importance of his office. I am not a young man who thrusts himself into the foreground of a picture, which ought to be occupied by a better figure. I am not one who replies with invectives when sinking under the weight of argument. I am not a man who denies the necessity of parliamentary reform at the time he proves its expediency by reviling his own constituents, the parish clerk, the sexton and the grave digger. And if there is any man who can apply what I am not to himself, I leave him to think of it in the committee, and to contemplate upon it when home." Clare by his enmity, however, ruined Curran's practice in the High Court of Chancery, where, as Chancellor, he was all powerful, but not without feeling the withering sarcasm of the advocate. It was in the Court of the King's Bench, however, that Curran shone forth—a great luminary—perhaps, as an advocate, unequaled in any age or nation. He had all the elements of a great advocate in the highest degree:—wit inexhaustible, pathos the most touching, sarcasm the most withering, with a heart overflowing with an ardent devotion to liberty and justice, and an universal sympathy for the wrongs of his fellow men, with a boldness and a total absence of fear in the face of danger, and a fiery defiance to the threats of the minions of power, backed by an eloquence intense and logical, an exuberance of fancy the most charring, apt and poetical that

ever awayed or led captive the minds of men. The first great political trial in which he was engaged, was that of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, the publisher, who was prosecuted for seditious libel, for publishing a patriotic address to the "Volunteers." Mr. Rowan was secretary of the Society of United Irishmen, 1794. This was not the same society that Wolf, Tone and Emmet belonged to, but one which sought constitutional reform through the channels of legislation and agitation, which free-men had a right to use; but the government had but to construct treason out of the most loyal acts, and it had a subservient Bench of Judges, who were not the dispensers of law, but only the creatures of its will, to interpret laws apparently intended for the protection of the subject, into shackles of slavery, and, as if this were not enough, the armed minions of power, hired to butcher, surrounded the "Temple of Justice!" so-called, to intimidate the little manhood which might be left in the hearts of the packed jury, as in this case, and which is referred to by Curran in his opening, as follows: "When I behold the extraordinary safeguard of armed soldiers resorted to, without doubt, for the preservation of peace and order—when I catch, as I cannot but do, the throb of public anxiety that beats from one end to the other of this hall—when I reflect on what may be the fate of a man of the most beloved personal character and of an honored family, I can say, that I never rose in a court of justice with a more oppressing sense of my responsibility, than on this occasion." When he came to the analysis of that part of the "treasonable" publication which advocated "universal emancipation" he said, "Do you think that a victory obtained by justice over bigotry should have a stigma cast upon it by an unanimous sentence upon the men bold and honest enough to propose the measure?—the redeeming of religion from the abuses of the church—the reclaiming of three million of men from bondage, and giving liberty to all those who have a right to demand it?—Giving, I say, in the "treasonable" words of the address, "Universal Emancipation." I speak in the spirit of the British law, which makes liberty commensurate with, and inseparable from, British soil; which proclaims even to

the stranger and sojourner, the moment he sets his foot upon British soil, that the ground upon which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the genius of universal emancipation. No matter what complexion incompatible with freedom, an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been cloven down; no matter with what solemnity he may have been devoted upon the altar of slavery; the first moment he touches the sacred soil of Britain, the altar and the God sink together in the dust; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains that burst from around him; and he stands redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of Universal Emancipation!" After showing further on how the liberty of the Irish subject was confined and straitened on every side by oppression, unjust and tyrannical legislation, he pays this glowing tribute to the last bulwark against tyranny, "the liberty of the press." "What then remains?—The liberty of the press alone!—that sacred palladium which no influence, no power, no minister, no government, which nothing but the depravity, or folly, or corruption of a jury can ever destroy. An what calamities are we not saved from, by having the press left open to us? If you doubt the horrid consequence of suppressing the expression of even individual discontent, look at those enslaved countries, where the protection of despotism is supposed to be secured by such restraints. Even the person of the despot there is never in safety. Neither the fears of the despot nor the machinations of the slave have any slumber; the one anticipating the moment of peril, the other watching the opportunity of aggression. The fatal crisis is equally a surprise upon both; the decisive instant is precipitated without warning, by folly on the one side, and by frenzy on the other; and there is no notice of the brooding catastrophe until the traitor or the tyrant strikes. But if one desires a nearer and more pointed example, you have it in the history of your own revolution; when the monarch found a servile acquiescence in the minister of his folly—when the liberty of the press was trodden under foot—when venal sheriffs returned packed juries, to carry into effect

those fatal conspiracies of the few against the many—when the devoted benches of public justice were filled by some of those foundlings of fortune, who overwhelmed in the torrent of corruption at an early period, lay at the bottom like drowned bodies, while soundness or sanity remained in them, but at length becoming buoyant by putrefication, they rose as they rotted, and floated to the surface of the polluted stream, where they were drifted along, the objects of terror and contagion and abomination. In that awful moment of a nation's travail—of the last gasp of tyranny and the first of freedom, how pregnant is the example? The press extinguished, the people enslaved, and the prince undone. As the advocate of society, therefore, of peace, of domestic liberty, and the lasting union of the two countries, I conjure you to guard the liberty of the press; that grand detector of public imposture—guard it—because when it sinks, there sinks with it, in one common grave, the liberty of the subject and the security of the Crown." If to such exalted ideas and thrilling sentences, we unite the person of the great orator, fired with indignation and burning with zeal for outraged liberty and justice, hurling defiance at those who sought to debase and shackle the freedom loving spirit of his country, and in the presence of the armed and threatening minions of tyranny, with a face beautified and almost transfigured by the intensity of the grand passion in which he was lost, or rather which he personified with a power and vividness almost beyond conception, we can form some idea of the grandeur of this matchless orator. Unfortunately, Curran was careless of fame, and took no trouble to correct the very imperfect reports of his efforts. The verbal clothing of all his orations was entirely extemporary; he never committed to memory, or wrote down anything but brief notes. He finished this great forensic effort with the following beautiful language: "I will not relinquish the confidence that this day will end the period of his sufferings; and however mercilessly he has been pursued in the past, that your verdict will send him home to the arms of his family and the desires of his country. But if (which Heaven forbid) it hath been unfortunately determined that, because he has not bent to power and au-

thority, because he would not bow down before the Golden Calf and worship it, he is to be bound and cast into the furnace; I trust to God, that there is a redeeming spirit in the constitution, which will be seen to walk with the sufferer through the flames, and to preserve him unhurt by the conflagration." He resigned his seat in the Irish Parliament in 1797, on the failure to carry Catholic Emancipation and the extension of the elective franchise. Until such a constitution could be secured, he felt sure that his beloved country would be torn to pieces by factions and her liberty wrecked; while in the face of revolution, goaded on by a corrupt and brutal government, he could take no part, but simply stand idle, filled with grief. The last words of his last effort in this noble cause are worth reading, and exhibit his broad statesmanship, as well as his great liberty-loving heart. "As to the system of peace now proposed (Hon. Wm. B. Ponsonby's bill,) you must take it on its principles; they are simply two—the abolition of religious disabilities, and the representation of the people. I am confident the effects would be everything to be wished; the present alarming discontent will vanish, the good will be separated from the ill intentioned; the friends of mixed government in Ireland are many—every sensible man must see that it gives all the enjoyments of rational liberty, if the people have their due place in the state. This system would make us invincible against a foreign or domestic enemy; it would make the empire strong at this important crisis; it would restore to us liberty, industry and peace, which I am satisfied can never by any other means be restored." On the trial of Finnerty, for a libel on the government, which consisted of his publishing a correct account of the trial and execution of the unfortunate Orr; Curran, although called into the case as it was proceeding to trial, and consequently without preparation, made a magnificent effort. On referring to the case of Orr, he said: "Let me suppose that you had, at least, seen him brought to trial; that you had seen the vile and perjured informer deposing against his life; that you had seen the drunken worn out, and terrified jury, give in a verdict of death; that you had seen the same jury, when their returning sobriety had brought back their reason, prostrate

themselves before the humanity of the bench, and pray that the mercy of the Crown might save their characters from the reproach of an involuntary crime; their consciences from the torture of eternal self-condemnation, and their souls from the indelible stain of innocent blood." After referring to repeated respites, he ends the reference "Often did the weary dove return to the window of his little ark; but the olive leaf was to him no sign that the waters had subsided. No seraph Mercy unbars his dungeon and leads him forth to light and life; but the minister of death hurries him to the scene of suffering and shame, where, unmoved by the hostile array of artillery and armed men collected together, to secure, or to insult, or to disturb him, he dies with a solemn declaration of his innocence, and utters his last breath in a prayer for the liberty of his country." After charging the government with fostering and breeding the pettifogging informer, as he says, "digging them up from the catacombs of living death, where the wretch that is buried a *man*, lies till his heart has had time to fester and dissolve, and then is unearthed as a *witness*," he goes on to describe him: "Have you not seen him after his resurrection from the tomb, make his appearance upon your table (the witness, in those days, sat on a table) the living image of life and death, and the supreme arbiter of both? Have you not marked, when he entered, how the strong wave of the multitude retired at his approach? Have you not seen how the human heart bowed to the awful supremacy of his power, in the undissembled homage of deferential horror? How his glance, like the lightning of heaven, seemed to rive the body of the accused, and mark it for the grave, while his voice warned the devoted wretch of woe and death—a death which no innocence can escape, no art elude, no force resist, no antidote prevent? There was an antidote—a juror's oath! but even that adamant chain that bound the integrity of man to the throne of eternal justice, is solved and molten in the breath that issues from the mouth of the informer! Conscience swings from her mooring! the appalled and affrighted juror speaks what his soul abhors, and consults his own safety in the surrender of the victim." Some of his most eloquent efforts in behalf of state prisoners were suppressed by the

government, and indeed, his own safety was more than once imperilled. At length, the bloody era, in which so many gallant and chivalrous lives went out in blood, was ended, and almost utter prostration followed. Curran now attached himself to the party (Whigs) from which he expected the fairest treatment for his prostrate country, and when they came into power, after the death of Pitt, 1806, he was made Master of the Rolls. His friends were anxious to see him appear in the Imperial Parliament, where, they felt sure, an exhibition of his magic power as an orator, would insure him the reputation he deserved; but grief at the prostration of his country, together with domestic misfortunes, which poisoned and destroyed the happiness of his home, and the great labors and anxieties which he so generously burdened himself with, in striving to serve the gallant and brilliant young patriots, who were so often fore-doomed and condemned to death, in violation of law, humanity and justice, in those dark days of the Rebellion and Union, undermined his constitution and left him but little ambition to seek simply personal exaltation. In 1814 he felt compelled, on account of continued ill health, to resign his place. "The Catholic Board," at the time, presented him an address, expressive of their high appreciation of his ability, patriotism, integrity and disinterestedness, especially in behalf of equal rights and Catholic Emancipation. In answer he said: "To our unhappy country I gave what I had. I might have often sold her—I could not redeem her. I gave her the best sympathies of my heart, sometimes in tears, sometimes in indignation, sometimes in hope, but oftener in despondence. I am more than repaid; for what reward can be more precious than the confidence and affection of those for whom we could not think any service too great?" "In view of these awful scenes that are daily marking the interposition of Providence in punishment or retribution; that teach rulers to reflect and nations to hope, I cannot yield to the infidelity of despair, nor bring myself to suppose that we are destined to be an exception to the uniformity of Divine justice, and that in Ireland alone, the ways of God shall not, in His good time, be vindicated to man, but that we are to spend our valor and our blood in assisting to break the chains of every other nation, and in riv-

ling our own." He did not long survive; grief at the continued misfortunes of his beloved country, evidently hastened his death. He was admonished by several slight strokes of apoplexy, and was at length stricken down as he was preparing to visit the South of France for his health, October 14, 1817. From his great co-temporaries, rather than from the imperfect remains of his efforts, must we judge Curran. The history of the world does not present us in any age or nation, large or small, the array of magnificent forensic talent which graced and dignified the bar of Ireland at that day. Plunket, Bushe, Burgh, the Emmets, the Ponsonbys, Saurin, Avonmore, and a host of others to whom, when known abroad, in England and America, the highest places are awarded; yet, all alike conceded to Curran the highest niche—the advocate *par excellence*, peerless and unrivalled. Byron said of him, as a conversationalist, "I have heard Curran give expression to more true original wit in an hour than I ever read," and Horne Tooke, who passed an evening where both Curran and Sheridan were present, said, "Sheridan's wit is like steel highly polished and sharpened for display and use, but Curran's is a mine of virgin gold, incessantly crumbling away from its own richness." And the celebrated Madame de Stael, says that Curran impressed her more than any other by his intellectual powers. He was conspicuous for the possession of that noblest trait of true greatness, unobtrusive simplicity of manner, which asserted no superiority, but bowed to no bogus gods and was far above servility or patronage. In person he was short, slight, and ungraceful in form, with a face homely in repose, but when his large dark eyes were lighted up in controversy or conversation, the beholder forgot the imperfections of the figure, in a face illuminated by a soul which at once impressed him with its power and charmed him by the beauty and variety of its gifts. As might be supposed, Curran was a poet as well as an orator, and although he gave the art no special attention, he gave birth to some beautiful, as well as some witty strains. But more than orator, or advocate, or wit, or poet, was he, the patriot of mankind, with a broad and generous humanity, which scourged bigotry, injustice and partiality, and championed "Universal Emancipation."

CURTIN, GOV. ANDREW G., a distinguished American statesman and legislator of Pennsylvania, was the son of Roland Curtin, who emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, in 1793, and became one of the early developers of the iron interests in that state. Andrew was born April 22, 1817. He received a thorough education, and studied law in Dickinson College. In 1844 he commenced his political career, by stump-ing the state for Henry Clay. In 1854 he became Secretary of State, and in 1860, Governor of his native State. He displayed great energy and promptitude in organizing the state troops during the Civil War, and succeeded himself as Governor in 1863. In 1869 he was appointed Minister to St. Petersburg.

CUSACK, CHRISTOPHER, a learned and patriotic Irish divine, was a native of Meath. When the persecutions of England in Ireland rendered it difficult to acquire a religious educa-tion, he sold his patrimony, and with the contribution of his friends, he founded the College of Douay in Flanders, (A. D., 1598), for the educa-tion of Irish priests. He also assisted in founding similar houses at Lille, Antwerp, Tournay and St. Omar, and was president general of all.

CUSACK, MARY, (Sister Mary Frances Clare), a talented and patriotic Irish religious, historian, and writer, was born in Dublin, in 1832. She re-ceived the usual training of an English boarding-school, and as she said her-self, "graduated with the usual accom-plishments, without one particle of solid instruction." She however, pos-sessed a sound judgment, as well as native ability, and on leaving school, commenced to educate herself by solid reading. Her parents belonged to the Church of England (Episcopal) and our subject took a deep interest in the re-ligious movements of the day. The new sisterhoods which sprung up in the High Church or Ritualistic branch of this body attracted the sympathies of Miss Cusack, and feeling a yearning for a higher and holier vocation than the ordinary duties of life, she joined them. Five years of devotion to the duties required, and of study as to the spiritual wants and relations of this state, convinced her that the proper helps were not to be found in the faith

she professed, to carry out properly the noble objects to which she desired to dedicate her life, and these considera-tions led her to examine the Old Church, and her religious orders, which they were but barely attempting to copy. The result was that she became a Catholic, returned to her native land, and in 1861, joined the Order of Poor Clares, at Kenmare, taking the name of "Sister Mary Frances Clare." This house had just been founded by Mary O'Hagan, sister of Lord O'Hagan, and into it these good ladies put all their wealth, to be used for the cause of re-ligion, education and charity. In her cloister she soon commenced her re-markable literary labors, and rapidly produced many works, historical, bio-graphical, religious and imaginative. Among them, "The Illustrated History of Ireland," "The Life of St. Patrick," "The Life of Daniel O'Connell," "The History of the Irish Nation, Social, Ecclesiastical, Biographical, Industrial, and Antiquarian." Her works number about fifty volumes, many of them large, and produced in an incredible short space of time. John Mitchel, himself, author of a history of Ireland, pays her a tribute of admiration, and Denis Florence McCarthy says of it:

"Thou hast done well, thou gentle nun,

Thou in thy narrow cell hast done
Work, that the manliest heart might
shun—

The history of our land.

"Twas love that winged that pen of
thine,

"Twas truth that sanctified each
line;

"Twas an ambition so divine,

That nothing could withstand."

This highly gifted and patriotic lady still continues her labors, adding each year valuable historical matter to the solid literature of the day.

CUSACK, SIR THOMAS, an able legislator and writer, of Norman-Irish extraction, was a native of county Meath, Ireland. He held important positions in Ireland, under Edward the VI, and Mary, and was the author of political works on the state of the country and its causes. He success-fully held the offices of Master of the Rolls, Keeper of the Seals, Chancellor and Lord Justice. He died early in the reign of Elizabeth, and before a

still more barbarous policy was inaugurated for the subjection of Ireland.

CUTCHEON, SULLIVAN M., a prominent lawyer of Michigan, is of New Hampshire Irish descent, and born in that state October 4, 1838. His father was a Baptist minister, and our subject was educated at Dartmouth College where he graduated in 1857. About this time he accepted the principalship of the Ypsilanti High School, which he held until 1858, when he accepted the Superintendency of the Schools of Springfield, Ill., and during his spare hours pursued the study of law. In 1861 he returned to Ypsilanti and was admitted to the Bar. Here he soon acquired a lucrative practice, and was elected by his fellow-citizens to various positions of honor and trust. He was speaker of the Michigan House in 1863-4, and President of the Constitutional Convention in 1873. In 1877 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the East District of Michigan, and then formed a law partnership with Judge Beakes. He is prominent in the political circles of the Republican Party and stands high in all his relations with his fellow-citizens, political and civil.

DALY, AUGUSTIN, a distinguished and successful dramatist and theatrical manager, of Irish descent, was born in North Carolina, in 1838; came to New York, and in 1859 commenced his literary career, and in 1862 produced his first successful drama, "Leah the Forsaken," which was a brilliant success. He had a previous introduction to the stage in a farce, the "Bachelor's Wardrobe," which had received the warmest praise from the celebrated humorist, Burton, and since then Mr. Daly has given to the stage a great number of plays, both original and adaptations, with eminent success, and in almost all walks of the drama, and is probably only excelled by Boucicault, among all the living dramatists, in the number and popularity of his productions.

DALY, CHARLES P., LL. D., a distinguished American lawyer, and writer, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, City of New York, is of Irish parentage, born in the City of New York in 1815, and was admit-

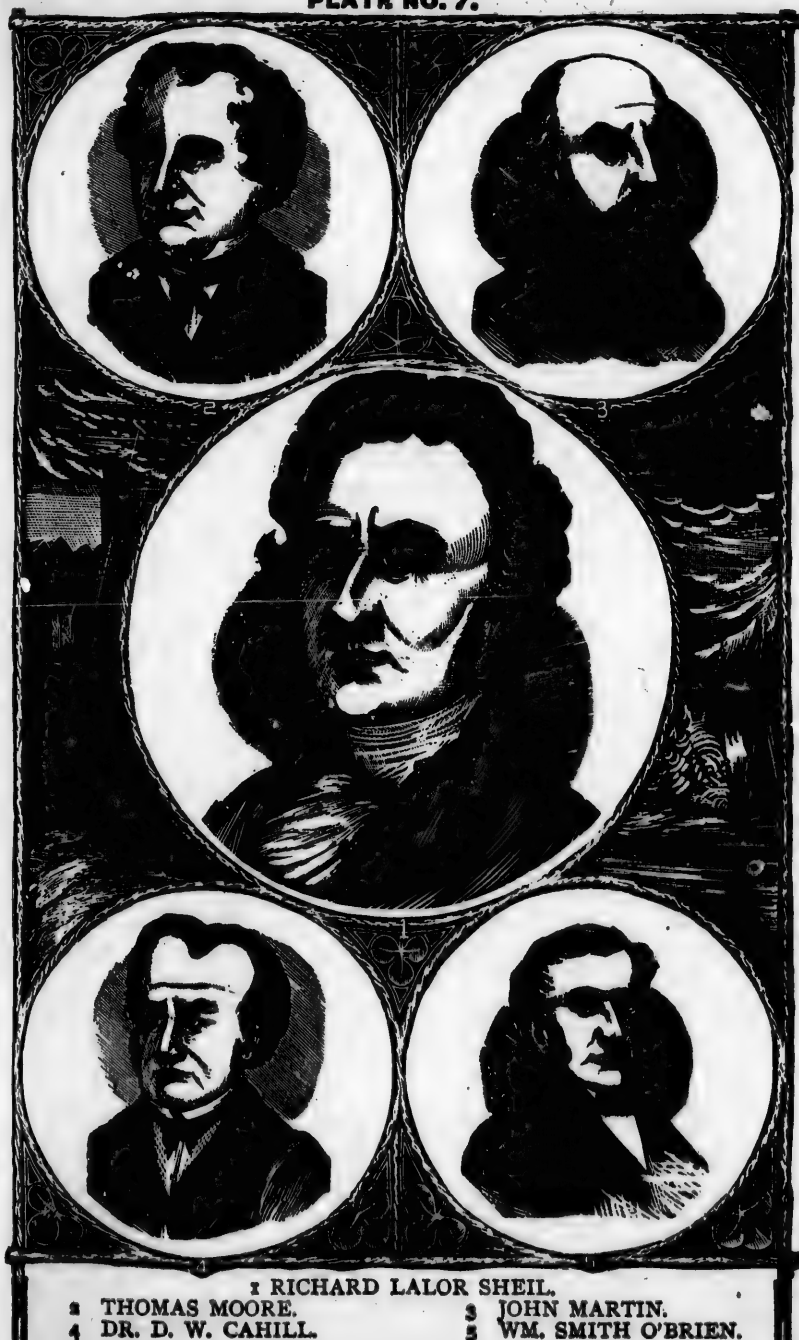
ted to the Bar in 1839. He is one of the Law lecturers at Columbia College, N. Y., and President of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, and a scholar of varied and extensive learning. He is the author of valuable articles in the "New American Cyclopaedia," "A History of the courts of New York," "Memoirs of Chancellor Kent," and many scientific and legal papers.

DAMER, ANNE SEYMOUR CONWAY, only child of Field Marshal Conway, of the British service, was born in 1748, and was highly accomplished in both literature and art. She traveled in Italy, and took lessons in sculpture from celebrated masters, among them Cheracile, and Bacon. She also possessed fine dramatic talent, which she cultivated alone for private circles. She produced numerous works of art of great merit, among them a bust of Nelson, now in Guild Hall, besides some colossal heads of great strength. She died May 28, 1808.

DANBY, FRANCOIS, an eminent "British" artist, was born in Wexford, Ireland, November 16, 1793, and early gave evidence of his artistic talent. After practicing for some time at home, and studying in the school of the Society of Arts, Dublin, he exhibited his first works of merit, in the Dublin Exhibition. He at length went to England where he acquired fame by his originality and genius. Among his earlier works are "Christ Walking on the Sea," the embarkation of "Cleopatra to meet Antony," "The Opening of the Seventh Seal," and later works, "Ship on Fire," "Departure of Ulysses from Ithica," and "Marius among the Ruins of Carthage." His pictures are among the most prized of those produced in England. Two of his sons seem to inherit the talents of their father, and stand high among cotemporary artists. Danby died February 17, 1881, in England.

DANCER, JOHN, a poet, historian and dramatic writer, was born in Waterford, Ireland, about 1650. He wrote a complete History of the Times, a chronicle of the Kingdom of Portugal. A romance. The English Lovers, besides a number of plays. He died about 1700, in the prime of life.

PLATE NO. 7.



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DARBY, WILLIAM, one of the ablest of the early American geographers, was a surveyor by profession, of Irish descent, and born in Pennsylvania. He was author of statistical and geographical treatises. He died in 1854.

DARCY, COUNT PATRICK, one of the ablest and most original mathematicians of his day, as well as a brave and distinguished officer, was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1727, and was sent by his parents, who were Catholics, to France to be educated. He studied mathematics under Clairault, and at 17 years of age he gave a new solution of the problem of the cause of equal pressure in a resisting medium. This was followed by the solution of the principle, why a body sliding by its own weight along a movable plane, at the same time causes, by its pressure, a horizontal motion of the plane, and this in a manner peculiar to himself, and entirely original. He early entered the French army, and distinguished himself on various occasions, and was taken prisoner by the English in 1744. His military duties however, did not prevent him from pursuing his scientific investigations, and we find two valuable memoirs contributed to the academy, one a general principle of mechanics, "The Preservation of the Rotary Motion," by a method simple, original, and ingenious. In 1760 he produced an essay on artillery containing various experiments on the effect of different charges of powder. In 1765 he published his memoir on the "Duration of the Sensation of Light," the most ingenious of his works, and an admirable exponent of the inductive system of investigation. He also wrote on hydraulic machines, and it may be said of him that whatever subject his genius grappled with, he left behind him valuable advances on the subject. He was an ardent lover of liberty and independence, and had a mind as generous, as it was broad, gifted and cultivated. He died of cholera morbus in 1779.

DARCY, SIR WILLIAM, an able and learned legislator and writer, was a native of Platin County Louth, Ireland, and rose by his talents to important positions. He was the author of "The Fall of Ireland and the cause which Produced it." He died in 1640.

DARGAN, EDWARD S., an eminent Irish American jurist, was born in Montgomery County, North Carolina, April 15, 1805. His father was a Baptist minister, who emigrated from Ireland at an early day. His father dying when Edward was quite young, he left him little else than lessons of advice for his guidance. He, however, by his industry, perseverance and talents, succeeding in educating himself, and acquired a more than average collegiate knowledge of Greek, Latin, and English. He was engaged on a farm until he was twenty-three, when he entered the law office of Joseph Pickett at Wadesboro, in his native State. In 1829 he went to Alabama and taught school for a few months. He then became a Justice of the Peace, and meantime continued his study of the law, and acquiring some practice. In 1833 he removed to Montgomery, the capital, where he opened an office and soon acquired a good practice and standing in the profession. In 1841 he was elected to the bench of the Circuit Court of the Mobile District, and removed to that city. In 1844 he was elected a State Senator, and in '45 was elected to Congress, and made an able speech on the Oregon boundary question. In 1847 he was elected by the Legislature to the bench of Supreme Court of the State, and in 1849 became Chief Justice, which he held till 1853, when he resigned and resumed the practice of the law. In 1861 he was a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of Secession, and was elected to the first Confederate Congress, but declined a re-election and resumed the practice of the law. He died November 22, 1879.

DARGAN, WILLIAM, an enterprising contracting engineer, was born in County Carlow, Ireland, about 1800. He was contractor for the first railroad ever built in Ireland—from Dublin to Kingston, and was afterwards interested in all the great transit undertakings in that country—Railways, canals, tunnels, etc. He was a large owner of railway and steamboat stock, besides largely interested in flax growing and other farming work. He planned the great Industrial Exhibition of Dublin, in 1853, and it was mainly carried through by his energy and means. It was opened by the Lord Lieutenant and visited by

the Queen and Prince Albert. At this time he declined the honor of Knighthood offered by the Queen. He was a practical patriot, and was highly esteemed and popular. He died in 1867.

DARLEY, GEORGE, a learned "British" author, poet, critic and mathematician, was born in Dublin, in 1785, and graduated with distinction at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1811. He became a contributor to various periodicals and journals, and became noted for the variety and extent of his learning. In 1825 he went to London, and became attached to the "Literary Gazette" and also the "Athenum." His criticism on poetry and the fine arts made him noted on account of their fairness and discrimination. Among his work are "The Labors of Idleness," "Siberia," miscellaneous works, philosophical and poetic, besides mathematical and dramatic works. He was certainly one of the ablest and most scholarly men of his day. He died in London, in 1849.

DARRAGH, CORNELIUS, an able Irish-American politician, of Pennsylvania, was born in that State, of Irish parents about 1805, and raised himself by native ability to a prominent place among his fellow citizens, holding various positions of trust and honor, and representing his state in Congress from 1843 to '47.

DATHY, a great Monarch of Ireland, was a nephew of Niall the Great, whom he succeeded, and was the last of the Pagan Monarchs of Ireland. At the time of his accession he was king of Connaught. During Dathy's reign the Roman Empire was assailed on all sides. Gratian had himself proclaimed in Britain and Gaul as Emperor, but being shortly afterwards killed, Constantine assumed the imperial power in the west, and finding it necessary to concentrate all his forces, he drew from Britain all the Roman troops. Dathy now invaded Britain, and aided by the Picts and Scots Milesians of Albania, he devastated the whole county, and crossing over into Gaul he carried his arms to the foot of the Alps after defeating all who opposed him. He was there killed by lightning and his body brought back by his victorious soldiers, and buried at Cruachen, where the

kingdoms of Connaught were interred. Of these invasions, Gildas, an ancient British author writes, "Britain being stripped of her forces, and the people being without a proper leader, and unskilled in the practices of war, was now trampled upon by two nations, the Scots from the west, and the Picts from the north, and this state of things has continued for many years, and Usher after Gildas observes: "The second devastation which Gildas remarks to have happened in Britain about 426, Sabellicas thus describes, Altius being forced to recall his troops from Britain to oppose the Burgundi, the Scots and people of Albania sweep the country with fire and sword," and Bede thus refers to them, "When these enemies discovered that the Romans had withdrawn, they, aided with their fleet, invaded the country, and mowed down and trampled upon everything in their devastating march. The Britons dispatched ambassadors to Rome, supplicating aid with tears and lamentations, asking not to let their unhappy country be entirely blotted out, which had so long borne the name of a Roman province." Bede's His. B. I. C 12.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, a brave and indefatigable explorer and traveler, was the son of a Dublin merchant, and born in that city in 1814. He early developed a passion for traveling and a love of danger and excitement. Before he was twenty he had traveled extensively throughout Europe and the East, besides widely in North and South America. He was killed in an attempt to reach Timbuctoo, in 1836, before he had reached the twenty-second year of his age.

DAVIDSON, GEN. WILLIAM, a gallant and fearless patriot of the Revolution, was of Irish parentage, born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1746. When he was about four years old, the family removed to Rowan county, North Carolina. Our hero was educated at the Queen's Museum, afterwards "Liberty Hall," in Mecklenburg Co. It was this vicinity which first sounded a united and formal note of defiance against British tyranny, in the document known as the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," and it is now worthy that it was mainly Irish and their descendant who thus com-

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mitted themselves. Even the women, with the same spirit as "Molly Pitcher," formed a solemn league against laggards and dastards, and urged forward their husbands, brothers and lovers, to go and defend their liberties with their lives. It was this heroic Irish spirit which animated even the women with more than Roman spirit, that gave strength and backbone to the Revolution, and sustained it in its darkest trials. Davidson was among the first to organize when men could strike, and was made a Major. He fought at Monmouth, Brandywine, Germantown, and attracted the attention of Washington, and was soon in command of his regiment. At Calson's Mills he was shot through the body, but recovered, and was made a Brig. General. He was indefatigable in organizing, and arousing the people to renewed exertions, especially in the darkest hour of the great struggle. After Morgan had defeated Carleton, who had been sent by Lord Cornwallis to capture him, and who in turn was compelled to make a quick retreat to escape from the overwhelming forces of Cornwallis himself, who was making forced marches to overtake him; our subject was conspicuous by his exertions to retard the advance of the British, and was gallantly defending the fords of the Catawba. Under the cover of a dense fog the enemy determined to cross at Cowan's ford, which was a kind of a forked ford; the General in person keeping guard at one, and a younger brother, Lieut. Thomas, having command at the other. The enemy took this latter and were almost across before being discovered. The General hastened to the defense. The enemy were already strongly formed when he arrived, but he attacked them, and fell mortally wounded, and expired almost instantly, February 1, 1781, a holocaust to his country and freedom.

DAVIS, THOMAS, a talented and patriotic Irish poet and journalist, was born at Mallow, Cork, in 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and immediately after leaving college dashed into literature and politics, and connected himself with the patriotic press of his native land. On the establishment of the "Nation" newspaper he became one of its principal writers. Its staff was composed of the most brilli-

ant array of youthful talent that perhaps ever labored on a single newspaper, including such men as Thomas Darcy McGee, John Mitchell, Devin Reilly, Thomas Davis, Meagher, etc., all fired with enthusiasm and hope, in the struggle in which they were engaged. It was while thus employed in stirring the heart of Ireland that Davis first tried his hand at National ballads, knowing how potent patriotic songs are to stir the masses of a nation. Although he seems not to have known his natural gifts for such a task, his efforts soon developed the wondrous powers with which he was endowed, he thenceforward gave voice to patriotic songs, in the columns of the "Nation," which are not excelled by kindred productions from any pen in any age or nation, and which made the name of Thomas Davis a household word throughout Ireland. Davis did not live to see the misfortunes which befell his beloved country and friends in '48. He died in the spring time of life, still full of the poetic fire, being only 30 years of age. His death occurred in Dublin, September 6, 1845.

DAVIS, THOMAS, an able politician of Rhode Island, was born in Ireland about 1808, came to America with his parents at an early day, and settled in Rhode Island, where he finished his education and soon acquired prominence by his ability. He was elected to Congress in 1852, and served with honor to himself and his state.

DAWSON, ARTHUR, an eminent Irish lawyer, wit and conversationalist, was born in Dublin about 1706, educated at Trinity College, and called to the Bar in 1728. He soon rose to eminence and acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was appointed baron of the Exchequer in 1741, and was one of the Judges who tried the celebrated case in ejectment of Annesley vs The Earl of Anglesey. He was also for many years a member of the Irish Parliament. A writer who knew him well tells us that, "The baron was of grave, reserved and penetrating aspect, though extremely handsome, and had an unbounded flow of wit and humor, said more good things in half an hour than half the comic writers have introduced into their plays, and while his hearer sat
"Laughing holding both his sides,"

at his irresistible concerts, he remained himself as composed as if on the bench. His character, too, was so simple and natural, that without losing either his dignity or propriety he would join in the sports and conversations of his boys and their companions. He also courted the muses and wrote a famous drinking song on Squire Jones of Money Glas, intended as a surprise to the celebrated Carolan the harpist and poet with whom he was enjoying an evening, and who was deputed to compose a song in honor of their host, Squire Jones. He was one of natures true noblemen, whose commanding abilities were equal to any station, but whose rare simplicity seemed to bring greatness down to the ordinary level. He died in Dublin in 1775.

DAWSON, WM. J., an able Irish-American patriot of the Revolution, distinguished himself by his devotion and ability in the cause of freedom in North Carolina, and was a representative from that State to the third Congress.

DEASY, RICHARD, LL. D., a prominent and able British statesman and jurist, was born in Ireland in 1812, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the bar in 1835. He became Queens Counsel in 1849, and Sergeant at law in 1858. The following year he was made Solicitor General for Ireland, Attorney General in 1860, and Baron of the Exchequer in '61. He represented the County of Cork in Parliament, and although a Catholic, was not noted for his patriotism.

DECLAN, SAINT, a contemporary of St. Patrick, and Bishop of Ardmore. He was a son of Erc, a chief of Waterford. It is said that his future holiness was predicted by Coleman, a holy missionary, who happened to be preaching in the neighborhood at the time of his birth, and who had converted his parents, and also baptized the child. His education was committed to the care of a Christian priest called Deinma, under whom he made great progress in sanctity and learning. It is said by Usher that he went to Rome and was ordained there. On his return he converted his house and place into a church and school. He met St. Patrick at the Synod, or meeting in Cashel, and was

recognized by him as the chief bishop of the Disies. He was greatly attached to Saints Ibar and Ailbe, two of the early missionaries. His school became celebrated and attracted students, not only from all parts of Ireland, but also from the continent. Like all his saintly contemporaries he was remarkable for his piety and zeal. The ruins of those monuments of zeal and learning are still visible, and near by one of those celebrated round towers, which are supposed to have been belfries to cathedral churches. It was surmounted by a cross, which was shot away by the Cromwellian pagans. In the churches are carvings in bass-reliefs of scriptural subjects. St. Declan died about 525.

DEE, JOHN, a mathematician and man of learning, but of an erratic character, was born in London, of Irish parentage, in 1527; studied at Cambridge and afterward at Louvain, where he took the degree of LL.D. He pretended belief and skill in astrology and alchemy, and was patronized by Queen Elizabeth in this capacity, in aid of her schemes, as well as employed personally as a political agent. He had a companion, named Kelly, in conjunction with whom he professed to evoke spirits. He was feared and persecuted by the people as a sorcerer, and consequently went to the continent where he remained 'till 1588, when he again returned at the wish of his royal patron, and was again employed by her. He wrote several mathematical works. He died in 1608.

DEE, MICHAEL, a prominent journalist of Michigan, was born in Ireland about 1843, and came at an early age, with his parents, to the United States, who settled in Detroit, Michigan. He received the ordinary English education in the schools of the Christian Brothers in that city, and at the age of fourteen entered a printing office, that college of so many eminent men. After learning his business, he, in company with a fellow compositor and old school companion, started a Catholic newspaper, "The Western Catholic," which was edited by Dee. After a few years they transferred it to Chicago, and met with fair success, but made no great strike. While in Chicago, Dee, who felt a stronger penchant for secular than religious journalism, sold out, and after

some little experience on the great Chicago dailies, he came to Detroit and secured employment on the "Daily Union," then under the management of Col. Atkinson. There he developed Chicago journalistic methods, and was as well, making it lively for the paper as helping to make it a lively paper. The Detroit "Evening News" was started about this time, and Dee became its local editor, and gradually became its inspiration and substantially directed its journalistic policy, writing most of its aggressive articles, and pushed it quickly into notoriety. The policy has scarcely ever left the paper free from libel suits, some of which have become famous, but the success of the paper has been a marvel. Dee has developed fine journalistic powers, and is a ready writer on all live subjects, displaying tact if not power. He is a pronounced "Free Trader," and a ready and plausible expounder of its principles. He is recognized as one of the leading journalists of Michigan.

DELANY, MARY, wife of Dr. Patrick, and daughter of Lord Lansdown—an ancient Norman-Irish family. She was a lady of rare talent and accomplishments, and an intimate friend of the celebrated Madam D'Aubly, and was born about 1710. Mrs. Delany was a great friend and intimate of Queen Charlotte, and was honored by the King and Queen, socially, in the most marked manner. Besides being a lady of great dignity and refinement of manners, she excelled as an epistolary writer, and was highly cultivated, possessing also exquisite taste, and a remarkable facility in the forming of artificial flowers from colored papers, which was rare in that day. She formed a Flora of this kind of nearly a thousand subjects, which was greatly admired for its truthfulness to nature. Her character was loveable in the highest degree, totally unselfish and devoid of ambition, and eminently practical. She died at an advanced age, in 1788, sincerely mourned.

DELANY, DR. PATRICK, a divine of the Church of England, was born in Ireland in 1686, and died at Bath in 1768. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was chancellor of Christ church, and a prebend of St. Patrick's cathedral, and afterwards dean

of Down. He was a man of letters, and an intimate friend of Swift. Among his works are a "Life of David," "Revelations Examined with candor," "Remarks on Orrery's Life," "Life of Swift," &c.

DELLET, JAMES, a talented American lawyer and politician, was born in Ireland, 1788, emigrated to the United States with his parents and settled in South Carolina. He completed his education in the University of South Carolina, and was among its first graduates, and was called to the Bar in 1813. He removed to Alabama in 1818, where he became Judge of the circuit, and twice represented his adopted state in Congress. He died at Claibourne, Dec. 24, 1848.

DENHAM, SIR JOHN, a poet and dramatic writer of merit, was the son of the chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, born in Dublin, educated at Trinity College, and studied law at Lincoln's Inn. In 1641 he published a tragedy called "Sophy," and in '43 "The Coopers Hill." In the Civil War he espoused the cause of Charles I and lost his estate in consequence. After the restoration he was knighted and made surveyor of the Royal Buildings. He died in 1688. His poems are frequently elegant, spirited, and possess much felicity of expression.

DERMOD, Monarch of Ireland, A.D. 544. According to Gratianus Lucius he was every inch a king, of command-presence, skillful and brave in combat and wise in legislation.

DERMODY, THOMAS, a poet and most precocious scholar, was the son of a schoolmaster, and was born at Ennis, in the South of Ireland, 1775. He made such early progress in learning that he assisted his father in teaching Greek and Latin, when only eight years of age. His extraordinary precociousness proved his ruin for it, early led him into habits of dissipation. He was patronized by the most distinguished personages of his neighborhood, and even received a commission in the army, but nothing could wean him from the accursed habit, and he died in 1802, in Sydenham, Kent. His poems mostly written under the pressure of necessity, exhibit great powers of fancy

and elegance of expression, but are marred by carelessness.

DERRICK, SAM'L., a well known literary man in his day, was born in Ireland in 1724. He received but an ordinary education, and was a clerk in a store in Dublin till 1751, when he set out for London to seek fame in a literary career. He first tried the stage without success, and then devoted himself to literature. He succeeded Beau Nash as Master of Ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge, and like him was of lavish habits. He was the author of "Cylla." He died in 1760.

DESIBOD, ST., was born in Ireland, of noble parents, about A. D., 620. He was educated under the most famous masters, and soon became celebrated for his great talents and profound learning. He became a priest, and shortly after was made bishop of Dublin. After governing this church for ten years, he resigned, and with several holy companions, he went to the continent, and preached the gospel in different parts of Germany. He at length settled on a lofty mountain for retirement and prayer, which was called after him Mont. Desibod, now Disinberg; and was joined by several monks and a monastery was founded. Here he lived a mortified life for thirty-seven years, dying at an advanced age, on the 8th of July, on which day his feast is kept. His life was written by Hildigardis, a nun of Disinberg, and published by Surius.

DESMOND, GARRET, Earl of, a gallant and patriotic Irish nobleman, was a brother of Sir John, and engaged with him in most of his efforts against the enemies of his country and religion. Weakened at length by the loss of his gallant relative, and the perfidy or cravenness of so many, who should have sustained to the last their rights, he became a fugitive in his own country, and was at last killed in the woods of Kerry, A. D., 1588.

DESMOND, SIR JOHN, a vallant Irish patriot and successful soldier, was a brother to Garret, Earl of Desmond, and with him was sent to the tower by Elizabeth, because they would not acknowledge her spiritual supremacy. They were, however, released to secure

peace with James Fitzmaurice, their cousin, who successively defeated all the royal troops sent against him, and made it warm for the English in Munster. Outraged by the perfidy of Elizabeth, who had designed to capture and behead the three brothers when the conditions of peace were to be signed in Dublin, they escaped her coils and took up arms again. After the death of James Fitzmaurice, Sir John took command and defeated the deputy Drury near the forest of Blackwood, Limerick, with heavy loss. The enemy being reinforced, advanced again under Gen. Malby, and after a desperate battle near the Abbey of Nenay, Desmond again routed them, capturing all their canons and baggage. He shortly afterwards defeated the garrison of Kilmallock, and again met the enemy at Gort Na-Pissi, when ten battalions of English troops were cut to pieces. He afterwards captured the fortified town of Youghal, and defeated a body of troops sent to its relief. Desmond being encamped on the Blackwater, with his brother the Earl, and some misunderstanding having arisen between David Barry and Fitzgerald of Imokilly, then confederates who were encamped on the other side, Desmond went over to reconcile them, and not suspecting the enemy to be near, was captured in a woods through which he had to pass, by a concealed party, but only after a desperate resistance, and not till mortally wounded. Thus died one of the bravest of Ireland's defenders in the bloody days of Elizabeth, A. D. 1581.

DESPARD, EDW. MARCUS, an Irish soldier of fortune, was born in the Queen's County, Ireland, about 1755, and after perfecting his education, entered the British army and served with distinction on various occasions. He attained the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and became Supt. of the English colony in Honduras, but on account of complaints made against him, and having no friends in high places, he was recalled in 1790. He could never procure an investigation into his administration, or any satisfaction, which so provoked him that he was arrested for seditious threats, but was liberated without trial, and more embittered than ever. In conjunction with some privates of the guards and others, he is said to have formed a plan

to seize the Tower and the Bank and assassinate the King on his way to open parliament, for which, he with nine others, was tried by special commission, and beheaded February 21, 1803.

DEVERE HUNT, SIR AUBREY, a man of talent and a poet, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, August 20, 1787. He was the author of numerous poetical works, among which was the drama of "Mary Tudor." Hayes says of him, "that he was distinguished for his high poetic genius, and depicted the tragic passions with great power and naturalness, and that his productions are characterized by grace and feeling."

DEVERE, AUBREY, son of the foregoing, and one of the most gifted poets of 19th century, was born at Curragh Chase, Limerick, Ireland, January 10, 1814. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. His first published effort was "The Waldenses or the Fall of Rosa," a lyrical tale which appeared in 1842. The next year he gave to the world "The Search after Prosperine," "Recollections of Greece and other poems." Like most poets, being a true patriot and lover of his country, he gave much attention to her wants and her history, and in 1848 he published "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds." After traveling on the continent he published "Picturesque sketches of Greece and Turkey," and in 1856 "Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred." In 1857, "May Carols," and in 1861, "The Sisters," "Inisfail," and other poems, and in '61, "The Infant Burial." De Vere was strongly opposed to the existence of that crying wrong the church establishment in Ireland, and was one of the most energetic and persistent of its opponents, and expositors of its gross injustices to the people, until it was at length abolished. On the establishment of the Catholic University, 1854, Aubrey De Vere was appointed honorary professor of Political and Social Science. After his efforts towards the disestablishment of the church by law created in Ireland, were crowned with success, he retired from politics and gave himself to the more genial inspirations of his muse, and in 1869 published "Irish Odes," and other poems, in '72, "The Legends of St. Patrick," in '74, "Alexander the Great," a dramatic poem, and in '76, "St. Thomas of Canterbury," a

dramatic poem of great merit, and in 1878 a kind of miscellany of Religious and Philosophical subjects, under the title of "Proteus and Amadeus," and later still a volume of poems, "Irish Legends." Aubrey De Vere is without doubt one of the ablest and most cultured of our modern poets, and one of whom Ireland may well feel proud.

DEVINE, THOMAS, a talented topographer and engineer of Canada, was born in Westmeath, Ireland, and studied his profession in that country. He was employed for some years on the ordnance survey of Ireland, and after its completion came to Canada. His work there in the Crown Lands Department of the government, has received the highest praise, and earned for him a reputation in Europe and America. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, of Berlin, and of the American Society. He is now head of the Government Surveyors of Canada.

DERBY, Countess of (See Eliza Farren).

DIGBY, K. HENRY, an author and man of extensive and varied learning, was the son of Rev. Wm. Digby, protestant Dean of Clonfert, Ireland, and was born in the year 1800. After receiving his preliminary education at home, he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1823. There he formed the acquaintance of Ambrose Phillips, and they pursued very earnestly together the religious questions, which at that time, agitated the university, and with his friend Phillips, he afterwards became a catholic. In the mean time, he published his first work, "Broadstone of Honor," which received the praises of Julius Hare, and Wordsworth. It treats of chivalry and the knights of old. His next work was "The Ages of Faith," published in 11 volumes, which were republished in this country by Bishop Purcell. He published many other works, both in prose and verse among which are "Evenings on the Thames," 2 volumes; "The Chapel of St. John," written in memory of his wife, whose maiden name was Dillon; and other treatises of merit. Mr. Digby was also an artist of some merit, and painted a great number of altar pieces

for churches unable to bear the expense. He died May 22, 1880.

DILLON, COUNT ARTHUR, second son of the first Count Dillon, was born in Sligo, Ireland, about 1865, and was an officer under his father in defending his country's rights, and also in sustaining the emetic James II. He was also one of those who went to France before the treaty of Limerick, with Lieut. Gen. Justin McCarthy, who commanded what was called Montcashel's Brigade. He succeeded his father in command of Dillon's Regiment, and greatly distinguished himself under Marshal Catenat, in Savoy, especially at the battle of Marseilles, 1698, and that of Cremona, 1702, which victory was won in great part by the valor of Dillon's and Burke's regiments. He also held civil offices of distinction; was Governor of Toulon, and held the rank of Lieut. General in the French armies. He died at St. Germain-en-Laye, 1784, leaving behind him worthy sons, who continued to add lustre to the name.

DILLON, GEN. ARTHUR, son of Henry Viscount Dillon, and a direct descendant of Count Theobald, was born in Ireland in 1748, was educated in France, and entered the army and rose gradually by soldierly conduct and skill to the rank of General. He was not carried away by the wild theories of the Revolution, and consequently soon became its victim, dying by the guillotine, April 18, 1794. He was the father of the celebrated Madame Bertram.

DILLON, ARCHBISHOP ARTHUR RICHARD, a distinguished French divine and scholar, was the son of Count Arthur, and brother of Counts James and Edward; was educated at the Irish College in Paris, where he was distinguished for ability. He chose the better part, and continued his studies preparatory to entering the religious state, was ordained priest and became noted for his ability, eloquence and learning. He was raised to the episcopacy, filling first the Archebiscopal See of Toulouse, he was afterwards transferred to that of Narbonne which is clothed with the Primacy of the Gauls. He was also a commander of the "Order of the Holy Ghost," and

President of the State of Languedoc. He was held in the highest esteem throughout France, for his piety and learning, and left behind him many works of a religious nature.

DILLON, GEN. ARTHUR RICHARD, a distinguished officer in the British service, was a son of Sir John Dillon M. P.; born about 1780, and entered the army at an early age. He rose by merit and marked ability, serving on the Continent and in the East, and reached the rank of Lieut. General.

DILLON, COUNT EDWARD, a gallant French soldier, was a younger brother of Count James, and his successor in the command of their gallant regiment, equally renowned for bravery and skill. He participated in the latter glories of the Irish brigades in France, serving in the Netherlands against the Allies, and securing additional fame for his name and regiment after Fontenoy, where his gallant brother fell. He greatly distinguished himself at Roucoux and Lafeldt, in which last battle he fell, like his brother, in the moment of victory.

DILLON, COUNT JAMES, a talented French soldier and a knight of Malta, was the son of Count Arthur Dillon, and was born in France. He entered the army early and served in the Irish Brigade under his father. His last campaign was under Marshal Saxe, in the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself at Menin, Ypres and Furnes, and was now Colonel of the famous Dillon Regiment. He commanded for the last time at Fontenoy where he fell as he led his gallant column in their irresistible charge, which snatched victory from their Saxon foes, and secured the ascendancy of France, May, 1745.

DILLON, PETER, a noted navigator, was born in Ireland, 1755, and received a fair education. He early embraced a seafaring life and gained a reputation for skill and daring, and was gradually advanced to responsible positions. When Lieutenant of an East Indiaman, he had a narrow escape from furnishing a feast to the Feejee Islanders. In 1826 he met three of his former shipmates on an island in the South Sea where they had been for

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thirteen years. One of the men had some information in regard to a vessel lost on one of the Vanikow Islands and had some articles from the wreck. Dillon suspected they belonged to the expedition of La Perouse and returning to Pondicherry, was put in command of a vessel of search, which reached the Vanikow groupe of Islands in July, 1827, and on one of them, Whannon, secured positive traces of the unfortunate expedition of La Perouse and its fate. Dillon reached France on his return in February 1829, and received from Charles IX, a gift of 10,000 francs, and a pension of 4,000 for his services. Dillon wrote a narrative of it under the title of "Voyage Aux Iles de la Mer du Sud, 1827 et 8, et relation de la de'converte du sort de La Perouse." Dillon died in 1847.

DILLON, COUNT ROBERT, Earl of Ros common, and Marshal of France, a distinguished and gallant soldier, was born in Ireland, about 1700. He was educated principally in France, and entered the French army at an early age, where his relatives had already so distinguished themselves; he rose rapidly by skill and daring, first serving as an officer in one of the Irish regiments. He fought against the Allies in the Netherlands and Germany, and participated in many of the great battles of that period, rising at length to the dignity of Marshal of France. He died unmarried, in 1770.

DILLON, THEOBALD COUNT, a distinguished Irish patriot and soldier, was born in Ireland, about 1640, and was distinguished in defense of his religion and country. He supported the worthless "Shamuz Ahocha"—James II—when he came to Ireland to seek support for his throne, and some time before the treaty of Limerick, he went to France with his regiment—part of Mountcashel's Brigade, who were exchanged for French troops in 1690. He participated in many brilliant engagements, and so conspicuous was the valor and success of those Irish troops, that the pay of both officers and men, was advanced beyond their grade. Dillon was declared an outlaw and his property in Ireland confiscated, but in the land of his exile he won distinguished honors, and became a general officer. He was succeeded in the com-

mand of his regiment by his son Arthur.

DODWELL, HENRY, a learned critic and theologian, was born in Dublin in 1641, and educated at Trinity College, was chosen Camden professor of History at Oxford in 1688, but being a non-juror he lost his place by the Revolution. Dodwell was an able and prolific writer, but addicted to paradoxical and oddly ascetic practices for a sectarian, usually going without food for three days out of the week. His most curious theological theory was, that the soul was naturally mortal, but immortalized actually by the pleasure of God. He died in 1711.

DOHERTY, HON. JUDGE, an able Canadian lawyer, was born in County Derry in 1830, and emigrated to Canada with his father. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe and in Vermont, where he graduated. He adopted the profession of Law, and entered the Lower Canadian Bar, where he soon acquired distinction and lucrative practice in Montreal. He was at length offered a place on the bench, which he accepted, and has filled in a distinguished manner.

DOOLY, JOHN M., a distinguished Irish American lawyer and wit, born in 1772. He rose to distinction at the bar in Georgia, and became a Judge. He is however, more celebrated for his matchless wit. His sayings and repartees form the raciest bar anecdotes throughout the South for the last half century, and are likely to be handed down to many generations. He died in 1827, much lamented by his fellow-citizens.

DOMHNALL, III, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 748, had a long and peaceful reign. The Picts, however, under their King Cahasach, made an incursion into Leinster, but were totally defeated by the troops of that province, and their king slain.

DONOVAN, EDWARD, a celebrated naturalist and ethnologist, was born in Ireland about 1760, and from his earliest years exhibited a passion for the investigation of natural subjects. His first publication was a "Natural History of British Insects," in 16 vols.

London, 1702, "Natural History of Birds," 10 vols., 1794, "Fishes," 5 vols., 1802, "Shells," 5 vols., 1803, "Quadrupeds," 3 vols., 1820, and besides an "Epitome of the Insects of China," 1798, "Insects of India," 1800, &c. He also wrote a book of instruction and "Taxidermists Manual," besides many other works. He was a careful and scientific investigator, and an indefatigable worker, and his books are high authority on these respective subjects. He died February 1, 1837.

DONOVAN, MICHAEL, M. R. I. A., a distinguished scientist and chemist of Great Britain, was born in Ireland about 1790. As early as 1818 he obtained a prize from the Royal Irish Academy for the best essay on "Galvanism, its Relations to Chemistry and as an Experimental Agent." His discoveries in electricity and galvanism at this early day, were acknowledged by Sir Humphry Davy to be a valuable advance in the knowledge of those subjects at the time. Scientific papers on a great variety of subject are to be found in the MSS of the Royal Society of London, from his pen. As late as 1875, this aged but able and indefatigable worker produced a valuable paper on the comparable self-acting Hygrometer. Besides innumerable papers he published a number of scientific works, among which are a "Treatise on Chemistry, Domestic Economy," &c., besides being the inventor and introducer of many pharmaceutical preparations, the most important being "Arsenical Solutions," "Syrup Cinchona," &c. He died in 1816, with a mind active and vigorous to the last.

DORAN, JOHN, Ph. D., a celebrated writer of fiction and miscellaneous author, was born at Drogheda, Ireland, in 1807. He afterwards resided with his parents in France and Germany, where they lived for some years, and was educated principally by his father, but took his degree of Ph.D., at the University of Marburg. He early developed wonderful literary and dramatic powers, and in his fifteenth year produced the Melodrama of the "Wandering Jew." He settled in London and became editor of various periodicals. At the age of 20 years he became editor of the Literary Chronicle, and afterward chiefly confined his labors

to the periodical press, to which he was a popular and valuable contributor, and edited "Notes and Queries." He died January 26, 1878. Among his works are "Table Traits and Something on Them," "Habits and Men," "Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover," "Knights and their Days," "Saints and Sinners," "New Pictures and old Panels," "History of Court Fools," "Lost Journals of Horace Walpole," and many others.

DORINGTON, WILLIAM, a gallant Irish patriot, and a distinguished officer in the service of France, in the days of Louis XIV; was born about 1660, and early took part in defending civil and religious liberty at home. Like so many gallant Irish patriots, he was induced to aid the deceitful and cowardly James II, and still fought for him after he shamefully ran away. When the treaty of Limerick, 1691, which guaranteed much to Irish Catholics, but produced nothing but bad faith! — was signed, our subject elected to go to France, where he became Colonel of the Kings Regiment of guards in the Irish Brigade, and greatly distinguished himself, winning rank and distinction. His regiment and commands participated in many of the grand achievements, which made the reign of Louis XIV, so famous, and always contributing materially to the success of the French arms.

DOWNES, JOHN, a gallant and able American Naval officer, was of Irish descent, born in Canton, Mass., in 1786, and entered on a seafaring life at an early age. In 1802 he became a midshipman, and was on the frigate New York, during the war with Tripoli. In May 1803, he distinguished himself in command of a boat attack on some Tripolitan Feluccas, and in March 1801 he became a Lieutenant. In the war of 1812 he served on the frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, in the Pacific. In 1818 he was made master commandant, and commanded the brig Epervier in Decatur's squadron, employed against Algiers, and assisted in the capture of the frigate "Mashouda" and the Estido of twenty-two guns. He afterwards served on the Gurrier, and in 1817 was made Captain, and commanded the frigate Macedonian in the Pacific from 1819 to '21. In 1828-9 he commanded

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the Java, and in 1838-4, was in command of the Pacific Squadron, and summarily punished the Sumatrans for an outrage on an American vessel. From '37 to '42, and from '50 to '52 he was in charge of the Boston Navy Yard.

DOWNES, WILLIAM, a distinguished Irish jurist, born in County Kildare, Ireland, 1740, was called to the bar in 1766, elevated to the bench in 1792 and made Lord Chief Justice of the Kings bench in 1808, which seat he held about twenty years. He died March 1826.

DOWNIE, COMMODORE, a brave and able British naval officer, was born in County Ross, Ireland, and entered the English navy at an early age, as a midshipman. He served on board the frigate *Orce*, at the battle of Camperdown, and afterwards in the West Indies, where he was promoted for good conduct. He next served with Captain Boyle on the *Sea Horse*, 86 guns and saw considerable service in various ports of the world. In 1812 he was made Commodore of the fleets on Canadian waters, and commanded on Lake Champlain in 1814, when he was killed while gallantly fighting his brother Celt, the American commodore McDonough—for the possession of those waters. He was a daring and gallant officer.

DOYLE, DR. JAMES, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. This illustrious Irish prelate and patriot was born in New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, in 1786. He gave promise from his earliest years of the great powers which characterized the mature development of his mighty intellect, the proper direction of which was carefully and anxiously guarded by pious parents. He received as good a preliminary education as his country, then about emerging from the gloom of a more than Egyptian bondage, could afford to the proscribed Catholic. Under the penal laws just passing away, it was felony to educate for the priesthood in Ireland, and as a consequence, difficult, if not impossible to acquire the necessary education at home, and although at this time the Catholic College of Maynooth was established, more for state policy than an expression of good will towards Catholics, and for this reason looked upon with such distrust and suspicion by many

patriot Catholics that they would not trust the priestly training of their chosen children to its untried influence. Among such were the parents of James Doyle, who accordingly sent him to the Catholic College of Coimbra, in Portugal. The young Irish boy soon distinguished himself, and completed his course in a brilliant manner, and in less than the usual time. He then entered the novitiate of the Augustinian Order. This period of his life he tells us was a most critical one, and pregnant with greater dangers than his good parents sought to avoid at home. Europe at this time was possessed with the plausible but pernicious spirit of the revolution which pretending to champion human rights and human liberty must have had a most alluring attraction for a generous and patriotic young Irish heart. On this subject he says in one of his letters on the state of Ireland, "I had scarcely finished my classical studies and had entered college when I found myself surrounded by the admirers of D'Alembert, Rousseau and Voltaire. At that time the ardor of youth, the genius of the place, the spirit of the time as well as the example of my companions prompted me to inquire into all things and to deliberate whether I should take my stand among the infidels or remain attached to christianity. I recollect with fear and trembling the danger to which I exposed the gifts of faith and christian morality which I had received from a bounteous God, and I have not ceased to give thanks to the Father of mercies who did not deliver me over to the pride and presumption of my own heart. But even then, when all things which could have influenced a youthful mind combined to induce me to shake off the yoke of religion, her innate dignity, her grandeur and solemnity, as well as her sweet influence on the heart, filled me with awe and veneration. I found her presiding in every place glorified by her victories and respected or feared by her enemies. I looked into antiquity and found her worshipped not only by Moses, but by Numa and Plato, although in darkness and error. The ancient philosophers and law givers too paid their homage to her as the best emotion of one invisible supreme and omnipotent God. I concluded that religion sprung from the author of our being, and that it conducted man to his last end. I examined all

systems of religion, and I did not hesitate to continue attached to the religion of our Redeemer as alone worthy of God, and being christian, I could not fail to be but a Catholic, and I have often exclaimed with Augustin. "Oh beauty, ever ancient and ever new, too late have I known thee, too late have I loved thee." Dr. Doyle remained in Portugal until after the retreat of the French in 1812, he having served in the Portuguese army as a volunteer, until the invader was driven from the soil. He returned to Ireland in his twenty sixth year, and shortly afterwards was appointed Professor of classics in Carlow College. He successfully filled all the higher chairs in that institution with great success, exhibiting a profound knowledge of profane as well as of sacred science. His ideas and system of education were eminently practical, and its fruits were quickly visible in the character and training of the men whom he graduated. On this subject he says in one of his letters: "Next to the blessing of redemption, and the graces consequent upon it, there is no gift bestowed by God equal to a good education; other advantages are enjoyed by the body, this belongs entirely to the spirit. Whatever is great, or good, or glorious in the works of men, is the fruit of educated minds. Wars without ferocity, conquest without slavery, commerce, all the arts of industry and peace, all the refinements of life, all the social and domestic virtues, all the refinements and delicacies of mutual intercourse, in a word, whatever is estimable among men owes its origin, increase and perfection to the exercise of those faculties, whose improvement is the object of education. Religion herself loses half her beauty and influence when not attended or assisted by education; and her power, splendor and majesty are never so exalted as when cultivated genius and refined taste become her heralds or her handmaids. Many have become fools for Christ, and by their simplicity and piety, exalted the glory of the cross, but Paul, not John, was the Apostle of the nations, and doctors more even than prophets, have been sent to declare the truths of religion before kings and princes, and the nations of the earth. Education draws forth the mind, improves its faculties, increases its resources, and by exercise, strengthens

and augments its powers; I consider it therefore as of inestimable value, but like gold, which is the instrument of human happiness, it is, and always must be unequally distributed among men. Some will always be unable or unwilling to acquire it, others will expend it prodigally or pervert it to the worse ends, whilst the bulk of mankind will always be more or less excluded from its possession." His virtues and abilities were so marked that on the death of Dr. Corcoran, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin in 1819, he was the unanimous choice of the clergy of that diocese as successor, although he had not reached his thirty-third year. The happy choice was endorsed by the suffragan Bishops, and confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff, and in November of the same year, he was consecrated. The splendid administrative talent of the new bishop was not long in manifesting itself. Nothing that could advance his clergy, elevate religion, or benefit his people, seemed to escape him. To his clergy he was kind and considerate, but strict as to the performance of their priestly duties, and the exhibition of priestly virtues, but he required nothing that he did not furnish an example for. He infused or compelled method into every department of his administration, and made himself familiar with the position, wants and means of the lowliest members of his flock. He was indefatigable both by word and act, in promoting every good work, and made it obligatory on every parish priest to establish and promote by every possible means, schools for the poor. And to this end encouraged the establishment of convents and monasteries, knowing them to be the best and most considerate educators of the poor. While striving with all his energy to promote everything that could elevate his people and add to the dignity of religious worship, yet he was more especially the father of the poor, he believed with other saintly sons of the church that "There was no reason the senseless temples of God should abound in riches while men, the living temples of the Holy Ghost were ready to starve." A bishop in Ireland in those days had often to be more than a bishop, he required to be a statesman, not to promote any worldly ambition, but to teach his people their rights as well as their duties, and put them on their guard

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against supporting delusive laws and dangerous theories. No man was more admirably adapted than Dr. Doyle to perform this important function. Of vast and profound knowledge and great familiarity with all theories of government, with great experience, a cosmopolitan in spirit, and in the breadth of his views, and a patriot of mankind blessed with a clear and logical mind, he was a safe adviser of a people, aliens in their own country, and a keen and searching analyzer of the designs, snares and hypocrisy of their enemies, who would misrepresent and degrade them in the eyes of the world. In 1821 Mr. Plunket introduced in Parliament his celebrated bill to remove Catholic disabilities with its appendages of boards veto, &c., and which no doubt some toady "Kawtholics" advised him would be acceptable. Dr. Doyle immediately denounced it both by speech and letter, and being called before a committee of the Commons to be questioned in regard to it, said that even if the Pope agreed to vest a power of veto in the appointment of Irish bishops in the King of England, the Catholics of Ireland would never consent, and rather than submit, he, and he hoped every Catholic bishop in Ireland would resign. He also opposed the provision for feeing, or bribing as he called it, the Bishops, by a State provision. In 1828 Dr. Doyle addressed his celebrated letter "Vindication of the religious and civil principles of the Irish Catholic," to Marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The following will give some idea of the style of this, "The unequal state of the laws had created among us many interests, whilst it destroyed others; it raised one class to a degree of eminence seldom attained to, even in a conquered country, whilst it depressed another far below the condition of free subjects, it reduced them to a certain degree of slavery. The privileged class were few in number—they acquired immense possessions, and amassed enormous wealth—they labored unceasingly to secure both the protection and aid afforded them by England, often purchased at too dear a price, and in order to be more independent of the mother country, they employed all the resources furnished by her, as well as by their own skill and power as by those of others, to reduce the nation with which they struggled, to a state of utter

darkness, and the most abject want." "If the population of a district in which, until a few years, the laws made it felony to educate them, were ignorant, this was imputed to their faith. If a ferocious or vindictive spirit appeared among rude clans who had been enslaved by the laws of centuries, this was said to be the fruit of their creed, and if men writhing under wrong and oppression, struggled against the chains which bound them, their violent efforts for relief, were construed into acts dictated by their religious profession. Look to the North, said the calumniators where the people are protestant, and see them employed in industry and works of peace; but turn to the south, and view the scenes of blood and devastation, but do not investigate the cause—no, it is so obvious—the population is Catholic. They feared the legislature would have time to reflect that the North was inhabited by a race of freemen, who enjoyed all the blessings of the constitution, whilst the South was the refuge of slaves, who had never tasted the sweets of liberty—who had until lately, groaned beneath a bondage more cruel than that of Pharaoh." * * * The writer of this letter, may be considered as expressing the opinion and feelings of every well educated Catholic in the empire; he has been from his infancy and is still connected with Protestants by ties of friendship, of affection, of good offices, of blood; he has been attached to them with all the sincerity which could fill an Irish heart. In his intercourse with men, he has never distinguished them by their creeds; in the discharge of his ministry he has never preached a sermon upon controversy still less has he at any time used arguments or influence in private, to make converts to his creed, and though from time to time he has received many individuals to the profession of his own faith, he has sought their conversion only by expounding the truths of the gospel in public, and endeavoring as far as God enabled him, to exhibit it in his conduct. Why those who think and act thus should be arraigned for intolerance, it is difficult to understand." Dr. Doyle, while indefatigable in the performance of his multifarious duties, was also assiduous in exposing the calumniators of his religion, and although as a christian bishop he found his first duty in de-

fending it from its enemies, he did not forget that he was also a citizen, whose duty it was to improve his country and to better the condition of its people, especially those who from poverty or any other cause, were the less able to defend themselves. He therefore not only joined the Catholic Association, and subscribed to the Catholic rent, but he advised every man to do the same. In 1825, at the request of a friend in England, he wrote his twelve celebrated letters on the state of Ireland, under the initials J. K. L. These letters alone would place their author among the able men of that or any age. They can be read at all times, in all countries, with profit, for they are as broad as humanity itself, and grasp the whole question of government, and the religious and civil rights of the people. This year also he was summoned before a committee of the English Parliament to give evidence on the religious and political difficulties in Ireland. The evidence and arguments of Dr. Doyle had a powerful effect in disabusing many honest minds from preconceived and deeply rooted prejudices in regard to Catholics and Ireland, and some of the most bitter opponents became warm supporters of Catholic rights. The London Evening Post of June 17, 1834, thus comments: "And yet upon reading these examinations one is not more struck with the extensive knowledge and power of argument which they display, than with the propriety, the pointedness and felicity of their diction." O'Connell, who in his desire for Catholic emancipation, was willing to accept "the wings," as they were called, and gave it to be understood that the Catholic's Bishops of Ireland had sanctioned it, was immediately corrected by Dr. Doyle, who denounced the scheme. These "wings," as they were called, were the pensioning of the clergy, and the disfranchisement of the 40 shilling freeholders. Dr. Doyle said that while he did not wish to stand in the way of any measure of relief for the Catholics of Ireland, yet "if the prelates approved of a provision emanating from the Treasury, if the ministers of Christ were to be paid by the minister of State for dispensing the mysteries of God, in that case I would not create dissension among them, but that sooner than my hand should be soiled by it, I would lay down my office at the feet of him who

conferred it, for if my hand were to be stained with government money, it should never grasp a crozier, or a mitre ever afterwards, be fitted to my brow." He was equally opposed to the disfranchising the 40 shilling freeholders as cutting off the great arm of protection from a majority of the people, and he was right in both positions. He at this time also denounced and exposed to deserved infamy, the so-called Bible Societies of Ireland, and especially the infamous workings of the Kildare street society, showing that they caused more wickedness and trouble in Ireland than the Orange and Ribbon Societies together. In this he was sustained by some of the most influential Protestants, including the Duke of Leinster, Lord Cloncurry and others. In 1826 he published his famous essay on Catholic Claims, in letters addressed to the Earl of Liverpool. This able exposition of the position of Catholics in relation to their secular and spiritual rulers, covers the entire question, and is a complete and unanswerable justification of Catholic loyalty. In answer to the persistent charge that the spiritual authority of the Pope interfered with or overrode the secular authority of prince or government, he gives in these letters the oath taken by the Irish clergy and by the French, viz:—"I, A. B., do take Almighty God, and his son, Jesus Christ, my Redeemer to witness—and I do swear, that I do renounce, reject and abjure the opinion (if any such there be) that Princes excommunicated by the Pope and council or by any authority of the See of Rome, or any authority whatsoever, may be deposed and murdered by their subjects or by any person whatsoever—and I do declare that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome or any other foreign prince, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power or superiority or preeminence directly or indirectly, within this realm." About this time, 1827, he paid his attentions to the celebrated Dr. Magee, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, who attempted to champion the Kildare Street Society, and completely exposed the weakness and wickedness of his position, with crushing as well as cutting logic. In 1831-2 he published letters advocating the establishing a legal provision for the poor, and point-

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ing out that there was certain public funds, a portion of which the law originally destined for the support of the poor, but which was illegally perverted to other uses. This brought a storm of abuse from interested parties who maligned his motives. He had also some discussion on the policy of such laws, with O'Connell, whom he partially convinced of error, but who afterwards relapsed. He also addressed at this time a letter to the Earl of Anglesea, on the tithes question, and in it proves that it is not only no crime to evade unjust laws, but an actual duty. He was also called to give evidence before a Parliament committee on the subject, to whom he summed up by saying: "May their hatred to tithes be as lasting, as their love of justice." His incessant labors in preaching, in the confessional, in visiting his diocese, in writing for the defence of religion and the poor, etc., at last broke down his constitution. He was implored to take a rest, to go to the continent, but he answered like the true apostle that he was, "Why did I take the office if not to lay down my life for my flock? Was I not sent to preach to the poor, to seek the sheep that were lost? Wo, is to me if I preach not the gospel." His strength gradually failing him, he asked the Holy Father to allow him an assistant, with the right of succession and Dr. Nolan was appointed. A few weeks after, this great bishop and doctor breathed his last, June 15, 1884, surrounded by his clergy, whom he edified equally by his death as he had by his life. He was still in the prime of life, being only in the forty-eighth year of his age. As a writer of pure, magnificent, classic English, clear, forcible and eloquent, he never had a superior. Intellectually he was one of those master minds, whose grasp of thought seems unbounded, and who would shine as a sun in any walk of life, but more than all, he was a true Christian philosopher, whose sole ambition was to love God and do his holy will.

DOYLE, GEN. SIR JOHN, a distinguished British soldier, and an Irish patriot of '83, was a native of County Carlow, born in 1756, entered the army early in life, and saw considerable service in the different colonies, and rose to be major; resided for a time in Dublin, became a member of the Irish

Parliament, of the patriotic Knights of St. Patrick in Dublin; strongly opposed the Union, in the Irish Parliament, and remained faithful. He afterwards served on the continent with distinction; was created a Baron of the Isle of Guernsey, in 1805, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General by well earned laurels, won by masterly ability. In 1834 he was a full General, Governor of Charlemont, and died at an advanced age at his residence in London.

DOYLE, JOHN, an eminent British political caricaturist, was born in Ireland about 1780, and received a fair education, which, added to wit and artistic talent, led him into the profession of journalism. Like countless hosts of literary Irishmen, for the last three hundred years, he sought London for remunerative employment, and his pen and pencil soon found active work in the arena of politics. He was soon recognized as the ablest and most pointed caricaturist of his day. His work was natural, irresistibly humorous, and while extravagant, was free from those abortions with which some of our "great" caricaturists abound, and which is, in truth, without wit or art. Doyle died in London.

DOYLE, RICHARD, son of the preceding, a talented "British" artist, and one of the greatest of caricaturists, was born in London in 1826. He received a liberal education, and developing kindred talents to his father, he had the exceptional advantage of his instruction and experience in the rare art of naturally delineating the ridiculous, and humorous in nature. Doyle was engaged on "Punch" almost from its commencement, in fact its projectors and contributors were mainly Irish from the first, such as Coyne and others. His caricatures contributed largely to give character and influence to that paper, which soon became a power in politics. Doyle's political designs were singularly free from all personalities. He was an artist in the true sense, and to his mind, art, like eloquence, should be devoted to illustrate principles, to extol virtue and condemn vice. His humorous illustrations of London life are full of the ridiculous in every day life, and the lessons they gave with pungent, holding the mirror up truthfully that the victims could recognize

themselves, yet so full of good-natured and irresistible humor, that no sting was left, but neither was the lesson forgotten. The series entitled "Manners and Customs of Ye Englyshe," although called caricatures on account of the ridiculous, absurd and laughter provoking situations, are in fact but true and natural sketches of every day life, seen by an eye appreciative of the ridiculous and grasped by the skillful hand of the humorous artist. The continental tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones and Robinson, illustrates in its most absurd and laughable terms, troubles and mistakes of European tourists. In 1850 he withdrew from all connection with Punch, having become disgusted with the unprincipled truculency of the managers in pandering to the insane bigotry of the English people in regard to the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy, and the insulting abortions which it printed to further bigotry and make their sacred office the subject of contempt. From that time he constantly employed his great talent in illustrating works of all kinds, including "The Newcombs of Thackery," "Fairy Tales from all Nations," Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey," Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," and other works too numerous to mention.

DOYLE, MAJ. GEN. WELBORE ELLIS, a distinguished officer in the British service, was a younger brother of Sir John and Colonel of the 58th Regiment, born in Ireland in 1758, and entered the British service about the same time as Sir John, and was equally distinguished for valor and ability. He rose rapidly, and was entrusted with many posts of responsibility, was a Major-General before he was forty years of age, and at the time of his death was Commander in chief and Governor of the Island of Ceylon, 1797.

DRUMMOND, JUDGE L. T., a distinguished Canadian jurist, was born in Ireland, early in the present century, and emigrated to Canada, adopted the profession of law, and entered politics as an advocate for responsible government. He soon earned great distinction, both at the bar and in the halls of legislation. He was at length tendered a judgeship of the Supreme Court, which he accepted, and thence forward applied his

commanding talents to the duties of his high position.

DUANE, JAMES an able Irish American lawyer and patriot, was foremost among those opposed to British tyranny in New York, and was sent to the Continental Congress of 1774, remained almost continuously until '84, and was a signer of the articles of Confederation. He was Judge of the District Court of New York, in 1789, and held other positions of trust and honor, among them, first Mayor of New York City after the evacuation of the British. He died in 1797.

DUANE, WILLIAM, an able American politician and journalist, was born in New York, of Irish parents, in 1760. He was taken to Ireland by his mother when about 11 years old, and received there a classical education. He, however, having married at the age of nineteen against her will, she would give him no assistance, and he took employment in a printing office, where he learned the business. In 1784 he went to India and engaged in printing and newspaper business, and amassed a large fortune, and became editor and proprietor of a journal called the "World." Having taken sides against the local government in some trouble with its troops, he was seized and sent to England, and his property confiscated. He in vain petitioned parliament and the East India Company for redress. He became editor of the "General Advertiser," siding with the policy of Horne Tooke towards the East India Company. In 1795 he came to America and soon after became editor of the "Aurora" of Philadelphia, making it an influential organ of the Democratic party. He served with distinction during the war of 1812, in the North and East. In 1822, Duane traveled through the Republics of South America, and on his return published an account of his travels. He was appointed prototary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the Eastern District, which place he held till his death. Among his works are "A Military Dictionary," 1810, and a "Hand-book for Riflemen," 1818. He died in Philadelphia, November 24, 1835.

DUANE, WILLIAM J., a distinguished Irish American lawyer and

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statesman, was born at Clonmel, Ireland, in 1780. He came to America and was educated in Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1808; soon acquired distinction in his profession, and was honored by his fellow-citizens with many positions of trust. He was appointed by President Jackson, Secretary of the Treasury in 1833, but was removed for refusing to obey the President in regard to the keeping of the United States funds. He was the author of a work entitled "The Laws of Nature investigated in a popular manner." He died at Philadelphia in 1834.

DUBTACH, MACLUGHEIR, a celebrated Irish poet or bard of the time of St. Patrick, whom Ware styles "Poeta egregius Hibernicus." He was converted by St. Patrick to christianity, and afterwards devoted his talents to the praises of God and his saints.

DUFFERIN, MARQUIS of, an able and distinguished British statesman and diplomat, is the head of the Irish House of Dufferin and Claneboyne of Ballyleidy, in the County of Down, Ireland, his mother being one of the accomplished Sheridan Sisters, celebrated for their beauty. Our subject was partially educated at home, and succeeded to his father's titles as Baron of Dufferin and Claneboyne, before he was of age. His first government employment was under Lord John Russell's administration as lord in waiting on the Queen. He traveled on the continent and made a voyage to Iceland, of which he published an account as "Letters from High Latitudes." In 1860 he was commissioned by Lord Palmerston to make inquiries in regard to the massacre of the Christians in the East, and for the thorough manner in which he did his work was made a K. C. B. He was made a knight of St. Patrick in 1863, and a privy counsellor; and in 1871 he was made an Earl of the United Kingdoms. In 1872 he was made Governor General of Canada, and his administrations of the provinces were eminently successful and popular, and the scheme of the 'Dominion' was developed and successfully accomplished under his guidance. Howard University conferred on him the degree of LL. D. He was recalled to Europe and sent as ambassador to St. Peters-

burg, and at the breaking out of the recent troubles in Egypt, under Araby Pacha, he was sent to Constantinople as the British representative at the conference of the great powers, and there displayed his usual skill, foresight and genius, and has been rewarded for his great services by being made a Marquis. Thus this last great success of British diplomacy and aggression is due, like so much of the past, to Irish brains and Irish valor—in the council and in the field—Dufferin and Wolseley. When shall the genius of her children, like those of other lands, redound to the glory and prosperity of their own land? "How long, oh Lord! how long," Dufferin is undoubtedly one of the most accomplished diplomatists of the age, and being yet but in the prime of life, it is probable that if he lives, a few years will see him reach the acme of the British statesmen's hopes—the premiership.

DUFFY, SIR CHARLES GAVIN, a noted Irish patriot, statesman and journalist, was born in Ulster, in 1816. He received a classical education, and entered the arena of journalism at an early age. He was at first connected with a Belfast paper, and while editing it he pursued the study of Law, and was called to the Irish Bar. In 1842 in company with a number of other young talented and enthusiastic patriots he established the "Nation" newspaper in Dublin, and it first strongly advocated the course and policy of O'Connell, in his efforts at "Repeal," and in 1844 he was imprisoned with O'Connell and others of the Repeal leaders. O'Connell's passive policy at length became too slow to satisfy the ardor and fiery patriotism of the young leaders of the "Nation," and not being able to shape the policy of the Repeal movement to meet their aggressive ideas they broke loose and established what they termed the "Young Ireland Party". The result of this was the "Rebellion" of '48 which resulted so disastrously to the patriots. Duffy, among others was arrested for sedition but was acquitted. In the meantime the brilliant young editorial staff of the "Nation" was scattered, some by flight to America, some by packed juries to the penal colonies of Australia, and the patriotic voice of the "Nation" was silent. After Duffy's liberation he revived the "Nation" and

advocated various social reforms and other beneficial measures for Ireland, and was elected to Parliament from New Ross. In 1856 he emigrated to Australia, where his talents soon raised him to conspicuous positions. He became a member of the Legislature, then one of the Ministry, and in 1871 head of the government or Prime Minister of that great colony. In 1878 he was knighted by the Queen for valuable public service in his new home. He has since returned to Ireland and raised his voice in favor of Home Rule and Tennant Right, and beholds his country, while relieved from some greivous burthens, and more prosperous than he knew her in other days, yet, still struggling for the same rights which inspired his voice and pen in the days of his youth. Duffy, however, seems to have grown somewhat cold with age, and has become like all good men who accept the honors of the stranger—carefully conservative.

DULANEY, DANIEL, a distinguished American jurist and patriot, antecedent to the Revolution, was the son of Irish parents, born in Maryland, received a good education, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar. He quickly won practice by the display of more than ordinary ability, and at the time of his death, 1775, was at the head of his profession in Maryland. He entered zealously into the dispute between the colonies and England, and took strong grounds in favor of the natural rights of the people. He published papers on the questions in dispute, which were marked by ability and learning, and attracted much attention. He died as the storm was about to burst upon his country and friends, a storm which, before it passed, stilled many gallant hearts, and called for many heroic sacrifices. He was buried at Annapolis, where he resided.

DUIGENAN, PATRICK, a native of Ireland, born in 1725, of humble parents, and acquired his education as a sizer at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the degree of LL.D. He possessed great industry, which, with fair talents, ensured him considerable success at the bar, he having adopted the law. He was a member of both the Irish and after the union of the English parliament, and was dis-

tinguished more for his bigotry and virulent opposition to Catholic emancipation than for anything else. He was the author of some political pamphlets, besides *Lachrymæ Academicæ*. He died April, 1816.

DUNLOP, M., the first American journalist who edited and published a daily paper—the "Pennsylvania Packet," and who also printed the Declaration of Independence, was a native of Ireland, having emigrated to Pennsylvania to escape from the troubles which surrounded the independent thinker and writer at home. It was an Irishman also, Col. John Nixon who first read the Declaration to the people. In fact, the fighting element in Pennsylvania in the days of the Revolution, may be said to have been exclusively Irish, the celebrated Pennsylvanian line being Irish almost to a man. In 1729 the Irish emigrants who landed in Philadelphia, which was then the principle port of entry, was ten to one of all others and this proportion varied but little from the commencement to the end of that century. It is easy to understand that such a stock in the midst of the grand free forests of America would quickly and willingly spurn the hand of the oppressor which had crushed his energies in another land, but which he here determined never would in this, and so the Jacksons and Butlers and O'Briens and Sullivans and Starks and Jaspers and Thompsons and Johnsons and the thousand other Irish names conspicuously to the front from the commencement to the end of the great struggle, were but the natural results of British tyranny in Ireland and America.

DUNBAR, GEORGE, a distinguished Canadian lawyer and advocate, who stands among the first of the Lower Canadian Bar, is a native of Ireland. After completing his education, he adopted the profession of the law, and after his admission soon acquired a leading practice by the exhibition of all the essential qualities which go to make a great lawyer. He has been retained for the last twenty years in the most important causes in that province.

DUNN, THADDEUS, an Irish physician and author. He practiced his profession at Locomo, Switzerland, and

was an exile on account of religion. He was the author of a work on Medicine, of a chronological treatise on the sojourns of the Israelites in Egypt, printed in Switzerland about the middle of the sixteenth century, which was about the time he flourished.

DUNN, HON. THOMAS, an able legislator and jurist of Lower Canada, was a native of Ireland, and came to Canada at an early age, where he was educated and was called to the Bar, and soon became noted for ability. He afterwards was a member of the Provincial Legislature, and still later of the Executive Council, and as senior member, in 1805 became Administrator of the Government of the Province, and also again in 1811, in which capacity he displayed great administrative powers by preparing the county for the threatened war. He also took an enlightened stand in regard to the status of the Catholic bishop of Quebec, and supported him in his rights and privileges against the bigots headed by Ryland, Sewell and Monk, who endeavored to declare the ordinance of 1791 void, as conflicting with the penal statutes of Elizabeth. He was a judge of the court of the Kings Bench and a Lower Canadian seigneur.

DUNS, JOHN, one of the greatest minds of any age, and usually known as Duns Scotus, was undoubtedly born in Ireland, that island being better known on the continent for hundreds of years as Scotia. Both England and Scotland however, lay claim to his birth. It is most probable too, that he received his education in Ireland, which also is disputed, because for hundreds of years her schools were the best protected and encouraged of any in Europe. The fact that Ireland or Scotia was in great part less subject to the depredations of the Northern vandals, the Danes having been confined mainly to the vicinity of Dublin, allowed her schools to develop, and in fact, we find her children as missionaries and scholars spread all over Europe from the year 500 down to the time of John Duns of Scotia, our subject. Even from the days of St. Patrick we find the Irish missionaries building or establishing monasteries in Britain, which were almost invariably but schools of learning, and at the time of Alfred, the celebrated "Erigena," or

John of Scotia was made professor of mathematics and astronomy at the founding of Oxford, and that this same celebrated scholar at one time was head of the University of Paris. Our subject, who was a Franciscan was also a professor at Oxford, and on the continent was renowned for his great learning and wonderful powers of reasoning, so that he was styled "Doctor Subtiles." In 1807 he was lecturing in Paris with immense success, thousands of students flocking to hear and study under him. In 1808 he was sent by the general of his order to Cologne to lay the foundation of a new school or University there. He was received by the citizens with the greatest honors, having been met by them on his way, and placed in a triumphal car, and drawn into that ancient city like a conqueror. He was noted as being a powerful defender of the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, which he expounded with invincible force and reasoning. Duns excelled in all branches of learning, both the civil and common law, philosophy, mathematics and theology. His mind was eminently fitted for the discussion of obtruse subjects, acute, subtle and penetrating to the last degree. He undoubtedly wasted too much time on useless metaphysical distinction, which was however, rather the fault of the age than the Doctor. Hypothesis supplanted investigation and the question was not What is? but rather What is possible? Duns in some ways was the great rival of St. Thomas Aquinas, and perhaps his equal in intellectual power and learning, but he has left no such impression on the ages. The difference of the men was that St. Thomas learned the wisdom of humility and labored not for fame, but only that truth might prevail to the glory of God alone. Duns undoubtedly was affected by the praise and plaudits of the world. Like his great rival, he was an indefatigable worker, for, although dying at the early age of forty-three, he left behind him a large collection of MSS. He died of apoplexy, November 1809, at Cologne. Luke Wadding his countryman and a member of the same order (Franciscans) edited his "Opera Speculatum" which he published at Lyons, in 1659 in twelve folio volumes. In regard to his nationality, we have the fact that all the continental writers who were his

contemporaries when they mention his country, invariably refer to Ireland. The modern Scotch authors have a habit of claiming all those learned men known on the continent from A. D. 500 to 1800 as Scots, as their countrymen, when the fact is beyond dispute, as all cotemporary history shows, that Scotland was not known as such to Europeans till the twelfth century, while it is just as certain that the inhabitants of Ireland were known as Scots. It is however true, that at that time, there was but little difference between the inhabitants of the two countries, as the governing race in Scotland were but the Scoto-Milesians colonists from Ulster, the clans of the O'Neill's, O'Donnell's and their kindred, who had settled in North Britain and "Albania," or "Caledonia," and after conquering the earlier inhabitants (Picts) in the tenth century, aided by their brethren in Ireland, (see the testimony of Bede, Gildas and other early British authors) gave the name of their race to the whole country. The modern Scotch therefore only differ from the Irish by being diluted by a mixture with an inferior race—the Picts.

DYMPHNA, SAINT, a holy virgin and martyr, was a daughter of Oriel, pagan king of an extensive territory, comprising Louth and Monaghan, and was a maiden of wondrous beauty. Her father was an obstinate pagan, but the daughter and mother embraced Christianity. The mother dying, and the father conceiving an unnatural passion for his daughter, desired to make her his wife, there being nothing in the Druidical religion opposed to it, as instanced, also in Persia in its proudest days. The Christian maiden was horrified at the proposal and informed her spiritual director of her danger. He told her to explain to her father that it was contrary to the Christian religion, and besides was wicked and unnatural, but her trouble was vain. He appointed the days for the ceremonies. Her director, a venerable and holy priest, knew that her only safety was in flight, and made arrangements for conveying her and some of her intimate companions over to the continent. The old priest accompanied them, and they settled near a small town called Gheel, now Brabant. She and her companions led holy and religious lives, and con-

verted by their good works and example, many from paganism. The old king at length found their retreat. Her faithful old protector, although in feeble health and worn out with labor, denounced the infamy of his intentions, and was slain by the enraged pagan, who looked upon him as the cause of his daughters disobedience. The young girl was horrified at the savage butchery and denounced the wickedness of her father with an heroic courage, and told him that she detested his gods and their vile works, and would never return with him. In his blind fury he ordered her beheaded, but none of his soldiers would execute the order, and in his fury he did it himself. The bodies of the two martyrs were piously preserved. Dymphna's in a collegiate church called in honor of her at Gheel, and her festival is kept on the 15th of May. Her death occurred about the year 600.

EAGAN, BÆTIUS, a heroic bishop of Ross, was born in the County Cork, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, finished his studies on the continent, at Louvain, where he joined the Franciscan Order, he was the friend and co-laborer of Colgan, Fleming and others of the famous scholars and patriots of that day. He returned to Ireland about 1680, and was tireless in administering to the spiritual wants of his people. He was appointed Bishop of Ross in 1648, although strongly opposed by Ormond, Muskerry and their partizans, who strove to withhold his temporalities from him. He was forced to leave his see when the Cromwellians ravaged the country with fire and sword and was captured by Broghill who was besieging a town near Clonmel, in 1650. He offered the heroic prelate his liberty if he would advise the garrison to surrender, and he was brought out in front of the walls. The fearless old man told them instead to hold out for their king and country to the last, reminding them of the savage violation of faith, and of every sacred obligation which had characterized these ferocious fanatics at Drogheda and elsewhere. Broghill learning what his advice was, in his rage ordered him to be dragged to pieces, November, 1650.

ECOLLES, CAPT., a gallant soldier and politician, was born in Wicklow,

1786, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B. A. in 1802. He immediately entered the army and served with distinction throughout the Peninsular War, and was promoted for gallant conduct at Corunna, where he was twice wounded. His arm was afterwards shattered, and after the downfall of Napoleon he retired. During the great reform movement in England he took an active part as a liberal, and was sent to Canada by the Earl Gray's government in connection with land for emigrants. He opposed the scheme of Admiral Vansettart and Capt. Drew, R. N., and denounced the idea of allowing the public lands of Canada to be controlled by any private corporations. He decided to settle with his family in Upper Canada, and did so in 1835. He took an active part in suppressing the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-8, commanding a regiment on the Niagara frontier, and doing valuable service by his military skill, daring, and foresight. He also took an active part in all matters of public interest in Canada until his death, which occurred in 1858, in his 82 year.

ECCLLES, HENRY, one of the most brilliant of Canadian advocates, was a son of the foregoing, and came with his father to Canada in '35, was admitted to the Upper Canadian Bar and acquired an enviable distinction as a powerful and eloquent advocate. He was made a Q. C. He died in the prime of life and entry of a most brilliant career.

EDERSKEAL, King of Munster, and Monarch of Ireland, reigned at the birth of our Savior, according to the book of Lecan. He was succeeded by his son, Conare the Great.

EDGEWORTH, ABBE, a pious and heroic divine, was born in Ireland about 1780, and received his education in France, where he was ordained to the priesthood. He was in Paris at the outbreak of the Revolution, in the discharge of his priestly duties, and among his penitents was the Princess Elizabeth, sister of the king. When all others had fled or were cowed by the savage brutality of the sans-culottes of the Revolution, he remained to minister to the doomed king, and give him the

last consolations of religion in the face of almost certain death. He accompanied Louis on to the very scaffold, with every prospect of being seized by the bloody and ferocious mob, whom the sight of a priest of God seemed to madden with rage. As the doomed king was about mounting the scaffold the Abbe Edgeworth is said to have encouraged him with those memorable words "Fils de Saint Louis montez au ciel." (Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven). He was assisted by a brother priest and Irishman, the Abbe Kearney, who was also present at the execution, but in a less formal manner. The Abbe Edgeworth had to hurry away, disguised by the cloak of the coachman of Malisherbes, the celebrated advocate who defended Louis, and to escape his pursuers, had to pass through a little shop in the Rue du Bac. After the death of the king he still remained in Paris, in hourly danger of death, encouraging and consoling the faithful and breaking to them the bread of life. He found means also to console his admirable penitent, the Princess Elizabeth during her long imprisonment, and up to the time of her execution. Some time after this he went to Germany and attached himself to the little army of French refugees, who fought under the exiled Princes. He died about 1807 at Mittau, Courland, of malignant fever, caught while attending wounded French soldiers.

EDGEWORTH, MARIA, one of the most talented and popular of female writers, was the daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, an Irish patriot and author, and was born on New Years Day, 1767, in Berkshire, England, where her father for a time resided. Her father having succeeded to the family estates at Edgeworthstown, County Longford, Ireland, they took up their permanent residence there in 1782. Our subject was educated principally by her father, who, among other things, gave great attention to methods of education. She joined with her father in the production of a series of essays entitled, "Practical Education," and also a series of story books for the young, with the same useful object. In the meantime she was engaged in her more pretentious works, commencing in 1801 with "Castle Rackrent," which was followed by "Belinda," "Leonora,"

"The Modern Griselda," "Popular Tales," the "Tales of Fashionable Life," and "Patronage." "Harrington" and "Ormond" appeared in 1817, and in 1834 "Helen." Our venerable author closed her labors as she began them, with a story for children called "Orlandino." Her works are noted for their chasteness, beauty and simplicity of language, truthfulness to nature, originality, and the charming and refreshing interest with which she invests them. They can be read with both pleasure and profit by young and old, and are models. It would have been well for society had her sister authors more generally imitated her as regards delicacy and propriety. This admirable woman died full of years and honors in May, 1849, at Edgeworthstown, Ireland, the seat of the family.

EDGEWORTH, RICHARD LOVELL, an Irish patriot, an elegant writer and an ingenious mechanic, was born in 1744, at Edgeworth town, County Longford, Ireland, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford. Being of a mechanical turn of mind he spent much time in experiments, and in 1767 invented a telegraph. He was a member of the Irish Parliament, and with the other Irish patriots opposed the Union. He gave great attention to education, and the most practical modes of diffusing it. In conjunction with his talented daughter, he wrote a series of essays on "Practical Education" and also published a series of stories for the young with the same view. He wrote a work on Roads and Carriages, and was the inventor of many ingenious devices. He wrote his own memoirs, which were finished by his daughter. He was a man of varied talent, great practical knowledge and philanthropic aims. He died at Edgeworthstown in June 1817.

EDGEWORTH, SHEYD, son of the foregoing, and brother to Maria, was born in Ireland and was an author of fine attainments. He was the author of several popular works of fiction, besides a life of the Abbe Edgeworth, the heroic confessor of the unfortunate Louis XVI, and who was a relative of the family. Mrs. Edgeworth, the mother of this admirable Irish family, was not its least talented member. She took her share in the literary work pro-

duced as well as the more onerous duties of training and educating her children. She was the author of the "Good Wife," a work highly esteemed. Of this admirable family the Halls say in their "Travels in Ireland," "Whatever be the result of the system of education which the Edgeworth family have recommended, I must say I never saw such marks of filial regard, parental affection, and domestic happiness, as at this house. To reside at it is to see almost realized such scenes of happiness as nowhere exists, but are sometimes presented in the descriptions of enchanted castles.

EDWARDS, BRYAN, was born in England, of Irish parents, in 1743. His father dying before he completed his education, he went to live with an uncle in Jamaica, and there completed his classical studies. Having become wealthy by the inheritance of two fortunes, he returned to England and was elected to Parliament, and took an active part in measures looking towards the abolition of the slave trade. He wrote a history of the British colonies in the West Indies, and a history of San Domingo, and is the author of some poems of merit. He died in 1800.

EITHNE, Mother of St. Columba or Columbkille. She was the aunt of St. Conan and sister of St. Feargue or Virginius. It is said that before the birth of her saintly son, she made him the subject of constant prayer, and that one night she had a dream or vision of an angel coming to her, and bringing a most beautiful garment of varied hue. This the angel afterwards took away, and as he sped through the air the garment kept unfolding and extending over mountain and plain until it was lost to sight in the distance. She thought that she grieved at the loss when the angel returned and comforted her with the assurance that the garment was a symbol of the influence her child would exercise over Ireland and Albania, (Scotland), bringing multitudes of souls into the fold of Christ.

ELIPH, ST., an Irish missionary and martyr, was, according to his acts written by Rupert Abbot of Dultz, near Cologne, the son of the King of Scotia (Ireland), and having resigned all his possessions and ambitions to serve God,

he came to Toul with a number of disciples, when they were cast into prison as spies, but were delivered in a miraculous manner, when our saint preached with great zeal and fruit everywhere the word of God. In a short time he baptized over 400 persons, which coming to the knowledge of Julian the apostate he ordered him beheaded, which happened on the 6th of October on the banks of the river Vere, near Toul, toward the end of the 4th century. He was buried on a mountain called after him, Mount St. Elph, and was afterwards transferred by Bruno, Archbishop of Cologne and deposited in the church of St. Martin Major, which formerly belonged to the nation of the Scots. Rupert also mentions as a brother Euchar who was a bishop, and was also martyred with their sisters, Meuna, Libaria and Susana.

ELLIOT, CHAS., D. D., a prominent American Methodist divine, was born in Donegal, Ireland, May 16, 1792. He studied for the Methodist ministry, and in 1815 came to the United States, and proceeding to Ohio he joined the conference in that State. He was connected with the Indian Mission at Lower Sandusky for some years, and presiding elder of the Ohio district subsequently, and was afterwards professor of Languages at Madison College, Uniontown, Pa., where he remained four years. In 1839 he was presiding elder of the Pittsburgh district, and became editor of the Pittsburgh Conference Journal, and subsequently of the Western Christian Advocate at Cincinnati. He was afterwards, from 1847 to '60, President of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and professor of Biblical Literature, and from thence he went to St. Louis as editor of the Central Christian Advocate, and in its columns strongly supported the cause of the Union. He was again connected with the Iowa University, withdrawing in 1866. He died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, January 6, 1869. He wrote a number of works, mostly in relation to Methodism, and not altogether devoid of bigotry. By his co-religious he was always held in high esteem, and was a man of learning and talent.

ELLIOTT, REV. WALTER, an able and eloquent Catholic divine, of the order of "Paulists," was born in

Detroit, Michigan, of Irish parents, Jan'y 1842, received his early education in his native city, and entered the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Desiring to see Western life, however, he did not remain to complete his course, but with some of his classmates he sought the gold fields of the West. The reality not proving as glittering as the picture, they returned after a limited experience, and our subject settled in Cincinnati, where he commenced the study of law under Warner M. Bateman. He was prepared for admission, awaiting only the legal age to apply, when the war of the great Rebellion broke out. He immediately enlisted in the Fifth Ohio regiment and took the field, serving without intermission to the end of the war in the South West, and although repeatedly offered a commission on account of capacity and fine soldierly qualities he always refused, serving from first to last as a sergeant, and not only noted for his bravery but also for his dexterity in the use of arms. He was wounded and taken prisoner. Out of this Irish family two other brothers served in the defence of the Union. Col. Robert T., who fell in the last advance on Richmond, while gallantly leading his regiment against the enemy, and Capt. William R., of the cavalry, in the pursuit after the desperate battle of Gettysburg. After the close of the war our young soldier returned home to Detroit, and immediately gave attention to his neglected profession. He was admitted to the Bar, formed a law partnership with Otto Kirchner, afterwards Attorney-General of the State and commenced the active practice of his profession. He was pushing his way steadily towards the front, when he was destined to make a new departure. Father Hecker, one of the founders of the religious association or "Order of St. Paul the Apostle," a Society of priests, peculiar to the United States, and whose particular work is giving "Missions," was in Detroit, engaged in his missionary labors, and while there explained to some young men the grandeur, the hopes and the consolation of the work to which their lives were devoted, which so moved the chivalrous soul of our soldier advocate that he declared his intention to make it too his life work. He immediately joined the novitiate of the "Paulists" in New York, and commenced his

ecclesiastical studies. He soon proved himself eminently fitted for the work, into which he threw himself with all the ardor of a true soldier of Jesus Christ, although young he soon had charge of a band of missionaries and he is known and famed from the Atlantic to the Pacific for his zeal, success and eloquence. Father Elliott, as he appears on his platform pulpit, presents a commanding figure, which is sustained by a fine voice, appropriate and impressive action, and earnest and eloquent diction. He is still gaining in effectiveness and strength, being yet but in the prime of life, and the full vigor of his mental and physical manhood.

ELMORE, (more properly Aylmer,) Alfred, one of the most distinguished artists of our day, was the son of an Irish surgeon, and was born in County Cork, Ireland, June 18, 1815. He early displayed artistic talent of a high order. His father removing to London when our subject was about twelve, he began his active career, by drawing from antique models in the British Museum. He became an indefatigable worker, and his works were both original and of striking merit. Many of his pictures were exhibited at the Royal Academy and at the World Expositions of London, Paris, and Philadelphia. Among his works are the "Death of Thomas A. Becket," which was purchased by the great O'Connell for \$5,000, and presented to the Westland Row Chapel, Dublin, a "Crucifixion" also in the same church. "The Invention of the Stocking Loom," "The Death bed of Robert King of Naples," "Hotspur and the Fop," "Griselda," "A subject from Peppy's Dairy," "Maria Antoinetta in the Temple," "Within the Convent Walls," "Ishmael," "Louis XIII and XIV," "Across the Fields," "The Virginians," "Ophelia," "Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley at Jedburgh," "Pompeii," "John Alder and Priscilla," "An Eastern Bath," "On the Brink of the Abyss," "Leucetia Borgia," "Leonore," and many others. He died January 7th, 1881. According to a distinguished art critic his method of handling and coloring was refined and delicate, and his drawing full of grace, natural and artistic.

EMBURY, PHILIP, noted as the founder of American Methodism, was

born at Ballygarane, Ireland, in 1738. He was a carpenter by trade, but had the Irish gift of ready speech. He became a member of the new departure from the Established church, which being more democratic had more attractions for the poor, and he soon was recognized as the local leader or preacher at Court-Matress. In 1780 he emigrated to America and settled in New York City. He organized a society in his own house where he held forth, and as it increased, they removed to an old rigging loft, and finally when they felt able enough, he started the construction of the "Old John Street Church," which he as boss carpenter labored on till completion, and October 30, 1788, he preached the opening sermon. He afterwards settled in Salem, New York, where he also labored for Methodism and where he died in 1775.

EMMET, JOHN PATTON, a talented American physician and scientist was born in Dublin April 8th, 1797 and was son of Thomas Addis Emmet. He came with his parents to the United States and was partially educated in West Point and resided one year in Italy. On his return to the United States he studied medicine. After completing his course he went South for the benefit of his health, which was much impaired, and in 1822 settled in Charleston, S. C., here he began practice. In 1824 he was elected Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the University of Virginia, and during several years was a contributor to Silliman's Journal. He died in New York August 18, 1842.

EMMET, ROBERT, one of the most eminent of Irish patriots and orators, was the son of a physician, and born at Cork in 1780. While still a boy he took an active part in discussing the condition of affairs in Ireland, became associated with the United Irishmen, and was an ardent advocate for the absolute independence of his country and the establishment of an Irish Republic. When these attempts failed in '98, Robert Emmet escaped to France, where he remained till the winter of 1802. It was about this time that his brother Thomas, who had been imprisoned for his connection with the Society was released and came to France. In the winter of this year Robert again return-

ed to Ireland, and commenced to organize once again. In July 1803 a rising took place in Dublin, but it proved an undisciplined mob, who utterly disregarded order or authority of leaders, and would bring ruin on friend and foe alike. Emmet utterly unable to cope with the discord, or to shape it to any good end, abandoned in disgust the rabble route, which might have possessed themselves of Dublin, if coolness, order and respect of others rights had ruled them, for the government troops seemed to hesitate for some time as to how they should act, Emmet escaped to the Wicklow Mountains and remained for a short time concealed, but he unfortunately again returned to Dublin, was apprehended, tried and convicted of treason. He was executed on the 20th of September, 1808. He met his fate with the courage of a christian and a hero, and his memorable speech before the debased and heartless so called ministers of Justice, who, shamefully tried to brow-beat the young but indomitable patriot and to cover him with the stigma of criminality, will thrill the hearts of patriots in ages to come, by the inspiration of its manly and magnificent eloquence, when the craven tools of the bloated government who transgressed both the laws of humanity and decency in the trial of this foredoomed young patriot, will be forgotten, or remembered only by their infamy. His closing words, after repeated interruptions, was in this beautiful language, "Let no man write my epitaph, for as no one who knows my motives dares now to vindicate them, let not ignorance or prejudice asperse them. Let them and me remain in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain uninscribed, until other men in other times can do justice to my character, when my county shall have taken her stand among the nations of the earth; then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written."

EMMET, TEMPLE, eldest of the celebrated Emmet brothers, and perhaps the most talented of this extraordinary family, was born in Dublin, and educated in Trinity College in that city. He was early distinguished for the brilliancy of his genius and commanding ability. He studied law and was admitted to the Irish Bar, and it was said of him at the time of his admission,

that he was probably more profoundly read in law than any judge of the courts in which he was admitted. He was not only gifted with a clear and comprehensive mind, but also with a wonderful memory, which was the astonishment of his associates, who were also highly gifted. He seemed to have retained everything of value he read, and he was credited with having read almost everything. His mind was highly poetical, and filled with the most brilliant imagery, so much so that his early speeches in College were delivered in a kind of blank verse. But the reputation he was fast making at the Bar, was rather for the soundness of his law, and the profundity of his reasoning, and he was surely pushing to the head of his profession when he died in 1788, like Robert, in the morning of life.

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS, one of the most able of lawyers and advocates, was born in Cork in 1744. He graduated at Trinity College Dublin, and studied medicine in the University of Glasgow, where he graduated. The death of his elder brother, who was a member of the bar, however, changed his intention, and he commenced the study of law, and after two years at the Temple and the courts of Westminster he returned to Dublin, and was admitted to the Bar in 1781. He soon rose to distinction and acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1798 he was arrested and committed to prison on account of his well-known patriotic principles, and supposed connection with the United Irishmen, and remained in custody of government till 1802. About this time he desired to come to America, and communicated with Rufus King, then American minister at London, but received an insulting rebuff from that eminent patriot! He then removed with his family to Brussels, and afterwards to Paris, and from thence by the advice and urgency of Irish American friends he sailed for the United States in 1804. The arbitrary acts of the Government, which, through the instrumentality of a packed jury, put to death his brother, had materially impaired his fortune, and after arriving in America with his large family, he deliberated for some time as to which of his professions it would be most prudent to adopt. Happily he determined

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in favor of the Law and at once commenced a most brilliant career, soon rivalling in reputation and extent of practice the ablest of American lawyers. He was thus spoken of by a cotemporary at this time, himself an able Western lawyer. "Thomas Addis Emmet is the great luminary whose light penetrates our Western mountains, and we hail his exertions with a kind of local pride." In 1812 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State of New York. His death took place suddenly in 1837. As a lawyer, or advocate in days when the American Bar had some of its most illustrious lights, he had no superior.

ENDA, SAINT. of Arran, was descended of the princely house of Orgiel, and was brother-in-law to King Aengus. He was in his youth a disciple of St. Patrick and also received instructions from St. Ailbe of Emly. He also traveled to Rome and is said to have been ordained there. King Aengus at the request of St. Ailbe, gave him the Isle of Arran on which to found a religious house, sometime after his return in 490, and he immediately set to work with other pious associates and established a monastery and school which even in his life time became a celebrated seat of learning. The Isle became dotted with retreats of piety and learning, and students came from all parts of Ireland, Britain and the continent to drink at its pure founts. This saint was held in high esteem and was eminent for learning as well as virtue. The great St. Brendan of Clonfert visited him before starting on his voyage to the Northern Islands and New World, a little after which time our saint died about 540.

ENGLAND, RT. REV. JOHN, one of the most able and illustrious of the Catholic Bishops who ever adorned the Church in America, was born at Cork, Ireland, September 23, 1786. He received his early education in a Protestant school, Catholic schools in that day being not fully relieved from the oppression of the Penal laws. After leaving school he at first determined to adopt the profession of the law, and with that view spent two years in the office of an eminent barrister. Providence had, however, better and greater designs in his regard, and he felt called upon to devote himself to a religious

vocation. His pious parents seconded his desires, and he entered Carlow College and began his theological studies. Here he soon displayed those commanding talents which afterward made him so eminent in his future home. So remarkable were his talents that his bishop, Dr. Moylan, called him home before he was twenty-two, and appointed him President of the Diocesan Seminary of Cork, and shortly afterward he was ordained by dispensation, October, 1808, he wanting several years of the canonical age. His was a day of struggle in Ireland, for both the Catholic and the patriot, and the young priest, full of genius and inspiration, and the manly independence of his race soon became marked, as he was a fearless leader of the people, and consequently persecuted and hated by the minions of power. He became editor and proprietor of the Cork Chronicle, and it blazed and scintillated with the ardent patriotism, cutting logic, and eloquent appeals of its fearless editor. The bigots and tyrants, whom he arraigned, smarting under the lash, used every engine which a government constructed, for supplantation and oppression placed in their hands, to crush their undaunted denouncer, and he was one time fined £500 for his timerty. As might be supposed, he was a strong advocate of Catholic emancipation, and an intimate friend of the great lay leader, Daniel O'Connell. In 1817 Dr. England was appointed parish priest of Bandon, a place of unrivalled bigotry, and famous for its inscription of welcome to "Turk, Heathen or Jew," but of warning to the papist to keep without its gates. Father England, who knew no fear, entered on his appointed mission. Strange as it may appear, the savage inscription was no idle one, for the heroic priest had narrow escape from death, from an enemy more wanton and savage than the untutored Indian. In July, 1820, he received notice from Rome of his appointment to the See of Charleston, South Carolina. His name had previously been mentioned for an Irish See but he declared that he never would wear a mitre in a See subject to the British flag. He was consecrated in the city of Cork, September 21, 1820. The usual oath of allegiance administered at consecration to bishops, who were British subjects, being proposed to him by the consecrating bishop, he

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declined to take it, the consecrator hesitating at first to proceed. Dr. England said he would seek consecration elsewhere, as he was determined to take no oath of that kind, but the one required by the laws of his future home, the United States, to make him a citizen of that country. He was at this time in the thirty-fourth year of his age and the twelfth of his sacred ministry. He immediately made preparations for his departure, and after a long and tedious voyage he arrived in Charleston December 30, 1820, and the next day, Sunday, the last of the year, he celebrated his first Mass in America, took possession of his diocese and preached his first sermon. Rev. Benedict Fenwick, S. J. afterwards bishop of Boston, was in charge of the Charleston mission, and became Bishop England's Vicar General. The prospects before the new bishop were not very encouraging; three large states, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, or rather one great wilderness stretching over them, was the extent of his See. Over all this ground was thinly scattered the flock which he was sent to direct and govern. Many of them had not seen a priest for years, and their children were brought up without any religious instruction, except in rare cases, and they themselves had almost lost the faith, and this was not helped by the ignorance and bigotry of their neighbors. But God in his mercy had sent a man equal to the emergency, the difficulties only inflamed his zeal. He found only two churches and two priests in his vast diocese. He immediately set to work; he organized his scattered flocks, or rather it might be said, he discovered, he found them, for indeed they were astray, "but the good shepherd knoweth his sheep and they heareth his voice," and so it was here in truth, he brought them together, he instructed, enlightened, encouraged them. He suggested and promoted the establishment of permanent places of worship, where they should meet on Sundays and holy days of obligation, and join together in prayer and the recitation of holy offices and pious reading, until such time as a church could be built and a priest given them. To do this he traveled thousands of miles on foot and on horseback, in all kinds of weather, and over roads almost impassable, with an unflinching spirit full of cheerfulness and hope in the midst

of poverty, and often want, so much so that at times his bare feet were blistered by the burning flagstones in the streets of Charleston, the soles of his shoes being worn off and no others to replace them. After making this first visitation of his diocese, with almost incredible labor and hardships, organizing his scattered people and putting them in the way of instruction and the practice of their religion, he returned to Charleston and immediately commenced a course of lectures on the principal truths of religion. This course attracted great attention from all classes and was crowded with non-catholics. Seeing the want of a proper book of instruction for his people, he immediately set to work and produced a catechism to meet the want, and also organized a book society for the production of such literature as would be most beneficial for his people. Bishop England soon gained the respect and admiration of all classes. He was a man of commanding presence, great dignity of character, added to this he was a scholar of varied parts, profound and logical, and more still, he possessed that Irish gift of irresistible fervid eloquence which especially claims the admiration and wins the Southern heart. He was often invited by the ministers of other congregations to preach or lecture in their churches, which he usually accepted under proper conditions. His fame as a preacher of unequalled power and eloquence, was recognized from his first appearance among them, by all classes of Christians in his vast diocese, and was soon heralded abroad over the whole country. So strong was this desire to hear him preach that he was continually stopped in his visitations through his diocese, and requested to preach in a public hall, court house, or some church of his separated brethren. This model bishop was sleepless and indefatigable in every thing that could promote the well-being of his people, and the good of religion. When he came to Charleston there was no classical school or college where a young man might receive a proper education to fit him for the learned profession. He determined to supply the want, as well for his own necessities in preparing students for the priesthood, as to meet the general want. To do this he trained up his clerical students as professors, while they pursued at the same time their ecclesiastical studies.

He also, in conjunction with his Book Society, established the Catholic Miscellany in 1822, and was truly the founder of real Catholic journalism in the United States. This in his hands became a popular and powerful aid in deceminating Catholic principles and in defending Catholic interests and truths. His powerful and trenchant pen for twenty years filled its columns with wisdom, logic, and eloquence, making it feared and respected by the bigot, admired and sought after by the seeker of the good and the lover of justice, liberty and truth. His great popularity, unexampled energy and success in promoting the cause of his religion, at length raised a storm of bigotry against him, and for a while press and pulpit teamed with tirades abuse and slander against popery, its objects and dangers. But although this may have prejudiced the ignorant and spurred on the bigot, it fell harmless at the feet of this great Bishop. The majesty simplicity and truthfulness of character, his patriotism and unrivalled eloquence, the generosity and matchless unselfishness of his every day life, had justly earned hosts of admiring friends among the most intelligent and cultivated of his dissenting brethren. He had first won their admiration by his eloquence and learning, their respect by the dignity and nobility of his character, their love by his unselfish life and heroic devotion to duty. They had seen him in the midst of that terrible scourge, the yellow fever, where victims were often abandoned by their nearest friends, ceaseless and tireless in helping and consoling them by day and by night, snatching an uncertain rest to recuperate exhausted nature, and risking his own life each and every moment of his labors during the existence of the scourge—ever the priest, the consoler and the friend. In this fit of frenzy referred to, the bigots threatened to burn the Catholic Convent of Charleston by the hands of a lawless mob. Happily they had to deal with a man who was fearless of death, either in the face of pestilence or the dagger of the assassin—of a patriot who utterly despised a mob. He gathered around the threatened building a handful of gallant men with rifles in their hands, each of which he inspected, to be sure that they were fit for prompt use, and let the rabble know that they were men who, while they loved and

obeyed the the laws of their country, knew their rights and were determined to maintain them, and that any mob, on any pretext, would interfere with them at the peril of life. The bigots, as such usually are, were cowards, and concluded that discretion was the better part of valor. On invitation, the Bishop once preached before Congress in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and impressed his distinguished audience by the greatness of his ability. He also established in Charleston an anti-dueling association of which Gen. Pinckney was the first President, and delivered before them an eloquent and masterly address on the wickedness of this evil practice. His good works were not confined to his own diocese, but were asked for and freely given in other sections of the country. In 1841 he went to Europe in the interests of his diocese, and returning in the spring of the following year on board a vessel in which malignant dysentery broke out especially among the steerage passengers. This good shepherd labored incessantly in attendance upon the victims, acting as priest, physician and nurse. When they arrived in Philadelphia he was completely worn out with labor and want of rest, and the seeds of the fatal disease had fastened themselves on his weakened system; yet he thought not of himself, took no rest, but continued to labor and preach on his way home, preaching five times during the four days he remained in Baltimore. He arrived at home still more weakened, yet he sought no rest, but would give an audience to the humblest who came to see him. His death was worthy of his life and labors. He called his clergy around him and asked pardon for any seeming harshness and want of kindness which he might have been guilty of in his government of them, expressed his great love for all his people, and his regret that he could not have known them all more intimately. He expressed his great solicitude for his infant institutions which were the fruit of charity, and therefore be bulwarks of faith, and recommended them especially to the zeal and care of clergy and people. He died on the 11th of April, 1842, in the very prime of life and vigor of his intellectual powers, and with him passed away a mind second to none, which ever adorned the Catholic history of

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America. His polemical efforts have been likened "to a straight bar of polished steel, connecting his conclusions with his premises, the light of Heaven blazing and flashing around it."

ENGLAND, LIEUT. GEN. RICHARD, a distinguished British soldier, was born at Lifford, County Clare, Ireland, about 1740, entered the army at an early age, and served with distinction in various places, and rose to a Colonelcy. He came with his regiment to America in 1775, and served throughout the war. He commanded the Western portion of the British Canadian provinces, and was stationed for some years at Detroit, now the beautiful metropolis of Michigan, and was very popular among the settlers on account of his kindness and consideration. He returned to Ireland where he died.

ENGLAND, SIR RICHARD, an able and accomplished British soldier, was the son of the foregoing, and was born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1798. He entered the army in his fifteenth year, and in 1809 saw active service at the siege of Flushing, was a staff officer in Sicily the next year, and served with distinction throughout the Napoleonic wars; where he was promoted to the command of the 75th Regiment. He held command in Caffraria in 1832-3, and distinguished himself in the war of 1835-6 in that country, and also in the Afghan war at the relief of Candahar, where he commanded the Bombay column, and was knighted for gallant services. In the Crimea he commanded a division, and was present at Alma, Inkermann, and all the operations before Sebastopol, and was made a Lieutenant General in 1856 for gallant services in this war. He was also created a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and was also invested by the Sultan with an honor of the first class.

ENNA, II, a wise and able monarch of Ireland, who reigned about B. C. 600. It is said that in his reign money was first coined in Ireland at a place called Airgidros.

EOCHA, II, a warlike monarch of Ireland, who reigned B. C. 560. He often invaded Britain, and gave the inhabitants a salutary fear of his prowess and power. Gildas complainingly re-

fers to his invasions, as he does to those of Aongus, Crimthan, Niall the Great and Dathy.

EOCHA, IX, surnamed "Feliach" or the melancholy, was monarch of Ireland. He it was who erected the provinces of Ireland into semi-independent kingdoms (a state in which it was said they existed in a prior age), on condition of the princes paying a stipulated annual tribute, which policy was in all probability the great cause of all the future misfortunes of Ireland; the retrospective shadows of which were enough to make its authors "melancholy" indeed.

EOCHA, XII, Monarch of Ireland, was the son of Muierdach, King of Connaught and Monarch of Ireland, whom he succeeded. He had four sons by Mung-Fionn of the line of Oilioll Olum, viz: Brian, Fiachra, Fergus and Oilioll. He had a fifth son by Carthan-Cas-Dubh, a princess of Britain, who became one of the most celebrated monarchs of Ireland, viz: Niall the Great. Eocha died A. D. 860.

EOCHA, Riada or Reuda, according to Bede, was son of Conare II, Monarch of Ireland. He established the first of the Scoto-Milesians colonies in Albania (Scotland) about A. D. 212, and gave the command of it to Kinta, his son. The venerable Bede thus relates it: "In the course of time Britain, after the Britons and Picts, admitted a third nation, the Scots among the Picts, who under the guidance of Reuda, left Ireland, and claimed, from either friendship or by the sword, a settlement among them, which they thus far hold. From that leader, they retain to this day the name of Dalreudini. "Bede's Ch. Hist. B. I. C. 1. Reuda returned to Ireland and there died.

ERIGENA, JOHN SCOTUS, a learned scholar of the ninth century. After completing the course of studies in the most celebrated schools of Ireland, or Scotia, as it was then called, he traveled in the East and pursued his studies in the cradles of learning. On his return he lived for some years at the Court of Charles the Bald of France and was head of the University of Paris. He afterwards came to England at the solicitation of Alfred and assisted in forming the University of Oxford, was its

Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. He afterwards established a School at Malsonbury Abbey where his scholars are said to have murdered him, but the most probable account is that he again went to France and died there at an advanced age. His treatise on the nature of things was published by Gale in 1681.

EVANS, LIEUT. GEN. SIR DELACY, a distinguished and gallant officer in the service of Great Britain, was born at Moig Ireland in 1787. He entered the army at an early age and served for three years in India, and subsequently in Spain and Portugal, where he greatly distinguished himself in the campaign from 1812 to '14. He was then sent to America, and served under Ross around Baltimore and Washington, and was at the battle Bladensburg, and was with Pakenham at New Orleans when the flower of the British army was defeated by half their numbers, under Jackson. Here Evans was wounded and sent home. He recovered in time to participate in the battles of Quarter Bras and Waterloo, where he commanded a regiment and greatly distinguished himself, and was made Colonel of the 21st foot. In 1828 he published a pamphlet on the designs of Russia in the East, and in 1830 took his seat in Parliament for Rye, and from '38 to '41 he sat for Westminster. In 1835 he commanded the auxiliary forces in aid of the Queen of Spain against Don Carlos, and for gallant services was made Knight Commander of Bath, and also adorned with Spanish titles. In 1836 he was made Major General, and again sat in Parliament for Westminster. On the breaking out of the war with Russia (Crimean) he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Division, and made Lieut. General. He greatly distinguished himself at Sebastapol, gallantly driving back a heavy sortie of the enemy made against his lines, and received the thanks of Parliament, the Grand Cross of the Bath and was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He died in London, January 9, 1870.

ESMOND, SIR JOHN M. P., was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1820, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1850. He represented Waterford as a Liberal

from 1852 for many years. In 1866 he was a Junior Lord of the Treasury. He succeeded his uncle as Baronet of Ballynostra in 1868. He died December 10, 1876.

EUSDEN, LAWRENCE, poet laureate, of England, was the son of Dr. Eusden, an Irish clergyman, who settled in England and became rector of Spotsworth in Yorkshire. He early developed poetic talent, and was first patronized by Lord Halifax, and afterwards by the Duke of Newcastle. In 1718 he was made poet laureate, and was satirised by Pope in his Dunciad for no special reason. He left behind him an annotated translation of the works of Tasso, and a life of the great Italian poet. Some of his best poems may be seen in "Nichol's Select Collections" He died in 1730.

EUSTACE, JAMES, Vicount Balinglas, an Irish patriot and soldier in the days of Elizabeth. He took up arms in defence of his country and religious freedom, and in conjunction with Fiach MacHugh, he defeated Lord Gray, the deputy at Glendaloch, after a desperate fight, in which the English lost about a thousand men and were completely routed. After varying fortune, this nobleman at length withdrew to Spain, where he died about A. D. 1585.

EUSTACE, MAURICE, a youth of noble birth and brilliant parts, honored as a confessor and martyr, was the son of Sir John Eustace of Dublin, born about 1570, and was educated at Bruges, and had commenced his novitiate with the Jesuits intending to enter that order, when at the request of his family he came home on a visit, before taking his first vow. He was not long in the loved home of his youth when he was seized by the emissaries of Elizabeth, on the charge of correspondence with the Catholic confederate Chieftains. The young man calmly defied them to produce any proof, and said that his mission was rather one of love and peace; that he was only at home to make his parents and family a visit before he bound himself by vow to the priestly order of Jesuits. The Judge then said to him, out of your own testimony I condemn you, for if you are a Jesuit, it is *prima facie* evidence of your guilt, and he was condemned to be hung and

quartered, which sentence was carried out July 9, 1888.

EWING, REV. FINIS, an able Presbyterian divine, and an associate of McGready in advocating the peculiar branch of Presbyterianism known as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was born in Ireland in 1773, and like his associate was famous for his oratorical power. He came to the United States at an early day, and was held in the highest esteem for his zeal and ability. He died in 1841.

EWING, JOHN, a talented American politician, was born while his parents were on their way to the United States from Ireland, about 1800 and received an ordinary education in Baltimore, where he first gave his attention to mercantile affairs. He afterwards settled in Indiana, where he was honored by his fellow citizens with positions of trust and honor, and became a writer of considerable taste and culture. He twice represented his fellow citizens in Congress, with credit and ability. He died suddenly at Vincennes, Indiana, in 1857.

EWING, JOHN, D. D., a celebrated Presbyterian divine, was born in Ireland in 1732, and came when an infant with his parents to the Irish settlements in Pennsylvania. He was a prominent pastor in Philadelphia in 1759, and a strong advocate of the Peoples Rights. He became provost of the University of Pennsylvania in 1779, and died in 1802.

EWING, THOMAS, LL. D., an able and learned American statesman, was of Irish descent, born in Virginia in 1789. He twice represented Ohio in the United States Senate, was Secretary of the Treasury under Tyler in 1841, Secretary of the Interior under Taylor in 1849. He was a man of solid ability, extensive knowledge and great dignity of character, and was among the ablest American statesmen of his day. He has left behind him sons of equal ability and distinction. He died in 1871.

FAIR, JAMES G., a prominent politician and mining engineer of Nevada, and one of the celebrated firm known as the "Bonanza Kings" which included Mackey, Fair, Flood and O'Brien, all Irishmen, who were the owners of

the richest mines ever developed, whose yield it is said exceeded the enormous amount of \$200,000,000. Fair was born near Belfast, Ireland, December 8, 1831, and emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1848, settling in Illinois. He received a thorough practical education, giving special attention to scientific studies. On the breaking out of the "Gold Fever" in 1849, Fair started for the front and remained in California until 1860, experiencing the usual vicissitudes of mining life. The Nevada "finds" attracted his attention, he removed there, and soon became extensively engaged in mining, and the constructing of all the various engineering work necessary to successfully work on a large scale mining operations; such as huge quartz mills, the utilizing of water power, etc. In 1867 he entered into the famous partnership with Mackey, O'Brien and Flood, who, combining their great resources, secured the ownership of the Bonanzas and other valuable mines, which, under the direct supervision of Mackey and Fair, yielded such amazing results. The firm did not confine themselves to mining, but became extensively engaged in banking, manufacturing and real estate, and exerted a powerful influence in all the affairs of the "Pacific Slope." Fair was elected United States Senator, as a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1881. Like his partner, Mackey, he is a man of sound, practical common sense and great experience in all the affairs of life.

FARELLY, JOHN W., a talented Pennsylvania politician and jurist, was born in that state of Irish parents, about 1800, received a fair education, studied law, was admitted to the Bar of his native state, and soon made his mark. He was entrusted with positions of honor and trust, and in 1847 he was sent to Congress from his district.

FARELLY, PATRICK, a distinguished lawyer and politician of Pennsylvania, was born in Ireland in 1760, and received a classical education. After emigrating to America he adopted the profession of Law, and soon won honor and practice. He represented His fellow citizens in the United States Congress for several terms, and died



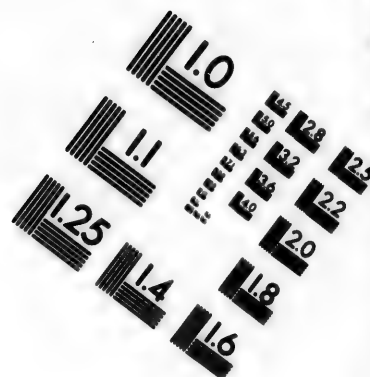
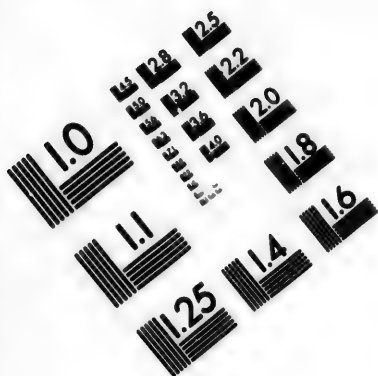
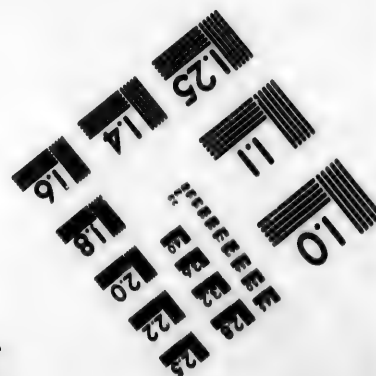
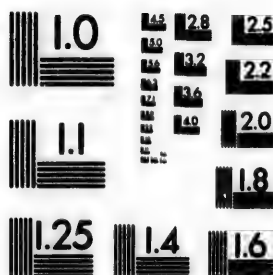


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while in the active discharge of his duties as such, January 12, 1826.

FARLEY, JAMES LOUIS, a popular journalistic correspondent and author, was born in Dublin, September 9, 1828. He was brought up to business and after considerable traveling, found himself in the East, and while in Turkey, 1860, became accountant-general of the State Bank of Turkey, and while there became correspondent of the London Daily News. In 1870 he became Turkish Consul at Bristol, England. He is the author of "Two Years in Syria," "The Druses and the Maronites," "The Resources of Turkey," "Banking in Turkey," and "Turkey."

FARLEY, HARRIET, a talented American female journalist and writer, of Irish extraction, born in New Hampshire. She became editor of the "Offering," a paper sustained by the factory girls at Lowell, Mass. And among her other works are "Shells from the Strand of the Sea of Genius," 1847, and "Mind among the Spindles," London, 1849.

FARMER, CAPTAIN, a brave and intrepid officer of the British navy, was born at Youghal County, Cork, about 1750, and after completing his education entered the navy, where he soon won distinction as a brave and skillful officer. His last memorable action exhibits the character of the man. While cruising off Ushant with his ship the Quebec, he came up with a French frigate of greatly superior force and immediately engaged her. The contest was a desperate one, and victory almost within his grasp, when his ship accidentally took fire. He had now two enemies instead of one, but with intrepidity unrivalled, he continued the desperate contest until the fire reaching his magazine his vessel was blown to pieces with himself and most of his crew, 1779.

FARQUHAR, GEORGE, a dramatist, was born in 1878 at Londonderry, Ireland. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, but did not complete his studies. He went from thence on the Dublin stage, which he soon quitted in consequence of having dangerously wounded

a brother actor with a sword, having used it instead of a foil. From Dublin he went to London, being in his eighteenth year. His fine manly appearance and talents caused him to be much noticed, and secured for him the friendship of the Earl of Orrery, who secured him a Lieutenants Commission. At the persuasion of his friend Wilkes, Farquhar tried his hand at the drama, and produced in 1690 his comedy of "Love in a Battle." The success which it obtained induced him to continue, and between 1698 and 1707 he produced the "Constant Couple, Sir Harry Wild-lair," "The Inconstant," "The Twin Rivals," "The Stage Coach," "The Recruiting Officer," and the "Beaux's Stratagem," some of which still have the boards. He also published a volume of Miscellanies. He died in 1707. His drama possesses much wit and sprightliness, tinged, however, with the besetting sin of most of the early British dramatists.

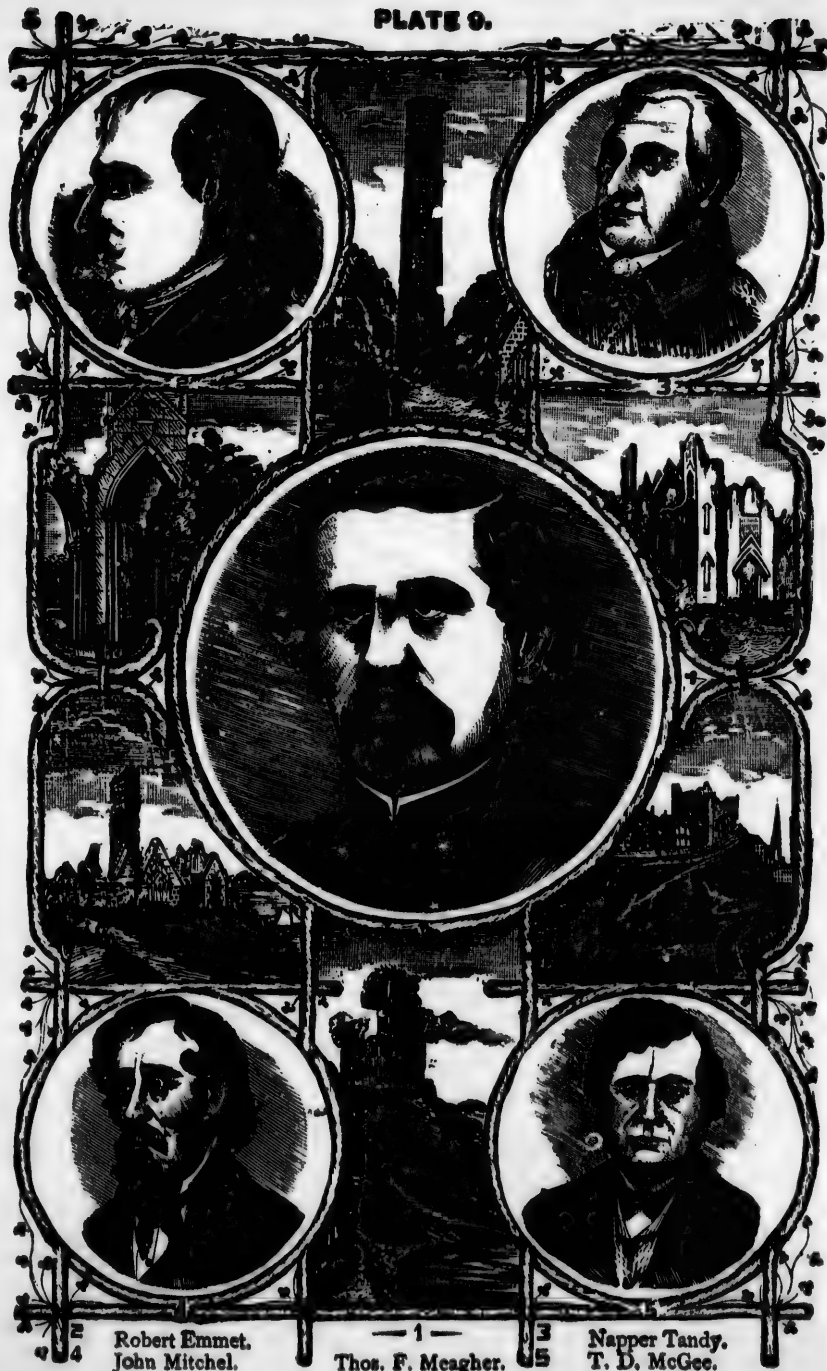
FARREN, ELIZA, Countess of Derby, a talented and popular actress, and celebrated for her great beauty and charming manners, was the daughter of a County Cork Surgeon, who also had a passion for the stage and appeared on the English boards. He was a man of talent and general knowledge, but so changeable in his pursuits that when he died he left his family in straitened circumstances. Eliza, who had histrionic talent, which her father took pride in cultivating, and exhibiting in social circles, a custom at that time very popular in Ireland among the most cultivated society, determined to put it to use in supporting herself and family. She accordingly appeared in Liverpool, where the family resided when her father died, in 1778; and immediately became very popular, as much perhaps, from her grace and beauty as from any extra ability. In 1777 she appeared in London successively in the Haymarket, Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and every where with great applause. The most illustrious men of the time paid homage to her surpassing beauty, charming manners, and stainless character, if not to her great talents. In May 1797, she was married to the Earl of Derby, and left one daughter, who became Countess of Wilton. She died April 22, 1829.

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FAUCIT, HELEN, a celebrated English actress, of Irish parentage, was born in 1816, made her debut in London, at Covent Garden in January 1836, as Julia in the Hunchback, with great success, taking the leading position as a member of Macready's company. She was the first and perhaps greatest impersonator of the heroines in Bulwer's Lady of Lyons and Richelieu. In 1861 she married Thomas Martin, but continued to appear at intervals.

FEARDADACH, the Just and Field-lin the Legislator were distinguished among the early Monarchs of Ireland, B. C. 500, for their learning and distinguished qualities, and their patronage of learning, and learned men.

FEARGALL, grandson of Hugh IV, monarch of Ireland, A. D. 711. During his and the preceding reign the Britons and Saxons made descents on Ireland for plunder. This Monarch chastised them as did also the princes of Ulster, in a bloody and decisive battle at Cloch, in Ulster. He was defeated and killed in a battle with Morrough MacBroin, King of Leinster, together with 160 lords and nearly 7000 men, owing to a sudden panic among his troops.

FEARGHAL (FARRELL), ST. an eminent philosopher and divine of the eighth century, was born in Ireland and educated in all the learning of her schools. He then passed over to the continent, whither so many of his learned countrymen had preceded him, reviving learning amid the wreck of the empire, taming and civilizing the Northern barbarian by the inculcation of the divine truths of the Christian religion, and spreading the light of science and philosophy. Our saint visited Pepin, with whom he remained two years, teaching science and philosophy, and then passed over to Bavaria, where he took ecclesiastical vows and was ordained priest. He continued to publicly teach the sciences and was accused before Pope Zachary with teaching heretical doctrines. He was perhaps the first, at least of the moderns, who taught the sphericity of the earth, the existence of antipodes, and in fact the solar system substantially as it is held now. Pope Zachary, instead of condemning him, acquitted him of any

violation of faith, and was convinced of the soundness of his scientific theories as well as his sincere and uneffected piety and learning, and made him bishop of Salzburg. Our saint was wonderfully proficient in all the learning of the day, and familiar with all the continental languages, as well as master of the ancient classics, besides being one of the most profound and original mathematicians of any age. His missionary labors were not less admirable. He died in 784 amid the lamentations of a people to whom he had been an apostle. He was canonized by Pope Gregory IX in 1228. He was known in his early life as "Virgil the Wanderer," and at his death as the "Apostle of Carinthia."

FEARGUS III. and Domnall monarchs of Ireland A. D. 565. They were skillful and brave princes of Ulster, and having defeated the monarch Dermot, they succeeded to the throne on his death as joint monarchs.

FELLIN, surnamed "ROCHTMAR" a monarch of Ireland who ascended the throne A. D. 180. He defeated and killed Mel, king of Ulster, who had usurped the monarchy by wresting the throne from the father of Fellin (Tuthal) four years before. Fellin established the law of "Talion," which fixed a money penalty for every crime called "Ernic." A similar law is found in the Bible, book of Kings. He reigned nine years.

FELITHEM, or Feltham OWEN, an Irish scholar, wit and philosopher, born about 1600, and who resided for many years with Murrough O'Brien of the Royal family of Thomond. Feltham wrote "Resolves, Divine, Political and Moral," which went through ten editions before his death, and which has received the highest praise for its wit, depth and subtlety of thought, playful fancy, and sincere piety. He wrote both prose and verse. He died about 1680.

FELIX, Bishop of Lismore, one of the Irish prelates who took part in a general council of the church, which was held at Lateran in 1179. He was a learned and holy doctor who edified his people both by word and deed.

FELTON, CORNELIUS CONWAY a distinguished and learned American scholar and writer, was born in Newbury, Mass., of Irish parents, November 6, 1807. He graduated at Harvard with distinction in 1827, and supported himself while there by teaching, and was one of the conductors of the "Harvard Register" in his senior year. After graduating he taught for two years in Genesee, New York, and in 1829 was appointed assistant Professor of Latin at Harvard, and in 1832, Professor of Greek. In 1834 he was made Elliot Professor of Greek Literature, and one of the Regents of the College. During this time he published an edition of "Homer," which has passed through several revised editions, and 1840 a translation of Menzel's work on German Literature. In 1841 he published "Clouds" of Aristophanes. He also assisted in preparing a work on classical studies, and in 1844 assisted Longfellow in "Poets and Poetry of Europe."

FERGUS, a prince of the Eamnochs, King of Ulster, and for a time monarch of Ireland. He disputed the sovereignty with Cormac Ulfada, and for a while was in possession of Tara and declared monarch, but he was at length defeated and slain by Cormac, on the frontier of Ulster. He was succeeded on the throne of Ulster by Rosse, of the race of Heber, in A. D. 234.

FERGUS, first king of the Scots of Albania, was a prince of the Dalraids of Ulster (and grandson by his mother, of Niall the Great). On the successful effort of the Britons to relieve themselves from the oppression of the Picts and Scots who overran Britain after the withdrawal of the Romans, Eocha, grandfather of Fergus, who was then chief of the Dalraids of Albania, (Scotland) retreated to Ulster, the home of their race. Under Erc, his son, with large additions of their brethren, the Dalraids, they returned to Albania and other and powerful colonies joined them from Munster, A. D. 440. Those Ulster and Munster Clans, after landing in Albania, united with the Dalraids, their brethren who were not driven out, and not only sustained themselves in the territory which they had previously occupied, but afterwards, in the next centuries, they successfully overran, not only the whole Pictish nation, wiping

out the name, but they also annexed large portions of Northern Britain, which they successfully maintained, A. D. 840. Those colonists sometime after their permanent return determined to elect a king of their own, having heretofore recognized the Monarch of Ireland as their king. The choice fell upon Fergus, who at the time was in Ulster. This happened about A. D. 508, according to Usher, Gildas and Bede.

FERRIS, ABBE, a celebrated fighting divine, was born in Ireland about 1750, and educated in France for the priesthood. It would seem, however, that the army would have been a more proper calling. He was stationed in Paris at the breaking out of the Revolution and emigrated with the Princes. He subsequently distinguished himself in the campaign of '92, '93 and '94 under Conde, as an enterprising Captain of grenadiers. Some years later he returned to Paris then under Napoleon's sway, and was intimate with the prominent Irish officers then in the French service. On the restoration he was appointed President of the Irish College in Paris. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, however, he retired, and on returning to Paris after the "hundred days" he found a new President in charge of the College. He however, took his position again partly by force and partly by influence, but did not retain it very long, for getting into a difficulty with the Minister of Public Instruction, Hely St. Oisoll, who was also Irish, he was ordered to remove himself sixty leagues from Paris until permitted to return. We next find him devoting himself to the law, and he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, in adjusting the British claims, in which he developed great tact and talent. This talented but erratic man died in Paris in 1829.

FIACH V, a monarch of Ireland who ascended the throne A. D. 73, and was killed with many of his nobles in a conspiracy and rebellion of the Plebeians of Ireland whom the law excluded from all part in the government of the Kingdom, and compelled them to follow in the footsteps of their fathers. This rebellion succeeded, and the usurpation continued for 25 years under Carbre, who planned it, and Eilim who succeeded

ed him in the government of the island. It was a period of strife and devastation.

FICH THOMAS, an Irish divine and writer of note, was sub prior of Christ Church, Dublin, and the author of local annals and other works. He flourished early in the sixteenth century.

FIELD, JOHN, an eminent musical composer, was born in Dublin July 26, 1782. His father was leader of the orchestra in the Dublin Theatre, and his grandfather was an organist in the same city. From his grandfather he received his first instructions on the pianoforte and subsequently became a pupil of Muzio Clementi, whom he accompanied on a professional tour on the continent, visiting Paris, Vienna, and finally St. Petersburg, where Field remained after Clementi returned into Southern Europe in 1804. At this time he stood high in his profession, and was patronized by the most distinguished society, and his concerts were uniformly successful. In 1822 he removed to Moscow, where pupils flocked to him in great numbers, and his services were rated at the highest figures. In 1832 he visited Paris and London professionally, and in 1834 went to the South of France for his health, which had been undermined by the bane of so many bright geniuses, strong drink. In '35 he performed in Naples, but for many months was confined in the hospital, and then returned to Moscow, broken down in health and spirits, where he soon afterwards died. As a pianist, he was said to be without a rival for delicacy, poetic feeling, and grace of style. Of that form of composition called "Nocturnes," he was the originator, and which has become of late so popular through the works of Chopin and others. Among his chief works are Seven Concerts for Piano and Orchestra, and three sonatas dedicated to his old master, Clementi, and 18 nocturnes. This brilliant, but unfortunate genius, died in the prime of life. January 11, 1837.

FIELD PADRE, a celebrated Irish Jesuit, was born in Limerick about 1550, educated on the continent and entered the order of the Jesuits. His labors were principally in South America. He was one of the first three Jesuits

who undertook the conversion of the savages of Paraguay, and was the companion and co-apostle of the Venerable Auchieta the Thaumaturgus of Brazil. He died at the age of 88 years.

FIELD, THOMAS, an Irish Catholic divine, and bishop of Leighlin, was born in Cork about 1500, he became a Franciscan friar, and was elevated to the See of Leighlin by papal provision, 1555. He governed the See twelve years, and died on Good Friday, 1567.

FIELDING, Rev. J. H., a celebrated M.E. scholar and divine, was born in Ireland 1796, came to the United States in 1814, was Prof. of Mathematics in Madison College, Pa., afterwards in Augusta, Ky., and latter was President of St. Charles College, Mo. He died in 1844.

FIONACHTA, ST., a celebrated monarch of Ireland, A. D. 675, was grandson of Hugue III, and was a wise and able ruler. In the twelfth year of his reign he retired to a monastery with the design of dedicating his life to the special service of God, but the affairs of the state becoming critical, he at the solicitations of the principal men of the kingdom resumed the reigns of government. He defeated the King of Leinster in Meath, but at the request of St. Moling abolished the tribute which had been for many years imposed on that province, and which had caused so many wars. He had previous to his retirement defeated the forces of Gen. Berte, whom Ecgfrid, King of the Northumbrians had dispatched to make a descent on the Irish coast, and who plundered churches, monasteries and villages, and of which mention is made by Bede in his history. Cumasgach, King of the Picts also invaded the Island, but he paid the penalty with his life, and the complete destruction of his forces by Fionachta at the battle of Rathmore. This brave and pious prince was killed in battle A. D. 695, and is honored as a saint, on November 14, his feast day.

FINDLAY, JAMES, a worthy member of the succeeding family of Irish Americans, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. After completing his education he settled to practice his profession in Ohio, where he soon

attracted attention by his ability, and was for many years in Congress. He died at Cincinnati, December 21, 1885.

FINDLAY, JOHN, a younger brother of the foregoing, was born in Franklin County, Penn., and received with his brothers as thorough an education as his native State afforded in their day. He possessed that ability which marked the family and represented his State in Congress for several terms, elected for his first term in 1828.

FINDLAY, GOV. WM., a distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania, and of the same family as the foregoing, was born in Pennsylvania about the commencement of the Revolution, and received a good education. He early entered public life, became distinguished by his eloquence and ability, and was elevated by his fellow citizens to positions of trust and honor. He was elected Governor of the State in 1817, and at the expiration of his term, United States Senator, which he held to 1827. At the same time two of his younger brothers, James and John, were members of the House of Representatives.

FINDLEY, or Findlay WILLIAM, a distinguished patriot of the American Revolution and an honored citizen of Pennsylvania, was born in Ireland about 1740 and emigrated to America early in life. Like the rest of his countrymen he opposed with zeal, eloquence and determination the arbitrary claims of the British Government to tax and coerce the Colonies, and with tongue, pen and sword he fought through the gallant struggle. After the close of the war he settled permanently in Pennsylvania, and was a member of the convention which formed the new constitution. Like most of the American Irish, he supported the Jefferson School of Politics and was almost continually in Congress from 1791 to 1817 and exerted a powerful influence by his ability and integrity both in Congress and his adopted state. He published a *Review of the Funding System* in 1794 and a *History of the Insurrection of the Four Western counties of Pennsylvania* in 1796. He died at Unity township, Grunsbury, April 5th, 1831, full of years and honors.

FINLEY, REV. JAMES BRADLEY, an eminent American Methodist divine and writer, was born of Irish parents in North Carolina, July 1st, 1781, and received such an education as his own energy secured. He joined the Ohio Methodist Conference in 1809, and soon became noted for earnestness and eloquence. For a while he was at Stubinvile, Ohio, in 1821 he was sent as a Missionary to the Wyandotte Indians and there he remained for six years, and in 1845 he became Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary. Among his works are "Wyandotte Missions," "Sketches of Western Methodism," and "Life among the Indians." He died at Cincinnati, Sept. 6, 1858.

FINLEY, DR. SAMUEL, a distinguished scholar and Presbyterian divine, was born at Armagh, Ireland, in 1715, was educated for the ministry and emigrated to Philadelphia in his 19th year and continued his studies; was licensed to preach, and was installed a minister in New Jersey in 1740. He was afterwards arrested in New Haven, Conn., for violating the law against itinerant preaching in parishes of settled ministers, and expelled from the State as a vagrant. For nearly twenty years he taught an academy at Nottingham, Md., and in 1781 was chosen President of New Jersey College at Princeton. He is the author of sermons &c. He died July 17, 1866.

FINIAN, ST., of Moville, founder of the renowned Abby of that name, County Down, was son of Corpreus, of a princely house, and his mother was Lassara. They placed their son when very young under the care of St. Colman of Dromore, by whom he was sent after some time to Caylan, Abbot of Antrim. He finished his ecclesiastical studies under St. Ailbe, of Emly. He then started for Rome, but stopped for some time at the school of Nennis, in Britain, on his way. He studied in Rome seven years, and was then ordained priest. After returning from Rome he spent some years in missionary labor and built his first monastery on the banks of the Lagan, and others in different parts of his missions. He finally founded the Abby of Moville, in the County of Down, over which he ruled as Abbot and Bishop. This, under his

wise care, soon became a flourishing community of religious, and a famous school of learning, and around it rose, as was usual in those days, a city. These monasteries not only were great schools of learning, free to those who had no means, but they were also great houses of refuge for the poor and unfortunate who always were sure to find food and shelter within their open doors. St. Finian lived to see his school rank among the foremost in Ireland, and died full of years and grace in 576.

FINIAN, SAINT, was the son of Christian parents, and descended from a noble family. Ware says he was baptized by St. Abban and educated in his youth under St. Forkern, bishop of Trim, who taught him the offices of the church and other Biblical learning, but as he was born before that saint it is not likely. His father's name was Fintan, and his mother's, Talech, natives of Leinster. When about thirty years of age he determined to devote himself to missionary labors among the heathens, and to prepare himself he spent some time with St. Calman, near Wexford, who was a disciple of St. Patrick, and well calculated, both by learning and experience, to instruct and counsel him. After leaving St. Calman he crossed over to Britain and spent some time with St. David of Wales, and here acquired a knowledge of Saxon and Pictish tongues, his ambition being to spread the gospel among these people, most of whom were as yet pagans. He preached the gospel among these people about ten years, converting many and founding monasteries and churches. Many wonderful things are related by his biographers as happening to him. He returned to Ireland, and after paying a visit to his old instructor Calman, he went on to Wexford and sent a messenger to King Muirdeach, who came to visit him, and knelt to receive his blessing, and offered him any lands he would desire for the foundations of monasteries and churches. After establishing several monasteries and schools, he established his celebrated one at Clonard. Ware says after returning home he was made a bishop and fixed his See at Clonard, in Meath, where he also opened a school which produced men eminent for their learning and sanctity, and he himself got the surname of "Finian the Wise."

This was about the year 580. This school became one of the most famous in Ireland, and students from all parts soon filled its halls, numbering at one time as high as 3000. St. Finian himself led a most austere life, his food consisting of but vegetables, and his drink of cold water. After presiding at this crowning work of his life for twenty-two years, he was at length called to his reward on the 12th of December (552), on which day his feast is celebrated.

FINGLAS, PATRICK, an able legislator and writer, was a native of Ireland, chief baron of the exchequer and chief justice in 1584. He wrote a book on the misfortunes of Ireland, and their remedies.

FINN, HENRY J., a talented American comedian and author, was son of Irish parents and was born at Sydney, Cape Briton about 1790, he afterwards came to the United States and subsequently went to England to reside with a rich uncle who had settled there. On the death of his uncle he returned to America and in 1822 he made his first appearance on the American stage in Boston and soon became very popular by his irresistible humor. His correct habits, strict attention to his professional duties and great popularity, earned for him a handsome competency. He was returning to his home at Newport, R. I., on the steamer Lexington on the night of Jan. 18th, 1840, when she took fire, and Finn was among the lost. He is the author of the drama entitled "Montgomery or the Falls of Montmorency," which proved a success. He also left behind him an unfinished tragedy. He edited and published a Comic Annual and was the author of many humorous pieces contributed to the literature of the day.

FITZGERALD, SIR AUGUSTINE, a distinguished officer in the service of Britain, was born in the County Clare, Ireland, about 1760. He entered the army at an early age, and distinguished himself on various occasions, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General. He was rewarded with the title of Baron for his service in 1831.

FITZGERALD, LORD EDWARD, a celebrated Irish patriot and soldier,

was the fifth son of the Duke of Leinster, and was born at the family residence, Dublin, October 15, 1768. He was educated partly at home and partly in France. He entered the British army at an early age, and was on the staff of Lord Randon in America, where he distinguished himself, and was wounded at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. After returning to Ireland he became a member of the Irish House of Commons, and after traveling on the continent he again rejoined his regiment in Canada. In 1790 he returned to Ireland and again became a member of the Irish Parliament. In 1792 he visited Paris, where he became acquainted with some of the leading Revolutionists, and imbibed some of their radical ideas. At a banquet given by some Englishmen in Paris he is said to have publicly renounced his nobility and toasted the success of the Revolution, and was in consequence dismissed from the British army. About this time he married Pamela, daughter of Madame de Genlis. In 1794 he returned to Dublin and joined the society of United Irishmen, of which he became President in 1796, and was also connected with other patriotic organizations, and defended his course in his seat in the Irish Parliament. He entered into secret negotiations with the French Directory looking towards the independence of Ireland, and being suspected an order was issued for his arrest. He might have escaped, but he refused to abandon his associates, and secretly directed the movements from a place of concealment in Dublin. He was at length discovered and desperately defended himself, but was captured after being mortally wounded. He died June 4, 1798, another victim to the liberties of his unfortunate country.

FITZGERALD, RT. HON. JAMES, an eminent lawyer and distinguished Irish patriot, was born about 1742, and after completing his studies, was called to the bar in 1769, and made a prime sergent in 1786. He acquired an extensive practice, and was probably the most successful lawyer of his day in Ireland, and such was his pertinacity and legal acumen that he seldom lost a case. He was a member of the Privy Council of Ireland, and held high government positions till '98. Government having found that no bribe could induce

Fitzgerald to lend his sanction to the proposed union, dismissed him from all his offices in 1798. The Bar of Ireland, of which he was the recognized head, however, passed a resolution thanking the Prime Sergeant "for his noble conduct in preferring the good of his country to rank and emolument," and determined to allow him the same precedence which he enjoyed by virtue of his office of Prime Sergeant. As a member of the Irish parliament, he opposed with all his strength and energy, the nefarious measure of the union, and battled by the side of Grattan and the Irish patriots, to the last. When the struggle was over, and the dishonor consummated, he retired into private life. His wife, Catharine Vesey, was elevated to the peerage of Ireland June, 1836, as Baroness Fitzgerald and Vesey. This noble old patriot died in 1885, full of years and honor, having passed his 98d year.

FITZGERALD, SIR JOHN, a gallant Irish officer was born in Limerick about 1660. He took up arms in the cause of James II. After the treaty of Limerick he went to France and served under Catenat and other distinguished officers, and participated in many of the famous victories, won often by Irish valor, which added such lustre to French arms in the days of Louis XIV. He rose to be a General officer by his bravery and talents.

FITZGERALD, JOHN C., an able and prominent lawyer of Michigan, of Irish descent, born in Ohio, his father, Jeremiah Fitzgerald, served as an officer in the war of 1812 and settled at an early day in Jackson County, Michigan. Our subject completed his education at Albion College, and was admitted to the Bar in 1868. He practised for a number of years in Marshall, Mich. and in 1873 removed to Grand Rapids, where he has acquired an extensive practice and ranks among the first lawyers in Western Michigan.

FITZGERALD, JOHN DAVID, L. L. D., a distinguished Irish jurist and scholar, was born in Dublin, 1816, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the bar in 1838. He rose to be a Q. C. in 1847, and in 1852 was elected to Parliament for Ennis. In 1855 he became Solicitor Gen. for Ireland,

and in 1859 Attorney General. In 1860 he was raised to the bench. He was one of the Privy Council, and is devoted to the powers that be.

FITZGERALD, SIR JOHN T., an able British Field Marshal was born in Ireland about 1785 and received his education partly at home and partly in England. He entered the army at a very early age and was a captain in the 46th foot at the age of 16 years. He served with distinction on the Peninsula and rose to the command of a brigade. He afterwards served in India, and in 1880 had attained field rank, and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1881, and Knight Grand Cross in 1892. In 1875 he was raised to the rank of Field Marshal. He also sat in Parliament as liberal member for county Clare, Ireland, from 53 to 57. He died March 26, 1877.

FITZGERALD, M., an aged Irish hero of the American Revolution whose name is worthy of record, and whose zeal and disinterestedness in the cause of American liberty was indicative of the entire Irish element in the colonies, and of the inspiration and force which they gave to it. The Historian of Wyoming says of him: The Indians and their Tory allies took the old man prisoner, and placing him in a flaxbrake, told him he must declare for the King or die. "Well," said the fearless old hero, "I am old and have little time to live anyhow, and I would rather die now a friend of my country, than live ever so long and die a Tory." With more humanity than those allies often exhibited they did not carry out their threat, and the old man lived to see the independence of that country he would not even in the face of a cruel death, deny by a word.

FITZGERALD, NICHOLAS, an Irish officer of distinction, who commenced his military career in Ireland, in defence of James II, and on the defeat of that incompetent, he went to France with his regiment. He there participated with great credit in many of the brilliant victories won by the aid of Irish valor, in the reign of Louis XIV, and rose to positions of trust and honor, by his good conduct, military skill and daring.

FITZGERALD, PERCY HETH-RINGTON, a talented and popular Irish lawyer and author, was born at Fane Valley, County Louth, Ireland, in 1834, and was educated partly at Stonyhurst College, England, and Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the Irish Bar, and practiced with success in the Northern Circuit, in which he became Crown Prosecutor. Among his many works are, "Autobiography of a Small Boy," "Pictures of School Life and Boyhood," "Romance of the English Stage," "Lives of Famous Men," "A Famous Forgery," "Principles of Comedy," Biographies of many eminent men, besides many popular novels, among them, "Never Forgotten," "The Sword of Damocles," "Midrington the Barrister," etc. He is still actively at work.

FITZGERALD, THOMAS H., a distinguished American citizen, lawyer and soldier, was of Irish extraction, and born about 1789. He distinguished himself in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, in Michigan and Canada, and after the war settled in Michigan, where he rose to distinction in his profession. He represented Michigan in the United States Senate in 1848-9. He died at Niles, Michigan, March 25, 1855.

FITZGERALD, WILLIAM, a distinguished Irish American jurist, was born in Tennessee about 1800, and after receiving his education adopted the profession of the Law, and soon attracted clients by his ability and eloquence. He represented his fellow citizens in Congress from 1831 to '33, and was for many years on the judicial bench of his native state.

FITZGERALD, WILLIAM, D. D., an Irish Protestant divine and writer, was born in December, 1814, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he became a fellow. In 1840 he wrote in opposition to "The Tracts of the Times," and in 1848 he was appointed professor of Moral Philosophy in Trinity College, and in '53 professor of "Ecclesiastical History." He has edited "Butler's Analogy" and "Constable's Ethics." He was joint editor of "The Irish Church Journal." In 1851 he was made bishop of Cork, and in 1863 transferred to that of "Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfat and Kilmacduagh."

FITZGIBBON, COL. JAMES, a daring and successful British soldier, was born in Ireland about 1780, and received only the ordinary education which the Irish poor might acquire in that day. When a young man he sought employment in England, and then after failing to secure anything permanent, he enlisted in the 49th, which was composed mostly of Irish. His first service was in Holland under Brock, where he soon distinguished himself by his bravery, and was taken prisoner, having pushed too far in advance of his men, and was promoted for daring and good conduct in action. His regiment was afterwards placed in the Frigate Monarch, then with the fleet under Nelson, where they acted as marines. In 1802 he came to Canada with his regiment under Brock. In 1809, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and when the war of 1812 was inaugurated he quickly gave evidence of his skill, daring and ready resources. One of the most brilliant feats of the war was his capture of Col. Baerstler, who had been dispatched from Fort George by Gen. Dearborn, to capture Lieut. Fitzgibbon, who was stationed with a handful of men (30) in a stone house at Beaver Dam. Fitzgibbon got information of what was threatened from the wife of a wounded soldier (Mary Secord), who walked thirty miles over a rough country on a hot day, to warn him of the danger. Although nearly 700 men, including 50 cavalry and two field guns, were advancing against him, Fitzgibbon prepared for the fray, and placing some Indian allies in an intervening wood, the advance was suddenly confronted by them the next day, and fighting commenced. Fitzgibbon soon joined in the fight, and the resistance growing more determined and hotter, Baerstler, fearing an ambushade, withdrew, and sent back for reinforcements. Fitzgibbon, on reconnoitering, judged the position of things and determined on a bold policy. He quickly made a strong demonstration in Baerstler's rear, and boldly demanded a surrender, and this dastardly American, probably a foreign martinet, but no Irish, had the pusillanimity to lay down his arms! Fitzgibbon was promoted only to a captaincy for this gallant act, and the first thought of this truly Irish hero was to obtain leave of absence so that he might hie to his be-

trothed (Mary Shea) and share with her the fruits of his bravery and skill by marrying her, so that, as he said, "If I am killed she may get the pension of a captains widow." Fitzgibbon afterwards commanded a body of picked men, known as "Fitzgibbon's Green Unns," being all dressed in green, who earned for themselves a distinguish-record during the war, being everywhere in the advance in storm and danger. In the repression of the rebellion of 1837 he took a prominent part, and the government voted him 5000 acres of land which was voted. He was made a Military Knight of Windsor, and spent the remainder of his days on the other side of the Atlantic.

FITZMAURICE, JAMES, an Irish patriot and soldier, who successfully defied the power of England in the province of Munster, A. D. 1574, and defeated the royal troops at Kilmallock, Sanid, Kullehugie and Cluonie. Elizabeth alarmed at his success, told her deputy that she did not desire to sacrifice her authority for religion, and to make peace with Fitzmaurice. Fitzmaurice agreed to lay down his arms if his brothers, the Earl of Desmond, and John were released from the Tower, where they were lying prisoners, and the Catholics of the province freed from persecution. Elizabeth assented to the terms, but enraged, she determined to destroy the three brothers, and also with savage treachery worthy of her gave orders that Desmond should be retained on his arrival in Dublin, and John despatched for his brother to come to Dublin and sign the conditions, but gave orders to the deputy that when they returned, to behead the three brothers together. Happily however, they escaped the snare. The Earl and his brothers outraged at this perfidy defied the government and renewed the war. Fitzmaurice went to the continent to seek aid; visited France, Spain and Italy. He succeeded in raising large supplies of men and money. These were to concentrate at Lisbon, in Portugal, where Fitzmaurice was to join them and sail for Ireland. The parties in command, however, being tempted by the King of Portugal, who was fitting out an expedition for Africa, to join him and share the riches to be gained, who, on a promise that he would

assist him, sailed with the Portuguese fleet before the arrival of Fitzmaurice. He however, collected the remainder of his forces, about 800 men, and sailed on six ships for Ireland. He arrived on the coast of Derry near Dingle, where there is a safe harbor, which he fortified and provisioned, and put into it a garrison of 600 men. He was here joined by his brothers and others, and Tralee was captured. Fitzmaurice then started with a few men towards Connaught to arouse the friends of liberty when he was intercepted by Theobald Burke, with double the force. Fitzmaurice resolved to conquer or die, boldly charged the enemy, and although wounded in the breast by a musket ball, he urged on his men, and clearing a passage through the foe he cut off Burke's head with a blow, and put the enemy to flight. He however, survived the victory but a few hours, having been mortally wounded, A. D. 1639.

FITZPATRICK, BENJAMIN, a distinguished American Statesman was born in Green County, Georgia, June 30th, 1803 of Irish parents. He was left an orphan at an early age, depending upon the older members of the family, with whom he removed to Alabama in 1815, and settled near Montgomery. He received the best education his neighborhood afforded and entered a law office in Montgomery for the study of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in his nineteenth year and was shortly after elected Solicitor of the judicial district which he held till 1839, when on account of ill health he relinquished his profession and sought recuperation and rest on his farm. In 1841 he was elected Governor of Alabama and re-elected in 1843. In 1852 he was appointed United States Senator, and was elected his own successor in 1855. His term ended about the breaking out of the Rebellion, and he seceded with his state, he died 1869.

FITZPATRICK, JOHN B., D. D., Bishop of Boston, an able American Catholic divine and scholar, was born at Boston in 1819 of Irish parents, and partially educated in the public schools. He made his ecclesiastical studies with the Sulpicians at Montreal and Paris, and was ordained Priest in 1840. Four years after he was named Bishop of Boston which See he governed with great

wisdom and prudence for twenty two years, earning the esteem of all classes of his fellow citizens by his scholarly parts, benevolence and affability. He died in 1886.

FITZPATRICK, RICHARD, a British soldier and Statesman, was born in Ireland in 1784 and finished his education at Eaton. He entered the army, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General. For nearly forty years he was a member of the House of Commons, and was twice Secretary of War under Whig Administrations. He contributed to the *Rolliad* and the "Probationary Odes" and is the author of various small poems. His greatest Senatorial effort was on a motion to effect the liberation of M. De Lafayette. He died in 1813.

FITZPATRICK, W. M. J., an Irish author born in 1830. Among his works are "Lifetime and contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry," "The friends, foes, and adventures of Lady Morgan," "Memories of Archbishop Whately."

FITZSIMON, REV. HENRY, a celebrated Irish Jesuit, who received his education on the continent at the Irish College of "Douay" where he became professor of Philosophy, and afterwards was sent on the mission to his native land. He was stationed in Dublin about the time the Penal Code was so modified that a priest might pursue his holy vocation without being seized as a felon. The celebrated Irish Protestant Archbishop Usher, was at this time at the head of the Established Church in Dublin, and he issued a challenge to any of the Doctors of the old church to discuss the points of difference between them. Father Fitzsimons undertook to answer the doughty archbishop and so successful and demoralizing was his trenchant pen in answering the great Protestant controversialist that a more powerful means than the pen of the archbishop was found to silence him. He was arrested by the minions of the law, as a dangerous "controversialist!" and imprisoned in the Castle of Dublin. Singularly enough, the reading of this controversy by the grandson of the archbishop converted him to the Catholic faith, and he became a priest and afterwards a Catholic missionary in London. Father Fitzsimons labored in Ireland and on the

continent, and was held in high esteem for his learning, eloquence and zeal.

FITZSIMON, MOST REV., PATRICK, Archbishop of Dublin, succeeded Dr. Lincoln, and was a native of Dublin, born in 1693, and was educated on the continent. He returned to his native city when the enforcement of the Penal Code was relaxed, and became pastor of St. Audeon's, and Dean of Dublin. On the death of Bishop Lincoln, he was raised to Archbishopal See, and evinced great independence, prudence and judgment in suppressing the circular of the nuncio "Ghillini," issued from Brussels, condemning the "Test Oath," project, to be taken in view of conceding Catholic emancipation, and which at the time could have produced no good results. He died in Dublin 1769 ruling his church in comparative peace for six years.

FITZSIMONS, THOMAS, a distinguished patriot of the American Revolution, was born in Ireland in 1741, emigrated to America, and was a merchant in Philadelphia when the Revolution broke out. He immediately raised a company and went into active service. He represented his state in the Continental Congress, 1782-3, and was a member of the Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution, which instrument he signed, and continued to represent his state till 1795. In the darkest hour of the Revolution, 1780, his firm subscribed \$25,000 to supply the troops who were almost in muday from want. He was very successful in business, and was President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, and the North American Insurance Company. He was among the most generous, patriotic and influential men of the Revolution. He died August, 1811, deeply regretted.

FITZSIMONS, WALTER, an eminent Irish divine, and philosopher, was Archbishop of Dublin. He was deputy Viceroy and Chancellor of Ireland and according to Ware, was a "Doctor of Common and Civil Law, a subtle philosopher and profound theologian." He governed the church of Dublin for 27 years, and died about A. D. 1812.

FLAHERTOCH, a pious and able monarch of Ireland, A. D. 727. He

punished Hugh Roin, King of the Clanna-Nialls of Ulster, for the plundering of churches in Ardmac. After a reign of seven years he resigned the crown and entered a monastery, and spent the last thirty years of his life as an humble and austere monk.

FLEMING, CHARLES, Lord Slane, a military man of eminence, was born in Ireland about 1600, took part in the civil troubles of the times, and greatly distinguished himself in the Cromwellian war in Ireland. He afterwards served on the continent, and rose to distinction in the French army in the time of Louis XIV. He died in 1661.

FLEMING, CHRISTOPHER, Lord Slane, an Irish soldier, was born in 1672. In the civil war of that period he took part with the pusillanimous James, and when only eighteen engaged in the Battle of the Boyne, which was fought on his own demesne, and almost under the walls of his castle, where James had been staying. On the defeat of that cause, he was compelled to leave Ireland, and his estates were confiscated and sold. He entered the service of Portugal, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General. Queen Anne on account of his youth at the time of his attainder and in consideration of his services abroad, restored him to some of his rights and created him Viscount Longford. He died in 1728.

FLEMING, HENRY, a gallant Irish officer was born about 1665 and was an able and practical advocate of the policy of the Confederate Chieftains. He commanded the grenadiers of the Duke of Autum's regiment, and with Colonel Sheldon successfully defended the town and castle of Ardee against a vastly superior force under Lord Blaney. After the treaty of Limerick he went to France and served there with distinction for some years, earning a high reputation and rank.

FLAN, surnamed Slonna, son of Malachi, succeeded Hugh VII as Monarch of Ireland. He had many and desperate battles with the Danes with varying success. The Danes themselves in conjunction with Irish allies were engaged in desperate quarrels. The Monarch's authority could

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be enforced only by arm, whether against invader or native prince, and general anarchy prevailed during a great part of this Monarch's reign. During the latter part of his reign, however, his authority was supported by the native princes, and the Danes were held in subjection, not, however, without considerable trouble, on account of repeated reinforcements. He died in 916 after a reign of 16 years.

FLETCHER, COL. SIR RICHARD, a distinguished engineer in the British service, was born in County Cork, about 1780, entered the army and greatly distinguished himself as chief engineer during the Peninsular War, and was rewarded by the title of Baron in 1812. He fell before St. Sebastian, August, 1813.

FLOOD, HENRY, one of the most illustrious of Irish Patriots, was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Warden Flood Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he spent two years. He was first noted more for the elegance of his person and the gaiety of his manner than for his scholarly attainments, but being somewhat mortified on one occasion while visiting at Oxford by his defective classical knowledge he resolved it should no longer exist and he thenceforward applied himself with singular assiduity and success, and soon became one of the most cultivated and elegant scholars of his time, and one of the most complete masters of the Greek language in either England or Ireland. In 1769 he was first chosen a member of the Irish Parliament, and his manly and patriotic spirit fretted and chafed at the humiliation and subserviency of a body, that was supposed to represent the dignity and manhood of the nation. Flood however, was as modest as he was fearless and able, and he felt diffident in the presence of so many older and more prominent men, in expressing his sense of wrong and his indignation at the degradation which the Parliament of his county submitted to. In 1761 being again chosen for Parliament and having in the meantime by earnest study and thought, prepared himself to master the situation, he soon came prominently forward as an expounder of his

country's rights. His first effort was against the construction which for more than a century had been put on the Poyning Law which practically made the Privy Council of Ireland the legislators of the country, and left the Parliament a mere cypher. The force and power of his reasoning, his scathing denunciations of this robbery of the rights and dignity of Parliament, and his sarcastic illusions to the supineness and imbecility of the members of what should be a great and dignified body, whom he compared to puppies, at length aroused that body to a sense of the baseness and subserviency of their situation, and although the measure of rights was not such as Flood demanded, and would have insisted on had it been left in his hands, yet the most obnoxious parts of that law were repealed, and the parliament by this step made a precedent which led to greater and more important changes in the near future. His next opposition was to the duration of parliament, which in Ireland continued during the life of the King, and at length, in 1798, this was accomplished by the passage of the Octennial Bill, which is said to have been the first step which gave the semblance of constitutional right to the Irish Parliament. This at length culminated, through persistence demands and the dubious position of English affairs, brought about by the ascendancy of Napoleon, in the celebrated disavowal by the English Parliament, of its claim of authority over Ireland, by the repeal of the 6th of George the 1st, in 1789, which held "that the kingdom of Ireland ought to be subordinate to and dependent upon the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, and that the Parliament of England hath power to make laws to bind the people of Ireland." Mr. Flood, however, insisted that this repeal was not enough, that it gave no security or assurance that the right was not still claimed and might not be again enforced, and he had the proud satisfaction to behold his doctrine ratified by the ministry and Parliament of Great Britain, passing an act "forever renouncing the claim." It was about this time that the celebrated but unfortunate altercation occurred in the Irish Parliament between Flood and his great compeer Grattan, and which augured ill for the security of Irish rights as hope was alone in the union and active co-operation of her

true friends and patriots. Previous to this, in 1775, Flood was made a Privy Counsellor in both kingdoms, and one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland, which latter office he resigned in 1781, and his name was soon after struck from the list of Privy Counsellors. In excepting those government positions, however, he had a distinct understanding that the great principles which he fought for and upheld, in regard to the Irish rights, should be maintained, and from this position he never departed. His altercation with Grattan, and perhaps wounded pride, at a supposed non-appreciation of the greatness of his services for his country, and perhaps the greater popularity of his distinguished rival led him to abandon his seat in the Irish Parliament, and in 1788 he was returned a member of the British Parliament for Winchester, and subsequently he sat for Seaforth. Here too, he soon acquired standing and prominence by his ability and eloquence, although his first effort, if it might be so called, was a little unfortunate. Having arisen to make some few remarks on a question before the House, but on which his only information was from the speakers who had preceded him, he was induced by the attention of the House and the cries to "go on," to enter more into the question than he had intended, and making some mistakes as to facts, he abruptly stopped. He, however, afterwards amply redeemed himself, and was looked upon as one of the most eloquent and classical speakers who ever awoke the echoes of the English Parliament House. Flood was also a cultured and elegant writer, and had he been ambitious of fame, might have made a record in that field perhaps second to none. It is said that he made most admirable translations of the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines on the crown, and of several orations of Cicero, executed with a beauty and felicity of expression seldom, if ever, equalled in the English language. He was also author of an "Ode on Fame" and some translations from Pindar, which were much admired for elegance. As an orator, although not possessing the fiery and irresistible eloquence of Grattan, he ranks high among his contemporaries, and to a mind dignified, comprehensive and replete with knowledge, he added a style ardent, vigorous, elegant and argumentative, with a full

complement of wit, imagery and sarcasm when the occasion called them forth. His classical illustrations were always happy and pointed, and his metaphors chaste, well defined and pure. He was not less happy in unfolding and explaining his propositions than he was able and vigorous in defending his positions, always cool, cautious and frank; he treated his opponents' arguments with a fairness and honesty that commanded respect and which demonstrated at the same time his elevation of character and his confidence in the strength of his position. His memory was said to have been remarkable and that frequently at the end of a long debate he would rise and answer the arguments and points of every member who opposed him, refuting their objection seriatim without the aid of a single note. As a master of the English language whether in writing or speaking, and as a happy illustrator of the richness and beauty of its power of expression, he perhaps had no superior among his great contemporaries.

FLORENTINUS, ST., a Priest and confessor, who was, according to Usher and others, a native of Ireland and brought up carefully under his parents Theophilus and Benigna. He made a voyage to Rome, and was thrown into prison by order of the Emperor Claudius. While in prison he preached, and baptised nearly one hundred persons, including his jailor.

FLOYD, SIR JOHN, a brave and meritorious British officer, was born in Ireland, entered the army at an early age, and rose to the rank of General. Was Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Dragoon, and for distinguished services in India, was created a Baronet in 1816. He died January, 1818.

FLOYD, WILLIAM, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, and a delegate from New York to the Continental Congress, was of Irish descent and born on Long Island, in 1784. He was a zealous and faithful public servant for upwards of 51 years. He died in 1891.

FOLEY, JOHN HENRY, one of the most distinguished of modern sculptors,

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was born in Dublin, May 24, 1818. He early developed a taste and capacity for art, and when quite young entered the school of art of the Royal Dublin Society, where he made rapid progress. In 1834 he went to London, and entered the Royal Academy, laboring there for several years, with great energy and success. In 1839 he for the first time entered models at the Society's exhibition, "Innocence," and the "Death of Abel." It was perhaps unfortunate for his fame that his skill and taste in portrait statues filled him with orders in that line, and while it insured him wealth, gave him but little time for the more ambitious and artistic works of the imagination. Among his works of this kind are Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith, for Dublin, and the colossal statue of Prince Albert in Hyde Park, London. Among his classical efforts are, "Ino and the Infant Bacchus," "Lear and Cornelia," the "Death of Lear," "Venus Rescuing Æneas," "Prospero relating his adventures to Miranda" and the Allegorical Group of "Asia" in Hyde Park. Foley died in London, August 28, 1874, leaving behind him no superior among British artists, or indeed among living ones. He undoubtedly possessed talent of the highest order, and although the situation in which he placed himself, limited the extent and grandeur of its possible flights in the realms of art, yet any nation might be proud of his work, and his statues of eminent Irishmen are conceded a place apart, in the sculptures of modern times.

FOLEY, RT. REV. THOMAS D. D., an able and eloquent Irish American divine, was born in Baltimore of Irish parents March 6th, 1822. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and at the Theological Seminary of St. Sulpice when he was elevated to the Priesthood Aug. 16th, 1846. His first mission was in Montgomery county, thence he was transferred to St. Patrick's Church, Washington, as assistant pastor, and from there after two years to the Cathedral Baltimore, where he labored for twenty-two years. In 1851 he became Secretary to the Archbishop (Kenrick), and also Chancellor of the Diocese holding the same position under Archbishop Spalding, who succeeded Dr. Kenrick. In 1869 he was appointed co-adjutor Bishop of Chicago

and administrator of the Diocese, Bishop Duggan being incapable on account of infirmity from attending to the duties. He was consecrated Bishop of Pargamus with the right of succession to the See of Chicago, Feb. 27th, 1870. He immediately took charge of his new field of labor and soon put energy and order into every part of the work. Churches and schools were added in quick succession as the wants of the Diocese demanded and the great Cathedral of the Holy Cross, costing about \$300,000 arose from the ashes of the one destroyed by the great fire; nor were the institutions of charity neglected but arose up around to cheer and succor the unfortunate. Bishop Foley was of commanding stature, with a countenance full of kindness and dignity, added to easy and winning manners, and wherever he resided won hosts of friends from among his fellow citizens of every religious faith. As an orator he was exceeding impressive and convincing, and was called upon on several important occasions of public interest to represent his fellow citizens. He was a polished writer and a scholar of varied attainments, and in every relation of life, whether as bishop or citizen, most admirable. He died from the effects of a severe cold, February 19, 1879, in the prime of life and vigor of his intellectual manhood, and was universally regretted. The Legislature of his state, which was in session at the time of his death, passed resolutions of regret and sympathy.

FORBES, GEORGE, Earl of Gran-nard, a celebrated British Admiral, was born in Ireland in 1685. He entered the navy and participated in many of the most celebrated naval engagements of those active times, and rose to the rank of senior Admiral. He was plenipotentiary to the Court of Muscovy in 1733. He died in 1765.

FORBES, ADMIRAL JOHN, son of the foregoing, was also a naval officer of great merit and particularly distinguished himself in the action against the combined fleets of France and Spain off Toulon in 1743. He rose to be Admiral of the fleet and General of Marines. He died in 1796. His oldest brother, George, Earl of Granard, born in 1710, was a distinguished officer in the army. He was Colonel of the 29th Regiment.

Foot, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General. He died in the year 1769.

FORD, NICHOLAS, a prominent politician and merchant of North Western Missouri, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1848, when a youth, and settled in Missouri, where by his sterling worth and fine natural ability he acquired a large fortune, and great local prominence as a vigorous and independent thinker. He was elected to Congress as a Nationalist in 1879, and re-elected in '81.

FORD, GOV. THOMAS, a distinguished and able Irish American lawyer and politician of Illinois, was born about 1775, and emigrated when a young man, to the then "Western Wilds," but afterwards great state of Illinois. Being a man of energy and fine natural ability, he grew with the growth of the country, and found a natural development of his more than ordinary talent in the profession of the law in which he soon acquired high standing and reputation. He became a judge of the Supreme Court of the state, filling the position with distinction and ability. He afterwards became Governor of his adopted state, and one of its most honored citizens. He at length retired from the active duties of his profession, but not to rest. The character of his mind was to active for so inglorious a state, but he gave the declining years of his life to the not less active, though smoother pursuits of literature. He wrote a most interesting and instructive history of Illinois, —where he had resided for more than forty years—enlivened by wit and anecdote, which is a valuable contribution to the early history of that state. It was published immediately after his death, with a preface from his distinguished countryman and co-laborer, Gen. Shields. He died in 1850.

FOSTER, JOHN, an eminent Irish Statesman, born in Dublin in 1740, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, then elected a member of the Irish Parliament at the age of eighteen and was called to the bar in 1766. In 1785 Foster was unanimously chosen speaker of the Irish House of Commons. Although a bigoted protestant, he was a clear-headed Statesman on questions of mat-

erial interest to Ireland, and had a surprising knowledge of Ireland's trade, resources and capabilities. His religious bigotry seemed to have warped his patriotism in the early part of his career, but in the latter periods of his life he became broader and more liberal in his views and when too late saw the error of his opposition to Catholic rights. He strongly opposed the measure of Union, and his arguments pointing out the certain destructions of Irish commerce and prosperity if the insane measure should pass, were not only unanswerable, but were verified by the result. He saw when too late it was in vain to contend for the freedom of a country when the majority of her people were practically slaves, with no rights. That its security was alone in the union and harmony of all its people. After the act of Union, Government demanded the speaker's mace from Foster, but he refused to give it up saying until the body which entrusted it to his keeping demanded it, he would preserve it for them. He was appointed Chancellor of the Ex chequer in Ireland in 1815, and made a baron in 1821. He died Aug. 1828.

FRANCOIS, PHILIP, son of the Dean of Lismore, Ireland, (was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and after having taken orders in the English church he removed to England and established an academy at Surrey and through Lord Holland's influence he obtained some church preferments. Francis wrote the tragedies of Eugenia and Constanca, and some political articles in defence of the Government, besides translations of Horace and of the orations of Demosthenes and Aeschines. He died 1773.

FRANCIS, SIR PHILIP, son of the foregoing, was born in Dublin, 1740, and was educated at St. Paul's school. He is best known now as the author of the celebrated letters of Junius, which at the time of publication attracted so much attention on account of their boldness and ability, and perhaps still more on account of doubt as to the authorship, which was laid at the door of almost every eminent public man of the time, whose views were coincident with any portion of those letters. Francis is now almost universally conceded to have been the author. He

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commenced his political career as a Clerk in the Secretary of States office afterwards was Secretary of the Embassy at Portugal, and an attache of the war office, and in 1778 was suddenly raised to be one of the Counsel of Bengal. He remained in India until 1780, and proved to be an active opposer of the policy of Warren Hastings. Their antagonism at length ended in a duel in which Francis was severely wounded. In 1784 he obtained a seat in Parliament and continued to sit there for the greater part of his life. He voted with the Whig and took a prominent part in all the great questions of the day, especially was he active in the impeachment of Mr. Hastings and India affairs. When his friends came into power he received the order of Bath, and expected to be sent to India as Governor General, but the opposition of the company was too strong, and Francis was greatly chagrined and embittered at his failure. He died in 1818. Francis was an able political writer, full of point and spirit and had his temper been more congenial, would undoubtedly have been one of the most successful, as he was one of the ablest politicians and statesmen of his day.

FRENCH, NICHOLAS, D. D., Bishop of Ferns, a learned and able Irish divine scholar, legislator and patriot, was born in Wexford, 1604, and received his education on the continent. He was one of the first pupils received into the Irish College established at Louvain, and even there greatly distinguished himself. After completing his studies he was ordained priest, and soon after returned to his native city, where he devoted himself to the spiritual wants of his people, and was soon distinguished for his zeal and eloquence. In 1648 he was elevated to the Bishopric of Ferns, and he took an active part with the patriots of his country in defence of their civil and religious rights. In 1645 he was elected to the celebrated Parliament of Kilkenny as a Burgess of the town of Wexford. His zeal, disinterested patriotism and great ability soon gave him a commanding position among the National Confederates. In January 1645 a Synod of the Irish clergy was held in Dublin, and also a meeting of the Confederate leaders. Bishop French boldly impeached the good faith of Gen. Preston, who equal-

ly shared the command with Owen Roe O'Neill, and moved that he be suspended from his important trust. This great bishop saw in Preston a traitor whose designs, hidden under the bonds of friendship and co-operation was far more dangerous than an open enemy, but he probably only faithfully represented the duplicity of his master, who was lavish with good promises to Irish Catholics when in trouble with his English subjects, but faithless to the last degree, when such policy would subserve his interests. Unfortunately all the Irish chieftains could not agree as to the policy to be pursued or to the integrity of the doubted, and when unity was essential to success, it did not exist. In 1647 the Bishop and Sir Nicholas Plunket were accredited to the Catholic governments of the continent from the principal Irish Confederates, to explain their differences with the King, (Charles). In the following year he attended a Synod at Jamestown, and represented the See of Dublin, as well as his own, and again went to the continent to secure aid for the struggling cause. It being now unsafe for him to return to Ireland, he went to Brussels, and devoted his time to refute the gross slanders, which English hirelings were continually and industriously circulating, against the Irish race and church. He published a work entitled "The Unkind Deserter of Loyal Men and True Friends," and showed that not only the misfortunes of the Confederates and the ruin of their country came from the counsels of Ormond, but also the ruin of his masters cause. This course he attributes to the fear of Ormond that if the Confederates were successful he might be compelled to disgorge a portion of his plundered wealth. This drew from Clarendon—probably at the request of Ormond and the King (Charles II) a reply. The Bishops answer was the preface of a work which was printed at Louvain, called "Bleeding Iphigenia." He next went to Paris, when he was appointed Co-adjutor to the Archbishop. Through the influence of Ormond and his master he was again made a wanderer, but he received a home and place from the Archbishop of St. Iago and he became his suffragan. Here he composed a Latin work entitled "The Lacerations of the Bishop of Ferns." The 'Restoration' of this ignoble house

of Stuart, brought him no hope. He applied for leave to return to his See, but conditions were suggested which he spurned. He at length sought the happy home of his collegiate studies at Louvain from whence he issued tracts sustaining the acts of the Confederates and the Rights of the Irish Catholics, and "Justifying the late War." He also turned his attention to the Stuart Dynasty and lays bare their iniquity towards Ireland in his book of "Sale and Settlement of Ireland," which demonstrates that from the duplicity of such a race, no good could have been expected. While at Louvain he filled some of the most important positions and he generously established a bourse for the diocese of Ferns, which he endowed in perpetuity. He was afterwards appointed Co-adjutor to the Archbishop of Ghent which position he filled at the time of his death Aug. 28rd 1678. Bishop French was undoubtedly one of the greatest and most illustrious of Irish Prelates and patriots.

FRIDOLINUS, SAINT, an eminent Irish missionary, was converted in the time of St. Patrick, and was the son of an Irish King. After embracing a religious life and being elevated to the priesthood, he traveled on the continent preaching the gospel to the heathens. He went through France and Germany preaching and building churches, and founding monasteries, especially in Austrasia Burgandy and Switzerland. He was titular patron of the Swiss Canton of Glarus, and was surnamed Viator on account of his unceasing travels and labors. He died about 498 at Sekingen, an Island in the Rhine, where he had established a monastery.

FULLER, RT. REV. THOMAS BROCK, a distinguished Canadian divine of the Episcopal church, the son of an Irish Major of the 41st Foot, was born in 1810 in Kingston, Canada, where his father was then stationed. His father was of a well-known Cork family, who died during the war of 1812, in active service in Canada. Our subject received his education in various schools in Upper Canada, and pursued his theology at Chambly, Lower Canada. After his ordination in 1833 he was stationed at Montreal, where he married and was afterwards sent to Chatham, where he remained a missionary for five

years. By his foresight and energy he gave direction to his associates and brought about the first Synod at Toronto in 1853. In the meantime he was made Rector of Thorold, then Dean, and where he built a fine church. He was afterwards put in charge of St. George's Church, Toronto, and in '67 made Archdeacon of Niagara. In 1875 a new Diocese was erected and he was made Bishop of Niagara. He is the author of some religious tracts and books of devotion, and is held in high esteem by his brethren.

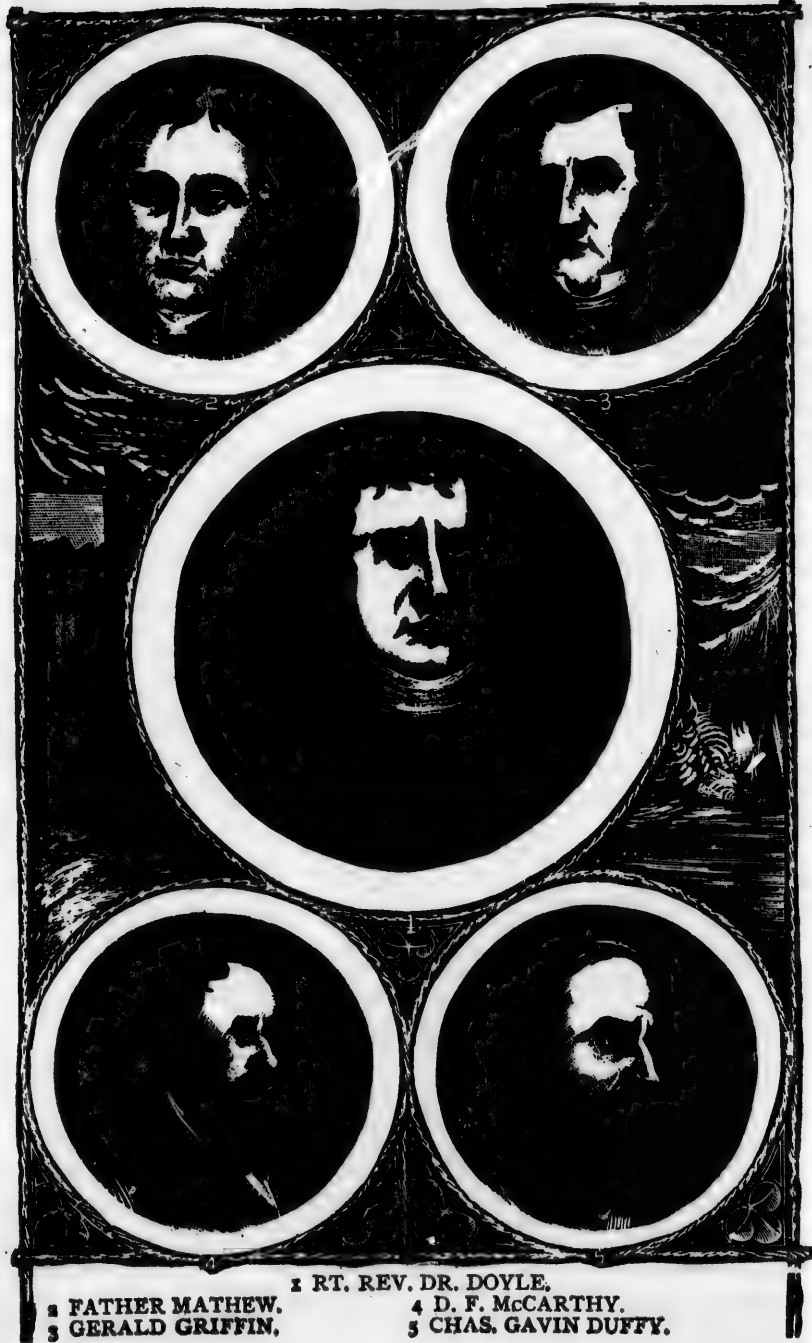
FULTON, ROBT., an eminent American engineer and projector, of Irish parents, his father having been a native of Kilkenny, was born in Pennsylvania in 1765. He first was apprenticed to a jeweler, but displaying considerable artistic talents, he turned his attention to miniature painting, and after securing his mother a home by his own labor, he went to England and became for some years a pupil of Benj. West, having however, become acquainted with a skillful engineer and inventor named Ramsey, he became enamoured of that science, and eventually adopted the profession of Civil Engineer. Before he left England he published in 1789 a treatise on Inland Navigation in which he proposed to supercede locks by inclined plains. He went to Paris this year at the invitation of Mr. Barlow, United States Minister, and remained seven years. In 1800 he introduced with much profit to himself, the panorama of the French capital, and during his residence in Paris, he constructed a steamboat which proved a success. He also at this time for some years experimented on a torpedo, which was intended for the destruction of ships of war. After his return to America he published an account of several inventions, among which was a machine for splitting and polishing marble, a boat to be navigated under water etc. In 1807 he completed a steamboat which successfully navigated the Hudson. He obtained a patent in 1809 for his invention in navigating by steam, and another in 1811. In 1814 he designed an armed steam ship for the defence of the harbor of New York, and a submarine vessel capable of holding 100 men, the plans of which being sanctioned by Government he was ordered to construct them at Government expense. But before

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PLATE 10.



1 FATHER MATHEW. 2 RT. REV. DR. DOYLE.
3 GERALD GRIFFIN. 4 D. F. MCCARTHY.
5 CHAS. GAVIN DUFFY.

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completing these works he died suddenly in 1815. His death occasioned extraordinary demonstrations of sorrow throughout the country. He was the first to successfully apply steam to navigation. He was justly considered as one of the ablest scientists and mechanics of his age, full of energy and resources, and his death was looked upon as a public calamity.

GAGE, THOMAS, a talented but erratic Irish Missionary was educated at St. Omers, and after completing his studies, joined the Dominicans. He was sent from Spain to Mexico in 1625, one of a number of Missionaries destined to Philippine Islands, but not relishing so distant a field, he separated himself from his brethren and went to Guatemala where he acted as a missionary among the Indians for upwards of ten years. In 1637 he became tired of his labors abandoned his work, returned to England, and being suspended, he acted as a Protestant Minister at Deal. He published a survey of the West Indies, giving an account of his missions in New Spain, and his travels in the New World, which was both curious and interesting. He died 1655.

GAINES, MYRA CLARK, celebrated for her ability, perseverance and pluck, was born at New Orleans in 1805, and eventually became the wife of General Gaines, United States Army. She was the daughter of Daniel Clark a native of Sligo, Ireland, who died at New Orleans in 1813, leaving a great estate. Clark was privately married to Myra's mother, Zuline des Granges, a young French woman of remarkable beauty, but who had been previously married to an European who had gone abroad and whom it was proved afterwards had a wife at the time in Europe. Mrs. Gaines became celebrated by the tact, perseverance, success and talent she displayed in clearing up the cloud upon her birth, and her right to an estate which includes a large portion of New Orleans, and is now probably worth \$50,000,000. She commenced suits in Louisiana for the recovery of her rights about 1835, and with varying fortune and in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles she contested for her birthright, and at length won her cause in the Supreme Court of the

United States in 1837. She took an active part not only in preparing her cases for trial, but towards the end in arguing their merits before the Court, displaying great tact, good judgment and ability. By 1874 she had received about \$6,000,000 from compromises with those in possession, treating all with great leniency and fairness, but insisting on the acknowledgement of her rights. Although 70 years of age at this time she was remarkable for her youthful appearance, still beautiful and full of animation and a brilliant conversationalist.

GALLAGHER, WM. D., an American poet and editor of note, was born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1808. His father was an Irish patriot, who came to this country the end of the last century, and died in 1814, leaving four sons. The family removed to a farm near Cincinnati, in 1816, where the boys aided to work the farm, and at the same time went to school. William subsequently went to Cincinnati and entered Lancaster Seminary, and supported himself by working at printing. After some years of this mixed experience he devoted himself to newspaper work, both as printer and writer, and wrote his first verses for a paper called the "Emporium." In conjunction with his brother he started a literary paper called "The Western Minerva." He became connected in the course of time with various other literary and political papers, being a Whig in politics. In 1835 he issued his first volume of poetry called "Erato," which was highly praised. In 1840 he edited a volume of selections from Western poetry, and was President of Ohio State Historical Society. In 1853 he was offered an interest in the "New York Tribune," and also in the "Cincinnati Commercial," but declined, connecting himself with Prentice on the "Louisville Courier." Being a strong anti-slavery man his principles injured his prospects in the South, and he disconnected himself with the "Courier" after less than a year. Prentice assailed him so outrageously that Gallagher branded him as a scoundrel and a liar, for which he was challenged, which bravado he answered in a dignified and cutting manner. After leaving the "Courier," he purchased a farm in the Pewee Valley near Louisville, Kentucky, where he still resides,

enjoying the ever-changing beauties of nature. During the war he was employed in some important duties as commercial agent, and saved the government millions. Such, however, is his integrity of character, that when he resigned his government trust he was poorer than when he commenced.

GANDON, JAMES, an eminent architect of Irish parents, was born about 1740, but whether in Ireland or England is not known. He was a pupil of Sir William Chambers and was the first to receive the architectural gold medal of the Royal Society. He resided in Ireland the most of his life, and designed the Court House at Waterford, the Custom House, the Four Courts and the portico of the Irish House of Lords, Dublin, besides many other elegant structures in both England and Ireland. He died in 1824.

GARDNER, ADMIRAL ALAN, a gallant naval officer in the service of Great Britain, was of Irish parents from Coleraine, Ulster; entered the navy and was appointed a Lieutenant of the *Bellona* in 1725, and in 1760 was made Post Captain. In '85 he was commodore and commander in chief of her Majesty's ships at Jamaica. In 1793 he was made rear Admiral of the Blue, and the following year Rear Admiral of the White and Major General of Marines. He distinguished himself in the memorable actions, May 29th, and June 1st in 1794 and was created a Baronet. He received the thanks of the House of Commons for gallant conduct in the action off Port L'Orient where he was second in command. In 1796 he was returned to Parliament and in 1799 made Admiral of the fleet and elevated to the Peerage of Ireland in 1800. He died in 1809.

GARTLAND, RT. REV. FRANCIS, D. D., an American Catholic divine and first Bishop of Savannah, was born in Ireland in 1805, emigrated to the United States and entering the priesthood, became noted for ability and zeal. In 1850 he was raised to the episcopacy, and died Sep. 20, 1854.

GELASIUS, ST., Archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland A. D., 1160 was celebrated for his learning and great sanctity. He lived a most austere life and although worn out by

age and fasting he was vigilant in every apostolic duty till his death. His feast is kept on the 27th of March.

GIBILAN, MAURICE, an Irish divine and philosopher, was a canon of the church of Tuam, and was famed for learning and poetry. He died A. D. 1827.

GILBERT, called Urgale, a celebrated Irish divine and philosopher who flourished about A. D. 1830. He belonged to the order of Carmelites and was author of a summary of law and one of theology.

GILBERT, Bishop of Limerick and apostolic legate, a learned and holy prelate, A. D. 1080. Was noted for his zeal in promoting every good work. He convened a council of Bishops and princes to reform abuses, and addressed a treatise on the Ecclesiastical Ritual to the bishops of Ireland, and one also on the state of the church. Worn out with age and labors he resigned his powers of legate to Innocent III, who conferred them on St. Malachi, who had been made primate against his will by the persistence of Gilbert some time before.

GILES, HENRY, an able and distinguished American divine, born in County Wexford, Ireland, Nov. 1st, 1809. He received his education at home, but amidst a conflict of beliefs he became unsettled in his religious views and after various changes, he at length joined the Unitarians and became pastor of a church at Greenock, England, and afterwards at Liverpool. In 1841 he came to the United States where his solid talents were soon recognized, and he became very popular as a preacher and lecturer. Among his works are "Irish Lectures and Essays," "Christian Thoughts in Life," "Illustrations on Genius in some of its applications to Society and Culture." Giles is a clear and powerful writer, and has written a great deal for cotemporary literature in the first periodicals of the country. He resides in Quincy, Mass.

GILES, JOHN, a distinguished lawyer of North Carolina, was a son of patriotic Irish parents who settled in that State prior to the Revolution. He was born in Rowan County, about

1785 and educated at Chapel Hill University. After graduating he adopted the profession of the law, and soon acquired a large practise. He was honored by his fellow citizens with distinctions he did not seek, and among them was elected to Congress in 1829, but did not take his seat on account of ill health. He died March 2nd, 1846, much lamented.

GILES, WILLIAM B., an American Statesman and patriot, was born of Irish parents in Virginia, about 1750, and was an early and ardent supporter of the Revolutionary struggle. He represented his State in Congress for many years, and was a Senator from 1811 to 1815, and in 1826 was elected Governor of the State. He died in 1880.

GILHOOLEY, P. H., an able and eloquent American advocate and jurist, was born in New York about 1850, of Irish parents. His father, like so many thousands of his race, stepped promptly to the support of the Union when the great rebellion broke out, leaving the care of the family on the mother, who then resided in Morrisania, a suburb of New York City. To raise a boy full of life and energy, and brains and pluck, as is the average Irish boy, in the shadows of a great city, is a responsible and difficult task, with the most favored, much more so is it to a poor mother unaided, and in the case of the poor, always with the most difficult surroundings. Our subject consequently had as much of his own sweet will as boys will have, who can, and in such cases his companions are not always the choicest. It appears that some of his companions about this time purloined some fruit and cake, and our subject partook of the stolen feast; fortunately or unfortunately he was "gathered in" for the great crime! and as they were poor and powerless, were sent to the "Reformatory." Our subject's manliness and good conduct, for he was no criminal, attracted the attention of the Superintendent, and he was apprenticed to a New Jersey farmer till he was of age, on condition that he was to receive four months schooling each year, and two suits of clothes, besides \$100 at the end of the time. He soon mastered the manifold duties of his place and won the regard and confidence of his employer, by his willingness, promptitude

and care. In the meantime he did not forget those at home, having chances to make profit of his spare time, he aided his mother materially to sustain her heavy burden. His quick mastery of the curriculum of the school he attended, gave him new ideas. At the age of eighteen, desiring to adopt a profession he settled with his employer in an amicable way, and engaged as a district school teacher. He then determined to devote his spare time to Law, and ultimately adopted that as his profession, and succeeded in being prepared for admission at the earliest possible age, namely, twenty-one years. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and soon won recognition by his ability, zeal and singular integrity of character. In a few years he had a large practice in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and ranked with the first lawyers of the state. In his twenty-eighth year he was appointed District Judge, and he has given universal satisfaction, not less by his consideration and fairness to lawyers and clients than by his judicial acumen and impartial justice. He not only stands high in the confidence of his party (Democratic) and although comparatively young is looked to as their strongest candidate for Governor, but also with his fellow citizens of all parties, because he is above a mere politician, for from such materials are made true statesmen.

GILL, THOMAS, an able American Journalist and one of the founders of the New York Evening Star, was born in Ireland in 1783, and received a Collegiate education; entered the British Navy as Lieutenant, resigned and came to America; joined the expedition of Gen. Miranda for the liberation of Columbia S. A. from Spanish rule, was taken prisoner, but escaped, returned to New York and became business manager of the Evening Post, till 1832, when he and Maj. Noah founded the Evening Star. He died April 29, 1889.

GILLESPIE, JAMES, an Irish American patriot of the Revolution, who settled with his parents in North Carolina before the great struggle, and who bore an honorable share in securing American Independence. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of that state before the war, and for many years represented that state in the United States Congress, of which he

was a member when he died, January 10, 1806, universally regretted.

GILLESPIE, WILLIAM MITCHELL, an able American mathematician and author, was born in New York of Irish parents, in 1816, graduated at Columbia College in 1834, and continued his studies in Europe, where he resided for about ten years. He returned to New York in 1845 and was appointed professor of Civil Engineering in Union College, a position which he held during life. Among his works are, "Rome as seen by a New Yorker," "Roads and Railroads," "Philosophy of Mathematics," translated from the French, "Principles and Practice of Land Surveying," "Leveling, Topography and Higher Surveying." He died January 1, 1868.

GILMAN, JOHN TAYLOR, an American patriot and statesman, was born in New Hampshire in 1758, of Irish parents. He early espoused the cause of the colonies, as did also his father, and the first news from Lexington saw him at the head of 100 men, with whom he marched for Cambridge, Mass., and served with distinction in the army. He afterwards assisted his father, who was made State Treasurer during the war; and in 1780 he represented New Hampshire in the Convention called to devise additional measures for the defence of the country. In 1797 he was chosen Governor of the State and was elected two successive terms, and afterwards in 1813, '14 and '15, and although a strong Federalist, he was able to carry his state when his party were far in the minority. He died September 1, 1828.

GILMAN, REV. TRISTRAM, a celebrated protestant divine of North Yarmouth, Maine, born in New Hampshire and was the son of Rev. Nicholas Gilman a native of Ireland. Tristram graduated at Harvard in 1787, and was an eloquent advocate of popular rights and a preacher of considerable celebrity. He died in 1809.

GILMAN, NICHOLAS, an Irish American patriot, who served with distinction in the Revolution and represented New Hampshire in the Continental Congress from 1780 to '88. He was a member of the Convention that

formed the United States Constitution signed that instrument, and continued to represent his state in Congress as a member of the House until 1797. He was elected United States Senator in 1805 and held his seat till his death May 2, 1814, at the age of 53 years.

GILMAN, P. S., a celebrated American musical conductor, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America when young; became noted for his musical talent and as the organizer and conductor of the great Boston Musical Jubilee and other gigantic musical performances. He was also the leader of a famous band which won great applause in Europe and America. He still resided in New York and is distinguished not only as being a fine coronet player and musical director, but also as a skilful and artistic composer.

GILRAY, JAMES, an eminent caricature artist, was born in Ireland about 1750, and early developed his peculiar talent. He resided for many years in London, and was without a rival in his day. His sketches which were edited by himself, were full of broad humor, keen satire, originality, and artistic skill. He died in 1861.

GLENIE, JAMES, an eminent mathematician was born in the south of Ireland and educated at St. Andrews. He entered the army and soon distinguished himself as an artillery officer, but having given proofs of his talents as an engineer, he was removed to that corps. All his prospects of promotion at that time, in the English army, were however, crushed by his earning the enmity of the Duke of Richmond whose pretensions as an engineer he crushed by a seasonable pamphlet on his proposed fortification, exposing its weakness and absurdity, and holding it up to ridicule. His services to the credit and skill of his corps were recognized by the plan being dropped, but he was rewarded by having to retire. After many vicissitudes of fortune, he died near Pimlico in 1817. He was a member of the Royal Society. Among his works are a 'History of Gunnery,' 'Observations on Construction, and the Doctrine of Universal Comparison, and General Proportion' also one on Calculus.

GODHAM, ADAM, known as Adam of Ireland, was a monk of the order of St. Francis and one of the most learned men of his day. He was a doctor of Theology at Oxford. John Mayor says he was not inferior to Ockham in learning. He wrote commentaries on the four books of Sentences and other works, which were printed in Paris in 1512.

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, one of the most talented of poets, miscellaneous writers and dramatists which modern times have produced, was the son of an Irish curate, and was born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1731. Through the kindness of an uncle he was enabled to enter Trinity College, Dublin, where he seems to have given but little attention to study. After this he was for a short time a family tutor. His uncle, desirous that he should adopt Law, gave him the means to commence its study, but it was soon lost by his careless and extravagant habits. He then assisted him to go to Edinburg to become a student of medicine, where he spent two years and then went to Germany, remaining above a year at Leyden. He quitted this latter place abruptly in 1755, and with no money and no resources but his flute, he traveled over a considerable part of Europe. In 1756 he came to London penniless and became an usher in a school, and also attempted medicinal practice in an humble way. He also appeared for examination before the College of Surgeons to qualify for an appointment abroad, but his forlorn appearance perhaps, more than his want of sufficient knowledge, prevented him from passing. He now turned his attention to literature, as the last resource left, and produced his first work in 1759, an Essay on the present state of Polite Literature. He also drudged for the Monthly and Critical Reviews, and other periodicals, and compiled his Histories of Greece and Rome, and his animated nature. His works soon gained him considerable popularity, and he was constantly employed, but his thriftless habits were against him, and in 1761 we find him confined for debt. It was while under this cloud that he produced his unrivalled "Vicar of Wakefield," and soon after "The Citizens of the World." These works placed him in the first rank of the great literary men of the

day, and he became the intimate of Johnson, Burke, and Garrick. In 1765 "The Traveler," and the beautiful ballad of the "Hermit," appeared, which placed him equally high as a poet, and his reputation was still further increased in 1769, by the appearance of the "Deserted Village." In the meantime he attempted the drama by his comedy of "The Good-natured Man," which, although highly praised as a literary effort, was not considered dramatically effective. In 1768 he brought out "She Stoops to Conquer," which was received with universal applause and placed Goldsmith in the front rank of dramatists. He did not long enjoy this new source of honor and profit for broken down by troubles, brought on by his improvidence and carelessness, he died the following year. This highly gifted man possessed strange and inconsistent characteristics. With great simplicity and benevolence of disposition, he was at times both vain and jealous, and although of varied and extensive knowledge and unrivalled in the easy and graceful flow of language which characterize his writings, he was common place and uninteresting in conversation. As a writer, dramatist and poet, he justly stands among the first of modern times. His poetry, natural melodious, touching and charmingly descriptive, captivates every refined and cultivated reader, while his prose rivalled only by the very best of the English classics, pleases not more by its gracefulness and purity of style, than by its gentle and engaging humor, and will ever be considered as among the best of the English classics.

GOODE, PATRICK G., one of the same family as Samuel of revolutionary fame, was born in Virginia about 1800 and after completing his education, removed to Ohio, to work out his fortune in that new State. He rose to distinction by his talents and energy, and was a member of Congress from that State from 1887 to '92.

GOODE, SAMUEL, an Irish American patriot of the Revolution, who in common with his race throughout the colonies with fiery tongue and vigorous arm sustained the cause of liberty. He was honored by his fellow citizens of Virginia with positions of trust and

honor and represented his State in Congress from 1799 to 1801.

GOODE, WM. O., a talented Virginian politician of the above family, was born in that State in 1798, and educated at William and Mary's College. He adopted the profession of the law, in which he soon earned an enviable reputation by his ability. He was repeatedly re-elected to the State Legislature and was a prominent member of the Reform Convention of 1850. He remained continuously in Congress from 1853 till his death which occurred at Boydton, Virginia, July 8rd, 1859.

GOODWIN, COL. HENRY, a skilled Canadian drill master, and military organizer was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1795, and at an early age (17) enlisted in the artillery to serve on the Continent, when he quickly distinguished himself by daring and skill. He was twice wounded at Waterloo. He remained with the army in France till 1818, and while there he acquired great proficiency in all the manual accomplishments of a soldier, and took prizes in France, Spain, Italy, England and Ireland, for his unequalled skill in fencing and other military exercises. He came to Canada in 1850, and took a prominent part in infusing military spirit into his people and maintained his military bearing and soldierly qualities even as an octogenarian. He died in his 82 year.

GORDON, PATRICK, one of the early governors of Pennsylvania under the Proprietors 1726-36, was a native of Ireland, born in 1644. He was highly popular and was active and undefatigable in forwarding every colonial interest. He also served with distinction in the army against the Indians and French. He died in Philadelphia in 1766.

ORMAN, MARIANUS, an Irish divine and writer of the eleventh century. He was the author of a "Martyrology," which was first translated into English in 1827, by Conall MacGeoghegan.

ORMAN, GEN. WILLIS A., a prominent Irish American soldier and politician, was born in Kentucky, of Irish parents, January 16, 1816. He

began the practice of law in Bloomington, Ind., before he was twenty years of age, and was soon after a member of the State Legislature. On the breaking out of the Mexican War he volunteered and was appointed Major, and afterwards Colonel, and served with distinction. In 1849 he was elected to Congress, and in '58 was appointed by Pres. Pierce, Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, and in '57 was a prominent member of the first State Constitutional Convention. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he took command of the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers; was promoted for good conduct at the unfortunate battle of Bull Run. After the war he resumed the practice of law in St. Pauls, where he died May 20, 1876.

GORE, GEORGE, an eminent Irish lawyer, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, about 1700, and after completing his studies in Dublin, he adopted the profession of Law, became Attorney General, and one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He died about 1760.

GORE, JOHN, son of the foregoing, also an eminent lawyer, became Chief Justice of the Court of the King's Bench, in Ireland, and was created a peer of the Kingdom, as Lord Annaly in 1766, and on the death of Lord Chancellor Bowes, was chosen speaker of the Irish House of Lords. He died 1788.

GOUGH, MARSHAL HUGH VI. count a distinguished "British" general was born at Woodstown, Ireland, November 8, 1779. He entered the army when a mere boy, and first saw service against the Dutch, at the Cape of Good Hope, and then served in the West Indies. In 1809 he was sent to the Peninsula, and greatly distinguished himself at Talavera, Barosa, Vitoria, Neville and other desperate battles, and was rapidly advanced in command. In the war with China in 1841, he commanded the land forces, and for his services there, was made a Baronet. His next services were in India, where in December 1848, he gained the battle of Maharagpore, and on the breaking out of the Sikh war in '45 he took the field and defeated the enemy, Moodkee, December 18, and again on the 22nd, and early the next season took their an-

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trenched camp, at Sobraon, not however, without desperate fighting and great loss to his own forces. In acknowledgment of these services he was raised to the peerage as Baron Gough. In 1848-9 he again commanded against the Sikhs and fought with them three desperate battles, two of which were fruitless of results, but in the last he completely routed them and took the town of Gizerat. Age and long service were telling upon the old hero, and it was thought advisable to relieve him; Sir Charles Napier was therefore placed in command, and Gough was made a Viscount, thanked by Parliament for his great service and bravery, and given a pension of £2000 a year to descend to his two next in succession. In 1863 he was made Field Marshal, and was commander of the forces. He died March 2, 1869.

GOWAN, OGLE R., a prominent Canadian statesman, and leader of the Orange body in the Provinces, was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1800 and received a good education. He edited the "Antidote," in Dublin, and removed to Canada in 1839, was elected to the Canadian Parliament from '84 to '41, took part in the "Patriot War" of '37-8. He is a man of ability, but whose usefulness is injured by the odium of keeping alive recollections which only tend to separate the Irish race engender violence and oblique, and defeat the just aspirations of every true lover of Ireland.

GRATTAN, HENRY, a most illustrious Irish patriot and Statesman, and the greatest of modern orators, was the son of an Irish barrister and was born in Dublin, July 8, 1746. He was educated in his native city, graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1767. He entered the Middle Temple, London, and was admitted to the Irish Bar in 1772. The eloquence of Burke and Chatham which he often listened to while a student in the Temple, had inspired him with the desire to move also the heart of men by the charms of eloquence, and he felt within himself the latent power to do it. He trained himself by constant practice to give expression in burning terms to exalted thoughts of patriotism, and so absorbed was he at times in this, and the imaginary assembly before him, that he would be often lost to everything around him, so much so

that his landlady, where he was stopping for recreation in the country, "thought the young gentleman was out of his mind, as he was most of the time, when alone, addressing some one, whom he called Mr. Speaker, when no one was near him, and was continually talking to himself." Grattan, however, was but giving birth to great and patriotic thoughts, which a little later, were to move and fire the hearts of the Irish people, and secure for his country a place among the nations of the earth. In 1775 he entered the Irish Parliament as representative of Charlemont, and at once joined the opposition at the head of which was Flood, then in the zenith of his power. Grattan raised his voice in favor of building up and protecting Irish industries, and he soon became recognized as one of the ablest and most eloquent of the patriotic leaders of his country. April 19, 1780, he introduced and supported with great eloquence and logic, the famous declaration of Irish Rights, denying the power of the British Parliament to legislate for Ireland. He lauded and supported the patriotic stand taken by the American colonies, in support of the same principles, and denounced the tyranny that would crush a patriotic people heroically battling for their birthright as men, against the strong arm of despotic power. His motion was then lost, but Grattan earned the gratitude and support of the people. The toady element in the Irish Parliament who were but the creatures of power and patronage, brought forward another measure worthy of the enslavers of their country, and that was, to spare out of the troops in Ireland 4,000 to assist the Imperial Government in securing "tranquillity," in America. Grattan and his compatriots denounced the measure as an outrage on humanity, and a degradation of the National character, but the toadies were still in the ascendant, however, out of this came the hope of redemption for Ireland, for to secure Ireland from invasion or rebellion which in those troubled times might burst upon her at any time, it was deemed prudent to organize and arm the militia, to supply the departure of the regular troops from Ireland. Then were formed the famous Irish Volunteers whom the patriotism and eloquence of Grattan, fired with zeal for the legislative independence of their own coun-

try, and having been called together at Dungannon in February, 1782, they passed unanimously the resolutions drawn up by Grattan, and which two years previously failed to receive the sanction of the sycophantic parliament of Ireland. "That a claim of any body of men other than the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland, to make laws to bind the kingdom is unconstitutional illegal and a grievance." Backed now by the people of Ireland, and the volunteers to the number of 80,000 with arms in their hands, he again brought forward his motion for a declaration of Irish Rights by Parliament, in behalf of the nation, and in April 16, 1782, the resolutions were carried by an overwhelming majority. The government of England decided to yield to necessity and a bill for the repeal of the act of 6th George I, by which the British Parliament claimed the right to bind Ireland by her acts, was at once repealed, and Grattan farther insisting, the right itself disclaimed. Thus did this indomitable patriot by the fire alone of his genius, and his transcendental eloquence inspire and arm an enslaved nation to arise and seize the favorable opportunity, and wring from the unwilling grasp of its enslaver the rights and liberties of the people. His country was now free and the exalted dreams of his youth, of a country redeemed and disenthralled by the genius of an invincible eloquence, was realized, and Grattan became the idol of the nation. What an astonishing victory he gained may be inferred from Burke's remark when Grattan was thundering in a threatening manner for Irish Rights, "Will no one stop that madman, Grattan." Parliament proposed to vote him \$500,000 as a testimonial of a nation's gratitude. He at first absolutely refused anything but the thanks of the nation, but on the advice of patriotic friends he consented to accept half the amount. Ireland was now the arbiter of her own destiny. Her people united, she could defy all the power of England, but unfortunately there was in her elements of confusion which her enemy knew how to use for the destruction, once again, of her liberties and independence. The great body of the nation was Catholic, and under the penal laws, they were absolutely without rights and without the protection of law. Although at this time they were becoming

a more important factor in public affairs, yet their rights under the laws had improved but little, it was rather necessity than law that gave them standing. The true patriots of Ireland, including Grattan, from the first, saw that necessity as well as justice, demanded that the Catholics of Ireland should stand upon the same footing as their Protestant fellow-citizens, and he had advocated with earnestness and eloquence the abolition of all penal enactments, the declaration of perfect, civil and religious equality of all men before the law; but bigotry still warped the minds and hardened the hearts even of some otherwise patriotic men, and the enemy of Ireland was not slow to stir up the gall. The consequence was that the Irish Parliament refused the just demands of the Catholic people of Ireland who were the immense majority of the nation, jealousy too was fomented between the leading patriots, the great popularity of Grattan made others envious of his fame and power, and the purity of his motives was questioned. Between him and Flood a bitter and sarcastic controversy took place in Parliament, which, while it illustrates the scathing and cutting eloquence of Grattan was tending to give the enemy of the nation the means and power to divide and destroy. In 1785 Grattan successfully exposed the proposition of Ord, in regard to the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, which was covertly in the interests of British manufacturers, and which his exposure defeated. This too silenced the base accusations against Grattan that he ceased to be a patriot since he got his reward, and restored him to the full confidence of the people. In 1790 he represented the City of Dublin in Parliament, and on the Earl Fitz William becoming Viceroy Grattan associated himself with that honest statesman to devise measures for the peace and prosperity of Ireland. This however, was not a policy that the English government now desired, and the Earl was soon recalled. It was the object of that government rather to create dissension, distrust and rebellion, so that the conservative elements of society might support her schemes of Union and destroy the autonomy of Ireland forever. Among the results was the formation of the society of the United Irishmen and other patriotic organizations, Grattan, disgusted with

the blindness of some and the unprincipled wickedness of others unfortunately withdrew from Parliament, and the enemy under the leadership of the talented but venal Castlereagh, who had once been a patriot and supporter of Grattan, was bribing by money, and titles the representatives of the people to sell the liberties of their country. When Pitt developed his intention of securing a union between Great Britain and Ireland, Grattan beheld with alarm the intentions of the enemy, and again although prostrated by sickness, sought a seat in Parliament, and was returned for Wicklow. He appeared on the floor in time for the debate on the Union and had to be assisted to his seat. The guilty and perfidious betrayers of their country's liberties, as they sat on the treasury benches, trembled as they saw, but the remains as if it were, of the great orator enter those halls, those halls which had so often echoed with his indignant and fiery denunciations of the enemies of liberty. One of the creatures of the government was put forward to make a personal attack on him—Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer—but the lightning of Heaven could hardly have exoriated him more swiftly or completely than did the indignant orator, and he learned too late what a contemptible plaything he was in the hands of the mighty Grattan. After giving his estimate of the man and his character in the most withering sarcasm, he concluded as follows: "I have returned, not as the Right Hon. member has said, to raise another storm. I have returned to discharge an honorable debt of gratitude to my country, which conferred a great reward for past services, which I am proud to say was not greater than my deserts. I have returned to protect that constitution of which I was the parent and founder from assassination at the hands of such men as the Hon. gentleman and his worthy associates. They are corrupt—they are seditious, and they at this moment are in a conspiracy against their country. I have returned to refute a libel as false as it was malicious, given to the public under the appellation of a report of a committee of the Lords. Here I stand ready for impeachment or trial! I dare accusation! I defy the honorable gentleman! I defy the government! I defy their whole phalanx! Let them

come forth! I told the ministers I will neither give quarters nor take it. I am here to lay the remains of my shattered constitution upon the floor of this house in defense of the liberties of my country." If, as a writer said, "eloquence could have saved a parliament Grattan would have succeeded, but his hearers were bought, and dishonor already rested on their brows, and their hearts were steeled to shame. Grattan sad and despondent, determined never again to appear in public life, and retired to the bosom of his family, but as long as he lived he could not cease to love his country and his whole country. He had battled in the Irish parliament in vain with the bigots who afterwards sold their country, for Catholic emancipation. In the behalf of his Catholic fellow-countrymen he could not refuse to battle once again in the Imperial parliament, and in 1805 he entered that parliament as member from Malton, and represented Dublin in 1806. Although broken down by sickness and wounded in spirit at the needless degradation of his country, he soon made his mark in the Imperial parliament. His fame had long preceded him, and consequently great were the expectations as the great orator arose for the first time to address the Imperial parliament, and if he did not disappoint that most critical and unsympathetic of audiences when but the remains as if it were of the great orator addressed them, what would they have thought had they heard him in the vigor of youth, inspired by the greatest of human motives, with kindling eye and prophetic voice battling for the liberties of his country. It is said that when Grattan commenced to speak his manner was invariably hesitating, his gestures ungraceful, his words disconnected and uncertain, and he would appeared ridiculous were it not for the intensity of the expression which illumined his face and filled his eyes with more than natural brilliancy, and which impressed on the beholder an awe and respect for the thoughts within struggling to be free, and soon they came, breaking through the barriers of nature, they burst out at length like an avalanche, strong, impetuous, irresistible, the man himself lost and carried away, and his audience with him, in the inspiration of the orator, his subject alone standing out, almost a

visible incarnation! full of power and life and attraction. Such was Grattan even in his decline, and his British hearers accorded to him the palm over all others. Byron said of him, "that was the only man of all whom he had ever heard who filled his idea of a great orator, 'with all that Demosthenese wanted endowed, and his rival or master in all he possessed.'" His character was not less grand than his eloquence. Sir James McIntosh said of him: "The purity of his life was the brightness of his glory. Among all men of genius I have known I have never found so much native grandeur of soul, accompanying all the wisdom of age and all the simplicity of genius." His efforts in the English parliament were mainly in reference to Catholic emancipation. To this sacred cause, to use his own words, he "clung with desperate fidelity." He not only labored for it because it was the first and most essential to make his people an united one and thus secure that strength and unity of action through which alone she could now, ever recover her lost independence; but also because it was an eternal principle of justice,—he loved justice for itself. In his great heart there was no bigotry against his Catholic fellow-countrymen, and he recognized that his first labor and effort was due to them. It was in their behalf that he last appeared in Parliament, and it might be said offered up his life; for the corporation of Dublin which for many years was controlled by the blindest bigots, passed resolutions against Catholic emancipation, and Grattan, who represented Dublin in Parliament, felt it his duty to counteract their bigotry by a Catholic petition, and although sick and warned by his medical advisers that the journey to London might prove fatal, the noble and disinterested patriot said: "I shall be happy to die in the performance of such duty," and such it proved to be: he was prostrated after again raising his now feeble voice in defense of liberty and justice, and died in London, June 6, 1820. His last breath was still for his country. "Keep knocking at the Union," he whispered to Lord Cloncurry, and Irish patriots are still knocking at the Union, and will continue to knock until Ireland is again an independent nation, and monuments worthy of them be erected in College-

green to Ireland's great patriots, and Emmet's epitaph at last be written.

GRATTAN, THOMAS COLLEY, an Irish historian, novelist and writer, was born in Dublin in 1796, and received a classical education. He became a member of the Irish bar, and then for a while held a commission in the army. Marrying a lady of means he resigned his commission and went to reside in France, and turned his attention to literature. His first work of pretension was a metrical romance which did not prove a success. He also began writing for various periodicals, and in 1823 published his first series of "Highways and Byways," followed by a second series in 1824, and a third in 1827. He next removed to Brussels, where he wrote a number of works, of which "Facts of Travel," 3 vols. 1829, "The Heiress of Buyeo," "History of the Netherlands," 1830, "Jacquette of Holland," 1842, "Legends of the Rhine," 1849, are among the most important. He took part in the Revolution of 1830, and actively supported the candidacy of King Leopold, and through his influence was appointed British Consul at Boston in 1839, where he remained till 1852, when he returned to England and accepted a place in the Queen's household. In 1859 he published his "Colonized America," which is not in the best taste or free from prejudice. His last work is "Beater Paths," 1862. He died in London, July 4, 1864.

GRAY, E. DWYER, a distinguished and talented Irish journalist and patriot, son of Sir John Gray, and his successor as managing editor and proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, was born in Dublin and educated in that city. Mr. Gray is a bold and fearless upholder of his country's rights and a powerful advocate for Home Rule. Like his father, he has suffered imprisonment for his devotion to his country's cause, having been arbitrarily imprisoned for his advocacy of resistance to rack rents, and the legality of boycotting etc. Although a young man he is prominent among the leaders of Ireland, and represents county Carlow in Parliament. He is very popular in his native city, and is at the present time Lord Mayor of Dublin. He is a man of great practical ability, thoroughly posted as a statesman and legislator, and

an able debater. His paper is the leading catholic paper in Ireland and while its stand is manly and independent, it is marked by a just conservatism, and is looked upon as the most enterprising and reliable news medium, political and general, in Ireland.

GRAY, SIR JOHN, a distinguished Irish journalist and patriot, was born about 1810 in Dublin, and educated at Trinity College, and after graduating took up the study of medicine and received his degree. He however, did not practise long, for becoming deeply interested in the political questions which agitated his country, he gradually became connected with journalism and eventually, editor and proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal. He took an active and leading part in the Repeal movement, and was an honored friend and co-laborer of the great O'Connell. He was one of those arrested in 1848 with O'Connell for sedition and went with him to prison. His paper became the recognized organ of the conservative patriotic element in Irish politics, and always exerted a powerful influence. It was always recognized too as a Catholic organ, although strangely enough Dr. Grey was a protestant, but of broad and liberal views. He however, shortly before his death joined the Ancient Church, towards which he had for many years leaned. He represented Kilkenny repeatedly in Parliament and always with dignity, ability, and in the true interests of his country. By the people of Dublin he was always held in the highest esteem, and they have erected a statue to him in Sackville street, the principal thoroughfare of that city. He was knighted some years before his death, for faithful public services. He was about 65 years of age at the time of his death.

GRAY, WILLIAM, and WILSON, younger brother of Sir John Gray were born in Dublin and educated in that city after which they came to the United States, about 1840. William the younger of the brothers was at this time about eighteen and he immediately commenced the study of law in Detroit, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-first year. He soon earned a fine reputation for ability and legal acumen and secured a large practice. He was at one time Attorney for two

large railroad corporation, and also City Counsellor, and was rated second to no practitioner at the Michigan Bar. He was widely known for his native wit, having no rival in this field among his legal associates. He died in 1871 in the prime of life and the full vigor of his intellectual powers. Wilson Gray was by two years the senior of William, he accompanied him to Detroit, but remained only a short time, when he turned his face towards the anti-podes and made Australia his home. He also studied law, was admitted to the Bar and won great distinction. He became a judge, and took an active part in securing legislative independence for those great colonies. He became a Colonial minister, and acquired much power and influence by his ability. He died about the same time as his brother. Thus, like the race, was scattered this Irish family. One remains in his fatherland beside the graves of his ancestors, and battled for the liberties of his country. One in the far-off anti-podes successfully asserts the individual supremacy of his race, by the exhibition of masterly ability, while the youngest, in the "land of the free and the home of the brave," made so mainly by the genius and valor of his race, still illustrated the vigor of the mother from which springs his matchless race.

GREATOREX, ELIZA, an accomplished and talented artist, was born at Manor, Hamilton, County Leitrim, Ireland, December 25, 1820. She came to the United States when young, and having already displayed artistic talent, she studied painting under Witherspoon and Hart, New York, and afterwards went to Paris and entered the studio of Lamberlet. She traveled through the art centers of France, Italy and Germany, and became an associate member of the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1870. Among her principal productions are "Bloomingtondale," "Chateau of Mad. Oliffe," "The Old Porch," "Views of Amsterdam," "Old St. Pauls," besides a large number of pen and ink drawings, in which branch she excelled; many of her drawings have been reproduced and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

GREATOREX, KATE and ELEA-NOR, daughters of the foregoing, are equally distinguished as artists. Their

paintings have been exhibited at the Academy of Design, and at the Centennial, and possess great merit. Their pencils are in great repute in the illustrators of elegant books, of which they have embellished many.

GREATRAKES, VALENTINE, an Irishman of means, born at Waterford in 1628, and became famous among the Puritans in England, for his supposed powers of healing by touch. He served as an officer in the Parliamentary army from 1649 to '56, and was afterwards a magistrate in the County Cork. He died about 1700.

GREELEY, HORACE, a celebrated American journalist, was born in Amherst, N. H., February 8, 1811. His parents emigrated from the North of Ireland, and are called in some of his biographies "Scotch Irish," which many anti-Irish writers are in the habit of calling all North of Irelanders. This is but one of the absurd and fraudulent ways by which Ireland is robbed, or at least striven to be, of the credit and honors of her children. But these humbugs are fast being exploded and it is one of the objects of this work to help towards accomplishing that object. To show how absurd this Scotch-Irish term is, we need but remember that the rebellion of '98 was mainly supported and maintained by the Irish Protestants of the North, and it was these same Irish Protestants, or their brethren, as devoted and patriotic Irish as men could be, who mainly settled the Northern parts of New England before the days of the Revolution, and who were with their Irish fire and eloquence the great inspirers of the American people in their determined and successful resistance to British tyranny, and well they might, as they brought over with them from the old land an undying hate to English oppression and English perfidy. We need not say that such is not a Scotch failing, for they seem to take pride, as a rule, in out doing Englishmen themselves in loyalty to the British crown. Greeley's parents were poor, but the very poorest of the Irish have a love and taste for learning, found in no other people in so marked a manner, and whatever faults they may have, even among the poverty stricken, is not found a want of appreciation for the acquirement of knowledge. Horace

was early taught at home to read, and he soon developed a passion for books. In the limited schooling he could receive, he surpassed all his associates. It is said that some of his father's richer neighbors offered to send him to College, but either from pride or poverty they did not accept the offer. His father had to abandon the farm on which they long struggled for a bare subsistence, and removed to West Haven, Vt. Horace had a strong desire to be a printer, more an account of the advantages it offered in acquiring knowledge than anything else, and in his 15th year his desire was gratified, having become an apprentice in the office of the "Northern Spectator." Here he quickly picked up the art, and became an expert, and soon too, the extensive information his industry had secured him becoming known, he was called upon to use it in assisting to edit the paper. In 1830 the "Spectator" failed, and Greeley went West in search of employment, and worked for a time at Jamestown and Lodi, New York, and at Erie, Pa., where his parents then resided. In August, 1831, he turned his face towards his future home, New York City, and reached it on the 17th of that month with \$10 in his pocket. His first employment was not very remunerative. It was setting up the bible in very small type, and it paid him but about one dollar per day of fourteen hours. He continued as a journeyman for about two years, when he started business on his own account, with F. V. Story as his partner. They printed the "Morning Post," the first penny daily ever published, owned and edited by Dr. H. D. Shepard. Story was drowned the same year, and Jonas Winchester became his partner. They following year they issued the "New Yorker," a weekly and general newspaper, with Greeley as editor. It was continued seven years and then discontinued. During this time Greeley wrote for the "Daily Whig" and also edited the "Jeffersonian," a political paper published in Albany. In 1840 he issued and edited the "Log Cabin," devoted to the election of Harrison for President, and which attained the unprecedented circulation of 80,000. On April 10th, 1841, he issued the first number of the "Daily Tribune" as a penny paper. Greeley was sole proprietor and editor, but he soon took Thomas McElrath as a partner, who

immediately took charge of the business interests of the concern. It started with 500 subscribers. The same year he discontinued the "Log Cabin" and "New Yorker" and issued in their place the "Weekly Tribune," and now commenced his life work. Relieved of all care as to financial affairs, by the fortunate choice of a careful and able business partner, Greeley was free to give his entire attention to the editorial matter of the papers and into this he threw his strong convictions on every subject which demanded public action, or attracted public attention. In 1848 he was elected to Congress, and made himself conspicuous by his exposing and denouncing the abuses of the mileage system. He was connected about this time and for several years with a socialistic experiment called the "North American Phalang" which formed on the communistic plan near Red Bank, N. J. He was a zealous supporter of all efforts which tended to the welfare of the poorer classes and from the beginning a strong opponent of human slavery. He also took a great interest in agricultural affairs, and his paper always contained a special department in this field, ably edited, and which made the "Tribune" popular and influential among the farmers of the country, and scarcely a year passed by that he was not called upon to deliver an address before some State Agricultural Society. In 1851 he visited Europe, and passed through France, Italy and Great Britain. In 1855 he again visited Europe, and during his sojourn in Paris he was arrested at the instance of a conceited French sculptor, who claimed \$2,500 damages for injury to a statue of his, which was on exhibition at the New York World's Fair of 1853, of which Greeley was a director. During the memorable contest for the speakership of the House, in the winter of 1855-6, when the Republican party was first grasping for power, Greeley was brutally assaulted on the Capitol grounds by Albert Rust of Arkansas, on account of his strictures on the conduct of the Ultra Southerners on the occasion. In 1859 he visited California by the overland route, and was received with distinguished honors in the large cities. In 1860 he was present at the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and defeated the nomination of Wm. H. Seward, who was the popular candidate,

by his opposition. His antagonism arose from personal, rather than political differences. On the breaking out of the Civil war, Greeley was favorable to allowing the states who desired it, to go, fearing that greater disasters might result, but when hostilities actually began, he favored a gigantic effort, and raised the cry, "On to Richmond." Such, however, was his reputation for fairness and honesty, that although looked upon and hated by the Southerners as one of their most bitter antagonists, yet when they desired to make overtures looking towards peace, they communicated with him, and he met their agents in Canada, in 1864, with the unofficial sanction of President Lincoln, but nothing came of it. He was a presidential elector again in 1864. After the close of the war he advocated kindness and clemency towards the vanquished—a policy of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. In May, 1867, in consonance with this policy he signed the bail bond of Jefferson Davis, and thereby greatly offended many of his radical admirers. In 1869 he was the Republican candidate for comptroller of the State of New York, but was defeated, although he ran ahead of his ticket. The next year he ran for Congress, but was defeated by S. S. Cox, in the Sixth District, New York City. In 1873 he made a tour through the South, and was treated with much consideration. The same year he became the nominee, first of the "Liberal Republican" party, and then of the Democratic, for President of the United States. Mr. Greeley accepted the nomination, and retiring from the editorship of the "Tribune" he entered actively into the struggle, speaking almost constantly up to the time of the election. His life-long, and at times, bitter opposition to the Democratic party, made his candidacy unsatisfactory to many of the older members of that party, who thought it a disgrace to place a man in the post of honor who had always fought them. This disaffection proved fatal, and Greeley was defeated. The canvass proved also too exhausting to his physical strength, and added to this the faithful partner of his struggle, his sorrows and his joys, for so many years, was stricken down during the last month of the canvass and died a few days before the election. Success or defeat was alike to his wounded and bleeding spirit. She who

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had shared with him well earned honors for so many years, was now no more, and ambition itself was lost in the gloom of the grave. A few days more and this indefatigable worker was prostrate by a malady of the brain, and he rapidly grew worse, expiring November 29, 1872. But a simple citizen, yet the nation mourned the loss of a great and patriotic soul, and pens which but a few days before were dipped in gall to secure his defeat, were now extravagant in praises of the noble simplicity of his character, the honesty of his intentions, and the magnitude of his labors. His body lay in state in the City Hall, and for a whole day an immense throng of his fellow-citizens passed before it to honor the illustrious dead. The President, Vice-President, and Chief Justice of the United States, besides prominent men from all parts of the country attended the funeral obsequies. Thus ended "a busy life." Among his works are "Hints towards Reforms," "Glances at Europe," "History of the Struggle against Slavery Extension," "The American Conflict," "Recollections of a Busy Life," "Essays on Political Economy." His life has been written by James Paton and others.

GREGORY, GEORGE, D. D., a minister of the English Church, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of the prebendary of Ferns in Ireland, and was born in that town in 1754. He finished his education at the University of Edinburgh. He removed to Liverpool after taking orders in the Church of England, and afterwards to London. He mixed somewhat in politics, and wrote a defence of the Addington Administration. Among his works are, Essays, Historical and Moral, a Life of Chatterton, a Church History, translations, etc. He died in 1808.

GREY, SIR GEORGE, LL. D., a celebrated explorer and author of note, was born at Lisburn, Ireland, in 1812, and was educated in the Military College at Sandhurst, and after graduating entered the army. In 1837, being then a captain he received permission from his military superiors to explore the interior of Australia, and in 1838 he explored the Swan River District. His enterprise and knowledge of the country secured his appointment as Governor of South Australia, and subsequent-

ly of New Zealand and Cape Colony. He returned home in 1867. Among his works are "Journal of Two Expeditions of Discovery in Australia," "Mythology and Ancient Traditional History of the New Zealand Race," etc. Grey accumulated a valuable and rare library, rich in geographical and ethnological works.

GRIFFIN, GERALD one of the most popular of Irish novelists, writers and dramatists, was born in Limerick, Dec. 12, 1803. He received a good education and early developed a passion for literature. His family emigrated to the United States about 1820, but Gerald remained behind, and in 1823 he went to London with some of his dramatic efforts but he failed to find a manager who would purchase his labors. One of those was the tragic drama 'Gaispus,' which was brought out at Drury Lane after his death, and proved a great success, and which stamps its author as a dramatist of the highest order of ability. With such powers, so classically developed at that age—he could scarcely have been 20 years—it is impossible to say what grand efforts the tragic drama may have lost, in the ill success which smothered his first efforts, and chilled and paralyzed his dramatic aspirations and made him doubt the sterling worth of his own inspiration. He was forced then to turn his attention to the periodical literature of the day for the means of subsistence, and after struggling with a thousand difficulties, he at length received recognition and reputation for the high order of his work as a magazine writer. In 1827 he published "Holland Tide" and "Tales of a Munster Festival," both of which were well received, next year his "Colleen Bawn" or the Collegians, which has been so successfully dramatized by Dion Boucicault—this gave him rank as a master in works of the imagination, and this was followed by the "Invasion" "The Rivals," and the "Duke of Monmouth," "Tales of a Jury Room," "The Courier," &c., all of which exhibit the dramatic character of his mind. He also produced poems of a high order, full of natural sweetness and pathos. In the very height of his success, with the most brilliant prospects before him and scarcely thirty-five years of age, he abandoned "the world," and all its empty honors and joined the humble body of teachers known as the 'Christian Broth-

ers' in Ireland, when he died at Cork, ten years afterwards June 12, 1840, leaving behind but few as gifted writers in the English language.

GRIMES, JAMES W., an able American statesman and politician, was born in Deering, New Hampshire, of Irish parents, October 16, 1816. We might here observe that a great many American writers or biographers have a habit of calling pretty much all Protestant Irish, especially those of New Hampshire "Scotch Irish." Now, this expression is a gross fraud, if it means anything. If it refers to the North of Ireland people as Scotch, or of Scotch extraction, it has no foundation in fact, for the great body of its people are as thoroughly Irish as any people in Ireland, and the comparative handful of Scotch planted in that part of Ireland by James 1, hundreds of years ago (who after all were only the descendants of the Irish Scoto Milesians of Ulster, who settled in Albania, or as it is now called Scotland, and who subsequently conquered the Picts and deteriorated by mixing with them) and who were quickly again regenerated by an overflow of generous Irish blood. That this is so is amply demonstrated by the rebellion of "'98," which proved the great body of the Protestant population of the North to be as staunch Irish patriots as were to be found in Ireland. The character and history of the New Hampshire Irish show, that like their brethren of "'98," and their common ancestors before, England had no more determined opposers. Of the modern Scotch, we have only to say that history shows them to be just the reverse, and that the British Government and British rule have no more ardent supporters and admirers at home or abroad. Let us hear then, no more of this insulting myth yclept 'Scotch Irish.' We never hear of 'Irish Scotch' and yet for the one Scotchman or his descendants in Ireland, there are to-day twenty Irishmen and their descendants in Scotland. Our subject commenced his education at Hampton Academy, and completed it at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1836. Soon after he turned his face towards the growing West, settled in Iowa, and became a member of the first general assembly of that territory in 1838. He frequently served in the different branches

of the Legislature, Territorial and State, and in 1854 was elected Governor, which position he held until 1858, and the following year was elected for a full term to the United States Senate. This was at the most exciting period of the history of the country, just as the dark clouds of secession were overspreading the horizon. Grimes took his stand with those determined to maintain the integrity of the Union, but with a disposition to resort to every honorable means to avoid the last desperate argument of States. He was a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, which was dissipated by the clash of arms. He held the important position of Chairman of the Committee of Naval affairs, during the Rebellion, and took a prominent part in shaping the Government policy. He was elected to the United States Senate to succeed himself, and was honored with the degree of LL. D. by Iowa College. Grimes was a man of massive mould, both mentally and physically, full of sound common sense and straight forward, direct energy, despising indirect methods and relying only on the strength of his position and the soundness of his reason. No Statesman which Iowa has as yet produced is his equal in strength and natural ability or so impressed their convictions or policy on the people of the state, as did Grimes. He died in 1871, in the prime of life and the vigor of his intellectual manhood.

GROGAN, WM. M., one of the most talented of American Homeopathic physicians was born in Ireland in 1835. He came to the United States and has made New York his home where he has achieved great success and a most extensive practice. His reputation is national.

GUINIFORT, SAINT, whose feast according to the Roman martyrology is kept at Pavia, August 1st. His acts written by Mombriteus says he was of noble parents in Scotia, where he was converted to the christian religion with his brother Guribald and two sisters and came into Germany where they all sealed their faith by martyrdom. They were before the days of St. Patrick.

HACKETT, JAMES HENRY, an eminent American actor of Irish descent born in New York, March 15, 1800. He

received a fair education and entered Columbia College, but did not complete the course. In 1817 he entered a law office but abandoned it the following year for mercantile affairs, probably from pecuniary reasons. In 1819, he married an actress of the Park Theatre. He remained in the mercantile business till 1835, part of the time in New York City, but not succeeding as he desired he abandoned it for the stage, and made his first appearance at the Park Theatre in 1826 as 'Justice Woodcock.' He next appeared as 'Sylvester Daggerwood,' and in this character won unbounded applause. He then went to England, when he appeared in a number of characters winning fame and money, on his return he appeared as 'Rip Van Winkle,' and subsequently 'Monsieur Mallet,' and then in his favorite representation of 'Falstaff.' In 1829-30 he attempted management at the Bowery, and also at the Chatham Theatre in New York. He visited England again in 1832 with still greater success, and in 1837, he again tried management at the National, and subsequently at the Astor Place Opera House, when he lost \$4,000 by the Forrest and Macready riots. He continued at intervals to appear on the stage until 1869, when he appeared for the last time in his great impersonification of Falstaff. He projected a monument for Shakespear in Central Park, the corner stone of which was laid in 1864. He is the author of 'Notes, Criticism, and Correspondence upon Shakespear's Plays and Actors.' He died at Jamaica L. I., December 28, 1871.

HACKETT, JOHN K., a distinguished jurist and politician of New York City was born there of Irish parents in 1820. After completing his education he studied law, was admitted to the Bar of the state and practised with success. He was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court which position he held for many years with eminent success. He died in 1879.

HAINES, CHAS. G., a prominent politician and lawyer, of New York, was born in New Hampshire, of Irish parents, about 1797, and graduated at Middlebury College in 1816; commenced the study of law, removed to New York in 1818, and soon acquired fame as a successful practitioner. He also

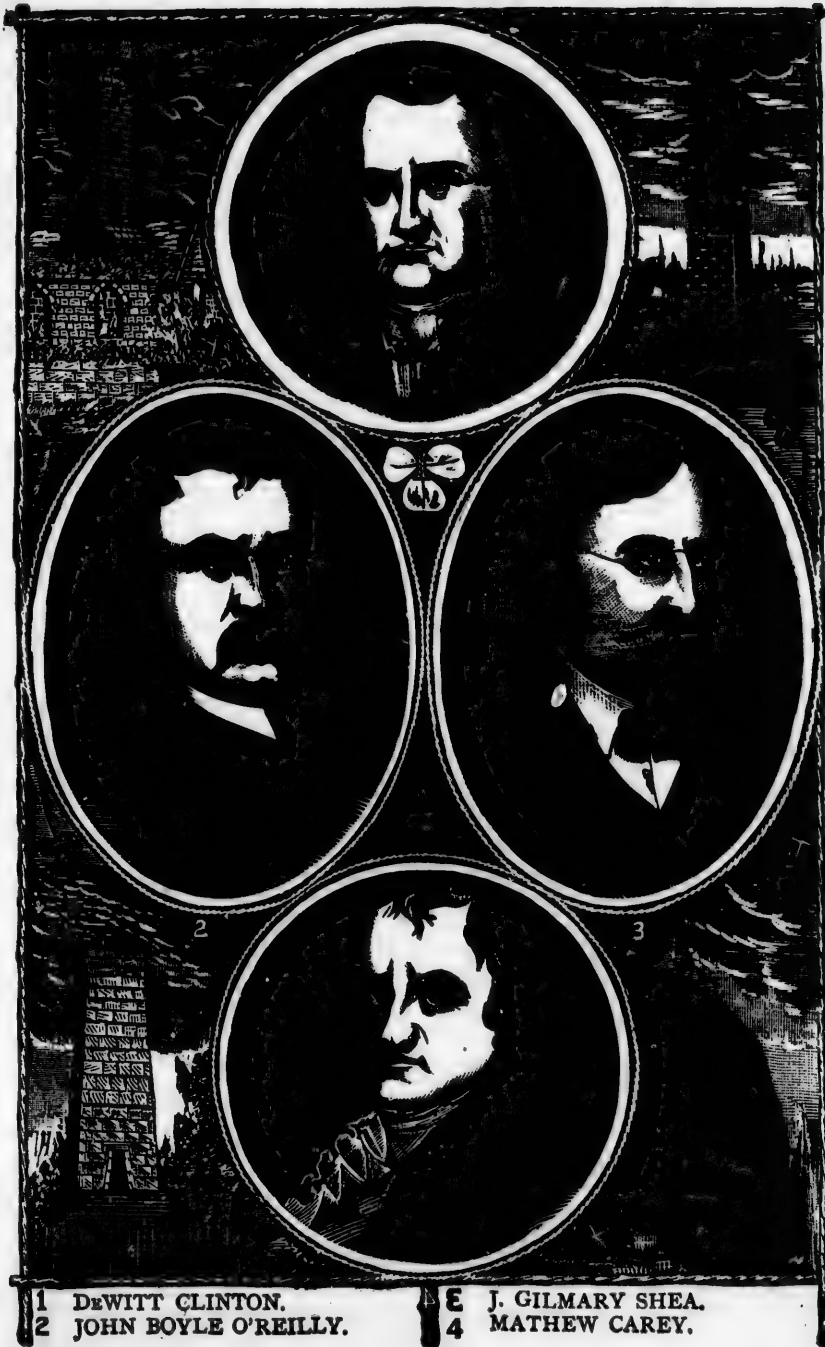
became a political leader of note and influence. He published "Considerations on the Canal" and a "Memoir of Thomas Addis Emmet." He died in July 1829.

HALES, WILLIAM, a learned Irish Protestant divine, was a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of Oriental languages. Among his scientific works are "Sonorum doctrina rationalis," 1778, "Analysis Aequationum," "Analysis Fluxionum," 1800, "New Analysis of Chronology," besides some religious and historical works.

HALL, MRS. ANNA MARIA, nee **FIELDING**, a talented and popular authoress and traveler, was born in Ireland (County Wexford) in 1805. Her first noted book was "Sketches of Irish Character," published in 1829, which was followed by "Chronicles of a School-Room," 1831, "The Buccaneers," a novel, "Tales of Woman's Trials," "The Outlaws," "Uncle Horace," and "Light and Shadows of Irish Life." She was also author of a Drama, "The French Refugee," besides numerous other works. Historical, semi-Historical and Fiction. Among them "The Redderbox," "The Book of Royalty," "Characteristics of British Palaces," "Marian," one of her most finished works, "Stories and Studies from English History," "Can Wrong be Right," "The Light of Faith," "The Rift in the Rock," etc., etc. In 1852 she became editor of "Chapman's London Magazine," and in 1860, of "St. James' Magazine." She was an earnest and indefatigable worker, an honest and impartial chronicler, and a writer of elegance, beauty and simplicity. Her husband, S. O. Hall, was also a well-known author, and some of their works were produced in union. She died January 30, 1881.

HALL, DOMINICK AUGUSTINE, an able American jurist, was born in South Carolina, in 1765, of Irish parents. He adopted the profession of the Law, and practiced with success in Charleston. In 1806 he was appointed United States District Judge of Orleans Territory, which in 1812 became the State of Louisiana, Hall continuing as Judge. In March, 1815, New Orleans being still kept under martial law, by proclamation of Jackson, and in violation of the Constitution, Judge Hall granted a writ of

PLATE II.



1 DEWITT CLINTON.
2 JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

3 J. GILMARY SHEA.
4 MATHEW CAREY.

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Habeas Corpus for the release of Louis Lonceallier, who had been arrested on charge of exciting mutiny among the troops, on the ground of publishing a statement that peace had been signed. Jackson, instead of obeying the writ, arrested the judge. When peace was proclaimed, Judge Hall summoned Jackson to appear before him for contempt, and fined him \$1,000, which Jackson paid. Congress, however, afterwards refunded it in 1845, with interest. Judge Hall died in New Orleans, December 19, 1820.

HALL, DR. JOHN, an eminent American Presbyterian divine and writer, was born in Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829. He entered Belfast College in his thirteenth year, and although the youngest in his class, took repeatedly the Hebrew prize. After completing his classical course he studied for the ministry, and was licensed to preach when twenty years of age, and went on the mission to the West of Ireland. In 1852 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Armagh, and in 1856 removed to Dublin, to take charge of Rutland Square Presbyterian Church, and was appointed Commissioner of Education for Ireland. In 1867 he was sent to the United States as a delegate from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, to that of the United States of America, and left behind him when he returned home, a favorable impression on his American brethren, of his ability, power and talents. The same year he received a call from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City, which he accepted, and entered on his new duties the fall of that year. He is not only popular with his own congregation, but is held in high esteem by his brethren throughout the United States, who look up to him as one of their ablest representatives. His congregation, under his auspices, have built the finest church structure owned by them anywhere, at a cost of \$1,000,000. As a preacher he is noticed for the severe chasteness of his style which added to his great earnestness, makes him popular with a thinking audience. He speaks without notes, a style universal in his native land, but his efforts for that reason are not devoid of great refinement and finish. He is still in the vigor of his intellectual powers.

HALPIN, CHARLES G., (Miles O'Reilly), one of the ablest and most witty of modern journalists, was born in Ireland in 1829, and received a classical education. He came to this country when a young man, and joined the army of literary Bohemians in New York City. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the army, and first attracted special attention by his letters from the "front" under the non de plume of "Miles O'Reilly," which were both humorous and pungently sarcastic, on some of the would-be famous commanders, and which attracted considerable attention, both by their ability and wit. His identity being discovered by some of his superiors, who smarted under the exposure of his witty and sarcastic pen, he was court marshaled and would have been punished, but the matter was brought to the attention of President Lincoln, who sent for the disrespectful subaltern and relieved him from his trouble and ever afterwards was his friend and admirer. He afterwards commanded a regiment in the war, and was a Brigadier General at its close. From this time forward his pen was in active demand, and it may be safely said that he had no equal in America as an able, original and prolific Journalist. He was equally happy both in prose and verse, and dashed off a gem in the latter with the same facility that he wrote a sparkling editorial in the former. He was connected at times with the New York Herald, Times, Tribune, Boston Post and Carpet Bag, and finally editor and proprietor of the Citizen. He became a prominent Republican politician and at the time of his death held an important city office. He was personally very popular, and as a conversationalist was unrivalled in wit, humor, and anecdote. He is said to have been an amazing literary worker when a demand for copy pressed upon him, and sheet would follow sheet in quick succession for hours, containing matter on live issues, original, pointed, and polished. He died very suddenly from an overdose of morphine taken to assuage severe pains; in the very prime of his life and the full brilliancy of gifted intellect. 1869.

HALY, GEN. SIR WM. O'GRADY, an able and experienced British officer, was born in Ireland, entered the

army in 1823, and rose by good conduct till he reached the position of Major-General in 1865. He served with great distinction in the Crimea, and in 1873 became Lieut.-Gen. and General by brevet in 1877. He was for some time in command of the forces in Canada, and in 1875 was Acting Governor-General. He died March 19, 1878.

HAMILTON, SIR ALEXANDER, a distinguished soldier and count of the German empire, and a nephew of Count Anthony, was born in Ireland about 1660, and having participated in the civil troubles was compelled to expatriate himself. He settled in Austria where many of his countrymen had preceded him, and entered the army. He participated in most of the great battles of the Empire and rose to distinction, and became a Count of the Empire. He died about 1725. Another brother of this same distinguished family, Frederick, attached himself to the Swedish army of Gustavus Adolphus and became distinguished for bravery and skill. He returned to Ireland and was compensated by new grants of land from Charles II., for those confiscated, and died there.

HAMILTON, COUNT ANTHONY, a witty writer, was born in 1646 in Ireland, was taken to France when a mere child, returned at the period of the restoration, fought for James II. in Ireland, and finally settled in France. He is the author of Count Grammont, Fairy Tales and Poems, which display wit and elegance. He died in 1720.

HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, a lady of great talents and extensive acquirements, was born in 1758 at Belfast. Her parents dying while she was yet young she was brought up mainly by an uncle, who resided in Scotland. She early displayed remarkable capacity, and soon became widely known for her scientific acquirements. Among her works are Letters of a Hindoo Rajah, Memoirs of Modern Philosophers, the Life of Agrippina, etc. She died at Harrogate in 1816.

HAMILTON, LADY ELIZABETH, famous for her beauty, spirit and accomplishments, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, about 1650. She was as patriotic as beautiful and charming, and

took a chivalrous interest in the affairs of her country. She married Philibert, Count of Gramont.

HAMILTON, HUGH, and Irish prelate of the Established Church, and an able mathematician, was born in Ireland in 1729, and after completing his education studied for the ministry. He became professor of natural philosophy in Dublin University. He is the author of several works on mathematics, besides miscellaneous essays. He died in 1805.

HAMILTON, JAMES, Baron, and Viscount Strabane, Peerage of Ireland and Earl of Abercorn in Scotland, a member of the above celebrated Norman Irish family, was born in Ireland and was better known as Captain Hamilton. He first espoused King James' cause, but losing faith in the honor and ability of that weak monarch he attached himself to William and took a distinguished part in the siege of Londonderry. He died in 1784.

HAMILTON, JAMES, a talented American artist, was born in Ireland, 1819, and when a boy emigrated to the United States with his parents, settling in Philadelphia. He early developed artistic talent and became a teacher of drawing. He went to Europe in 1854, where he remained two years working and studying. He employed himself mostly in illustrating books. Among his best work in oil are "Capture of the Serapis," "Old Ironsides," "Wrecked Hope," "Egyptian Sunset," "Morning off Atlantic City." He died in 1878.

HAMILTON, JAMES, an American statesman, patriot and soldier, was of Irish descent, born in South Carolina, May 8, 1776. He received a good education and adopted the profession of the law. The war of 1812 saw him in the army, and he served with gallantry as Major in the campaigns in Canada. After the war he resumed the practice of the law in Charleston, and was active in the detection and suppression of a threatened insurrection of the negroes in 1822, led by Denmark Vesey, a free mulatto from Hayti. The same year he was elected to Congress, where he was a strong advocate of free trade and state rights. While there he acted as second to John Randolph in his duel

with Henry Clay, and also was Gov. McDuffie's second in his duel with Col. Cummings. Jackson offered him the Secretaryship of War and afterward the position of Minister to Mexico, with authority to negotiate the annexation of Texas, but he declined. In 1830 he was elected Governor of South Carolina, and re-elected the following term, and recommended the passage of the nullification act, which he advocated by speech and writing, and was appointed to the command of the State militia by his successor, Gov. Hayne. He afterwards became interested in Texas and her affairs, and was appointed her Minister to England and France, and went abroad in that double capacity to secure the recognition of her independence, in which he succeeded. In 1845 he was active in advocating her admission into the Union, and on the death of Calhoun he was appointed his successor in the U. S. Senate, but declined. In his efforts in behalf of Texas he had seriously impaired his fortune and he was on his way to that State where he had been just elected U. S. Senator, to seek indemnity, when he was lost in a collision of steamboats. He might have been saved but he yielded his means of safety to a lady who was an entire stranger to him, and perished in the seventy-second year of his age. He was one of the ablest of South Carolina's honored sons, full of energy, vim and resources, and an earnest and eloquent orator.

HAMILTON, SIR JOHN, one of the bravest and most distinguished of British soldiers, and one of the most honorable of men, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, August 4, 1755. This gallant officer entered upon active service at an unusually early age, and for a period of about fifty years ending with the general peace of 1815 he was never unemployed, never on half pay, and what is without parallel in the British army, never during more than half a century relieved from duty by official leave of absence, with the exception of one fortnight, when visiting his parents. Having distinguished himself by extraordinary intrepidity and judgment at the escalade of the fortress of Gualliar, the storming of the strong forts of Lohar and Bangalore, and in many other daring exploits, he was allowed while still extremely

young and only a lieutenant to raise an Indian regiment, a favor never before or since conferred on an officer less than a colonel, and which shows the estimate put upon his talents. In 1795 he commanded a brigade at the capture of St. Domingo. While in Africa in 1803, as military commissioner, he had the mortification to be present at the surrender of that territory to the Dutch. In 1801 he was on duty in the North of Ireland, Londonderry being his headquarters, and he gained the applause of all true Irishmen by his forcible suppression of all party displays calculated to insult the religion of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. In the Peninsular War, under the Duke of Wellington, he had command of a large division of the allied army, and as Inspector General of Portugal he made the national forces of that kingdom as effective and distinguished for discipline as any portion of the army, while before it was the reverse; for this service the King of Portugal decorated him. Among the brilliant exploits of the Spanish campaign none equalled his gallant, desperate, but successful defense of the unfortified town and dismantled castle of Alba de Tormes with only fifteen hundred men, already fatigued by a retreat, against fifteen thousand supported by twenty pieces of artillery, commanded by the celebrated Marshal Soult. For this gallant act he was created a Baronet. He died in 1809.

HAMILTON, GEN. RICHARD, a distinguished and able Irish adherent of the pusillanimous James II. He held the rank of Lieutenant General in the King's army, and was one of the chief organizers of those Irish regiments which afterwards won such glory on the continent. In March, 1690, under orders from the Earl of Tyrconnel he left Drogheda with but 2,000 of the newly organized Irish adherents of James, and met Lord Hugh Montgomery, who was posted near Dromore at the head of 8,000 supporters of William of Orange, whom he defeated after a desperate encounter, and drove the shattered remains of them into the fortified town of Coleraine, to which he laid siege, and although without the necessary means of attack, he so straightened the beleaguered that they suddenly abandoned it

in the night. He next advanced against Major General Lunder, who was posted at Clodybridge on the river Trim, with 10,000 men. On arriving opposite the fort he found the enemy in the act of destroying the bridge. He drove them off, although of superior force, repaired the bridge, and crossing, dislodged the enemy and pursued them to Raphoe. Here he received reinforcements and found ample provisions and was advancing on Derry when commissioners from that city arrived in his camp and offered to capitulate on condition that all rights would be respected and the garrison allowed to evacuate, to which Hamilton agreed, but James who had arrived from France, coming into camp next day refused to abide by the conditions, demanding unconditional surrender. This arbitrary and unjust act probably cost that unfortunate and contemptible monarch his crown, for Derry held out till relieved and the arrival of Schomberg, and the cowardice of James completed the ruin of his prospects and possibly added to the misfortunes of Ireland, although she could have expected but little from so faithless a prince. He participated in the unfortunate battle of the Boyne, made so by the interference and imbecility of James II.

HAMILTON, SIR W. ROWAN, one of the ablest of modern mathematicians was born in Dublin in 1805. From his very infancy he was gifted with extraordinary talents. When only 13 years he is said to have been more or less familiar with thirteen languages. His earlier essays on curves grew at length into an elaborate and able treatise on the "Theory of systems of Rays" published by the Royal Irish Academy in 1828. To this he at different times added various deductions, in the last of which he indicated the existence of the two kinds of conical refraction, the experimental verification of which by Lloyd still forms one of the most convincing proofs of the truth of the undulatory Theory of Light. In 1834, his general method in Dynamics was published in the Philosophical Transactions of the R. Irish Academy. In 1858 he published a volume of lectures on the subject of Quaternions, which exhibit an extraordinary amount of thought and labor. Another volume on the same subject with his improve-

ments in Calculus was published after his death. He held important positions in Dublin University even while he was but an under graduate. In 1827 he was appointed lecturer in the Andrew's Chair of Astronomy, and Astronomer Royal of Ireland. In 1836 he was knighted and delivered the address before the British Scientific Association as Secretary of its Dublin meeting that year. He was also President of the Royal Irish Academy, and was an honored member of most of the great scientific societies of Europe, and was considered the peer of the ablest scientific minds of his day. He died in 1865.

HAND, GEN. EDWARD, an Irish American soldier and patriot of the Revolution, who was distinguished among his countrymen in Pennsylvania, for his ardent advocacy of the American cause, and his gallant services in the war, he was a delegate to the Continental Congress from that state, 1784-5, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

HANDCOCK, COL. R. B., a brave and heroic British soldier, was born in county Westmeath, Ireland, in 1780. His father, Matthew Hancock, was connected with the military of Ireland and our subject, after graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the army at the age of eighteen. His first active service was in Egypt in 1801 when he distinguished himself and was wounded. He next served on the continent, and in 1812 was sent with his regiment to Canada. There he distinguished himself by his heroic defence of Lacolle Mill, a fortified hamlet situated on the frontier near Rouse's Point, where with scarcely five hundred men he successfully maintained himself against Gen. Wilkinson who invested it with about 5000, and vainly attempted to take it by storm. This was the most gallant feat performed by British arms during this war. He died at Pisa, May 4, 1854.

HANLAN, EDWARD, the phenomenal Canadian oarsman, was born in Toronto, of Irish parents, July 12, 1855. Residing on an island near Toronto from infancy, he may be said to have been brought up on the water, and in his sixteenth year was one of a crew in a race of boys. In 1878 he came out as

a single sculler, when he won the championship of Lake Ontario, and in 1876 he won the championship of America at Philadelphia, and afterwards defeated the most celebrated American and Canadian oarsmen with the greatest ease, including Courtney, one of the most graceful and swiftest of oarsmen. He went to England in 1879, and he there defeated their champions, Howdon and Elliott, and the great Australian oarsman, Trickett, with ridiculous ease, stopping often to wait for them, to the utter disgust of their admirers and backers. He returned to America and again defeated the ablest oarsmen, but was defeated in a field of rowers at Providence, June 17, 1880, a sudden illness causing him to stop, although in advance at the time. He, however, defeated the winner, Ross, with the greatest ease, in 1883. He is, without doubt, the most skillful oarsman that ever pulled an oar. He is 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighs about 150 pounds when in condition for rowing.

HANNEGAN, EDWARD A., an eloquent and able American statesman and lawyer, was born in Ohio, about 1800, of Irish parents, and received as good an education as those early times afforded in that section of the Union. He studied law and settled in Indiana, where he soon acquired a high reputation for eloquence and ability, and was sent to the legislature of the state. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, where he remained two terms, and in 1843 to the United States Senate, where he won distinction by his eloquence. After the expiration of his term he was appointed Minister to Prussia, and on his return home settled in Missouri, where he died February 25, 1859.

HARPER, ALEXANDER, an able and distinguished American politician, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to the United States when comparatively young, and soon became noted for ability and eloquence. He settled permanently in Ohio, and represented that state in Congress at various times from 1837 to 1853, making an honorable record for ability and integrity.

HARPER, FRANCOIS, an able and prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, was born about the year 1800, received a good education, and

rose to prominence by his native ability. He was elected to Congress in 1837, but died shortly after.

HARPER, JAMES, was a native of Ireland, born towards the close of the last century. He emigrated to Pennsylvania, and acquired distinction by his talents and capacity. He represented his state in Congress from 1833 to '37 and was respected for his ability and standing.

HARPER, JOSEPH M., a distinguished politician and jurist of New Hampshire, was born of Irish parents at Limerick, Maine, June 21, 1787. He was brought up on a farm, and managed largely by his industry and perseverance to secure a good education, while he helped to pay his way. He for a while taught school, and during the time studied both Law and Medicine, and was admitted to practice in both. He eventually became United States District Judge of New Hampshire; was acting Governor of the State in 1831, and a member of Congress from 1831 to '35. He died at Canterbury, N. H., January 13, 1865.

HARPER, ROBERT GOODLOE, an eminent American lawyer was born in Virginia about 1760 of Irish parents but removed with them when very young to North Carolina. His parents being poor, his advantages up to his becoming of age were limited, but in the face of many discouraging obstacles he succeeded in acquiring a good solid education. At the age of twenty he went to Charleston, S. C., with the intention of commencing the study of the law, arriving there with scarcely one dollar in his pocket. He immediately commenced the study of his profession having obtained a place in the office of an Attorney; he applied himself with great energy and was admitted to the Bar in his twenty-first year, and successfully undertook the management of a cause in the courts of record. He soon removed into the interior of the State, and entered politics, by writing a series of articles on proposed changes in the State constitution. He was immediately elected to the Legislature and so distinguished himself that he was shortly afterwards sent to Congress where he became a prominent member of the Federal party, and a powerful advocate of

the policy of Washington. In 1797 he published a pamphlet, 'Observations on the dispute between the United States and France,' which attracted great attention both here in America, and in Europe. His speeches in managing the impeachment of Blount and defending Judge Chase, are fine specimens of argument and eloquence. On the defeat of the Federal party, Mr. Harper returned to the practice of his profession in Baltimore, he having married the daughter of Charles Carroll. His practice in the United States Supreme Court, was from this time till his death both extensive and lucrative. His party having gained the ascendancy in Maryland, he was elected United States Senator. He, however, soon resigned his seat, his professional duties being such that he was not able to give to each such attention as he thought they demanded. In 1819 he visited Europe with his family, and remained abroad two years. His family was allied at this time to some of the first in Great Britain, one of Charles Carroll's daughters being Marchioness of Wellesley. He died suddenly in Baltimore, in 1825.

HARPER, WILLIAM, an eminent jurist of South Carolina, was born in that State of Irish parents, January 17 1719, and was educated at South Carolina College, he studied law, and quickly acquired fame and a large practice by his ability. He was elected to the State Legislature and made a speaker of the House. He removed to Missouri for a few years, from 1818 to '28, and was made Chancellor of that State. He represented South Carolina in the United State Senate in 1826 and in 1830, was elected Judge of the Court of Appeal, and in 1835 chancellor of the State. He died October 10, 1847.

HARRIS, WALTER, an Irish counsellor and historical writer, partly of English descent, and was born in Dublin about 1700. He enlarged and amplified the works of Sir James Ware, on Irish History. The first volume was printed in Dublin in 1729, and the second in 1745.

HARRISON, Chief Justice of Ontario, one of the ablest and most distinguished of Canadian jurists, was the son of Richard Harrison who emigrated from county Monaghan, Ireland, a short

time before the birth of our subject, who first saw light at Montreal, August 8, 1833, and received his education at Upper Canada College. He early gave evidence of unusual talent, and in 1855 he was called to the Bar, and from the first he took a prominent position. Nature had bountifully supplied him with all the elements which go to form a great lawyer, and to this was added a tireless energy. It is not strange therefore, that he soon acquired an extensive practice. "In fact," says a sketch of him, "Since 1859 to his elevation to the Chief Justiceship there has scarcely been a case of public importance in which he has not been retained." He was called upon to defend the ministers when accused of violating the rights of Parliament, and at many of the assizes where he practiced, would be retained in three-fourths of all the cases both criminal and civil. At some of the terms as many as eighty rules have been moved by him. He became Queen's Council in 1867, and a bencher of the Law Society in '71 and has represented West Toronto in Parliament for a number of years. His despatch of business in his judicial capacity was admirable, especially as contrasted with his predecessors, being prompt but careful and deliberate, and consequently eminently satisfactory to all who sought justice. His record, both as an advocate and judge is second to none who has yet appeared in Canada.

HAUGHERY, MARGARET, a noted philanthropist and woman of great energy, enterprise and resources, was born in Ireland and came to the United States at an early age with her parents, whom she lost when a child, leaving her without any means. She was taken by an aunt Mrs. Richards who although a Baptist had Margaret brought up a Catholic as desired by her parents. She married Charles Haughery in her twenty-first year and settled in New Orleans about 1835, where he died a few years later. She always possessed a large share of practical benevolence which she cultivated, her sound common sense pointing out to her that the best results could alone be had through the charitable orders of the Church. She therefore, worked mainly in conjunction with the Sisters of Charity, first in aid of the Poydras Female Orphan Asylum. In 1840 she

projected the Camp Street Asylum, in conjunction with Sister Regis and successfully built it. In 1852 she went into the Dairy business on a large scale, solely to gain means to prosecute her charitable works, and built successively the "St. Vincent Infant Asylum," and the "St. Elizabeth Asylum," all under the charge of the Sisters, the funds in great part coming from her earnings. She also greatly aided the Little Sisters of the Poor, in establishing their Home for the Aged and Infirm. In 1860 she sold out the dairy and went into an extensive bakery business, and although she had the meagrest kind of an education, she had wonderful business tact and method. To judge from the amount of aid she freely poured into all kinds of charities her earnings must have been very large, although it is not probable that she paid any attention to the amount. She not only gave all her own surplus earnings to charity, but she also by solicitation received largely from the wealthy merchants of the city, who could not well refuse one who gave them so bright and munificent an example. It is said that on one occasion an extensive grocer on being applied to for assistance for some charity, laughingly said, "Margaret, we will give you all you can pile on a wheelbarrow, if you will wheel it to the Asylum yourself." The offer was promptly accepted, and Margaret procured the most capacious barrow she could get, and being blessed with a large share of physical as well as mental vigor, she took away a load that astonished the givers, with the remark that she would cheerfully do the same every day for the orphan's. She continued her work up to the last, dying full of years and benedictions in 1882. Her funeral was attended by all classes of her fellow-citizens, the stores being all closed, and by thousands who had directly or indirectly been the beneficiaries of her open handed charity. The city is to honor her, or rather honors itself by erecting a public monument to her in its principal square.

HAYNE, ARTHUR P., an able Irish American soldier and politician, was of Irish parentage, born in South Carolina, March 12, 1790, and after receiving a fair education, entered as a clerk in a Counting House. He had a natural penchant for military affairs and when the war of 1812 broke out he immedi-

ately volunteered and earned distinction at Sakett's Harbor, and afterwards along the Canadian Frontier as a Major of Cavalry. He subsequently joined General Jackson in his campaign against the Creek Indians, when he held the important position of Inspector General and distinguished himself at Pensacola and New Orleans. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in Pennsylvania. During the Florida war he again joined his old commander and fellow Celt, Jackson, and commanded the Tennessee volunteers. He retired from the army in 1820, returned to South Carolina, and took up the practice of his profession, was elected to the Legislature and was a Presidential elector in the hot contest of 1828, supporting his old commander on the stump as in the field. In 1853 he was appointed United States Senator to succeed Senator Evans. He distinguished himself in every position in life to which he was called, and earned the highest respect and confidence of all around him.

HAYNE, ISAAC, a patriot of the American Revolution, was of Irish parentage, born in South Carolina, and at the beginning of the American Revolution was a planter of wealth. In 1781, in violation of all law and of humanity, he was taken prisoner and executed by the British authorities on pretence that he was found in arms against the British Government after he had accepted its protection and became its subject! This arose from an express understanding for a time recognized by the British that "non-combatants were not to be molested." Afterwards however Sir Henry Clinton issued an order compelling all found within their lines to take the oath of allegiance. Many who were called upon to do so refused, and instead of being ordered outside of the lines were imprisoned, and Hayne, who got outside and took up arms, was executed when taken.

HAYNE, ROBERT G., one of the most eloquent of American statesmen and lawyers, was another scion of the South Carolina Irish family of that name, and was born in the suburbs of Charleston, Nov. 10, 1791. He received as good an education as the limited means of his poor but intelligent parents would allow, and with a laudable

ambition determined to conquer the disadvantages of his position and make his mark as a lawyer. Possessing the peculiar talent of his race for fiery and earnest eloquence he earned a reputation before he reached his majority as a successful advocate of fine ability and great eloquence. The breaking out of the war of 1812 saw him in the field, as it did the Irish element throughout the United States, and the Irish element mainly; and he won distinction by his bravery. In 1814 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was made Speaker of the House and then Attorney General of the State. In 1823 he was elected United States Senator, retaining his seat till 1832, when he resigned to take the executive chair of South Carolina. He was succeeded by Calhoun, and like him he was an earnest and fiery advocate of State rights, and was elected Governor to sustain and defend nullification. The troubles with the general government having been settled by concessions, Governor Hayne did not seek a re-election, but was compelled by his fellow citizens to become Mayor of his native city, and was connected with the public improvements undertaken for the benefit and growth of the State. He died September 24, 1839, leaving behind him none more eloquent or able among his contemporaries.

HEALY, GEORGE P. A., a distinguished American portrait painter, born in Boston, of Irish parents, July 15, 1818, went to Paris in 1836 and alternated between that city and the United States for many years. He produced portraits of many eminent men, among them Louis Philippe, Marshal Soult, Cass, Calhoun, Webster, Pierce, Thurman, Longfellow, and others. His more important works were Franklin urging the claims of America before Louis XVI., the King of France, and Webster's reply to Hayne.

HAWKEY, JOHN, a classical scholar of great erudition, was born in Ireland, about 1700, was a graduate of the University of Dublin. Among his works are translations of Xenophon, Virgil, Terentius, Juvenal et Persius. He also edited editions of "Paradise Lost, and Paradise Regained," which were held in high esteem for their accuracy, besides other works. He died in Dublin in 1759.

HENDRICKEN, RT. REV. THOS. F., D. D., a learned and able Roman Catholic Bishop of Providence, was born in Ireland in 1827, emigrated to the United States and was educated for the priesthood in which sacred office he served for about twenty years, becoming noted for ability, zeal and earnest piety. He was raised to the episcopacy as the first bishop of Providence in 1872, and filled the position with eminent satisfaction, and lasting benefit to the new diocese.

HEAD, RICHARD, an Irish dramatist and writer of talent of the 17th century, was the author of some popular plays in his day and of other works of merit. He died in 1678.

HENNESSEY, WM. J., a talented American painter and artist, was born in Thomastown, Ireland, 1839, and emigrated to the United States when ten years old, with his parents who settled in New York City, where he received his education. He early developed unusual artistic talents and soon became constantly employed in the illustration of books and magazines. He also produced works in oil and water colors which were noted for their originality and artistic perfection. In 1870 he went to London, where he has since resided, his brush being constantly employed at high figures. Amongst his principle works in oil and water colors are: "In Memoriam," "The Wanderers," "On the Sands," "A By-path in Normandy," "Autumn on the New England Hills," "A Summer Sea," "An Evening on the Thames," "The Gleaner's Return," "An Artist's Holiday," "Drifting," "A Street Ballad," "New England Blackberry Pickers." His skill and fame are still increasing, and his pictures promise to be among the most prized.

HENRY, THOMAS, a distinguished Pennsylvania politician, was born in Ireland in 1785, and came to the United States with his parents at an early age. They settled in Pennsylvania, where our subject was educated and soon became distinguished by his ability and energy. He was intrusted by his fellow citizens with many positions of honor and credit, and for many years represented his district in the U. S. Congress, where he acquired much

influence by his ability, integrity and worth. He died in Beaver county, Pa., Feb. 27, 1843.

HEREMON, son of Milesius, the first monarch of Ireland of the Scoto-Milesians, said to have settled in Ireland and, with his brother, wrested its sovereignty from the Tutha de Danians, a little after the time of Moses. Milesius and his family, like Moses and the Israelites resided for a time in Egypt, and, being compelled to leave, settled in Spain, from whence, after his death, his eight sons, with their mother Scots, and numerous dependents, sailed for Ireland in sixty ships, most of which were wrecked in a storm, before landing. Two only of the sons, Heber and Heremon, with a portion of their fleet, succeeded in making a landing, and those at different points. Heber was soon after attacked by the natives, commanded by the Princess Eire, wife of MacGreany, one of the princes of the Tutha de Danians; he defeated the gallant princess, but at a sacrifice of 300 men, besides his mother Scots, widow of Milesius. He shortly afterwards found Heremon, with whom he joined forces, and advancing into the county met the enemy on the plains of Tailton, where they utterly defeated them, killing their three princes and thereby becoming possessed of the kingdom, which they divided between them, Heber taking the southern part and Heremon the northern. The ambition of Heber's wife was not satisfied with the division, and she influenced her husband to right himself by force of arms. A bloody battle was fought near the boundaries of Leinster and Munster, in which Heber and his chief officers were slain, and Heremon became sole monarch of the whole island, reigning for thirteen years.

HERON, MATILDA, a celebrated American emotional actress, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, December 1, 1830. She made her first appearance on the stage at the Walnut-street Theater, Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1851, as Bianca in "Fazio," and made a starring tour of the States in 1855-6. She appeared in her great role of "Camille," which she adapted from the French of Dumas in 1857, Mr. Southern appearing with her as Armand. Her success was marvelous, and it is said she real-

ized nearly \$200,000 from that character. She visited Great Britain in 1861 and appeared as Rosalie Lee in "New Years Eve," and other parts with applause. On returning to America she renewed her triumphs in "Camille" and also appeared in "Medea," which she adopted from the Greek of Uripides. Her last appearance was as Lady Macbeth in Booth's Theater in 1875, except appearing at a benefit for her little daughter Bijou Heron, who has adopted the stage and promises to rival her mother in popularity. Matilda Heron was, however, at this time broken down in health. She died March 7, 1877.

HICK, BARBARA, one of the leaders and first promoters of American Methodism, was born in Ireland in 1734 and emigrated with her husband, Embury and others from Ireland 1780. They settled in New York, and most of them becoming careless of all religious observances in their new home, Mrs. Hick reproached Embury, who had been a local preacher in Ireland, with a neglect of duty and succeeded in inspiring him with energy in the work, and through her means principally was the first American church built. She afterwards removed to Canada, where she died in 1804. Her memory is held in great esteem by her brethren.

HIGGINS, DR. WM., bishop of Ardagh, an able and patriotic Irish prelate, was born in 1794, and, having chosen a religious vocation, he was sent to the continent to pursue his studies. At the age of 21 he was a professor in the Irish College in Paris, and three years afterwards he obtained his doctor's degree in Rome. He was appointed by the Pope to examine the conditions of the Catholic colleges of the continent, which had suffered materially through the disastrous wars of Napoleon. Having reported to his holiness in a full and satisfactory manner, he returned to his native land and was appointed to the Chair of Dogmatic Theology in Maynooth. He soon attracted the attention of his countrymen by his patriotic advocacy of civil and religious freedom, and ably supported the illustrious Dr. MacHale of Tuam in exposing and denouncing the policy of the government in Ireland. He gov-

erned his See with zeal and wisdom, and made many improvements, among them a magnificent Cathedral. He died Jan. 8, 1858.

HIGGINS, PHILIP, a learned Irish Franciscan, who flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century. He was educated on the continent, and became noted as a poet and religious writer. He was the author of many sacred poems, and other works of great merit came from his pen. He died in 1487.

HIGINBOTHAM, COL. NATHAN-IAL, a prominent Canadian politician, was born in County Cavan in 1830, and received there a fair education. He emigrated to Canada with other members of his family at an early day, engaging in business and gave considerable attention to chemistry. He has long taken a leading part in public affairs in his section of Canada, having been clothed by his fellow citizens successively with all the local honors, and has been conspicuous in organizing the military spirit and policy of Canada. He was also a strong advocate of the confederation of British America. He was sent to the Dominion Parliament in 1872, and still represents North Wellington in that body. He is president of the St. Patrick's Society of Guelph, and is a representative Canadian Irishman. A part of this same family settled in the United States, where they and their descendants still reside.

HILL, P. C., an able and prominent lawyer and politician of Nova Scotia, was born at Halifax in 1821; his father was a Cork man, who settled in Halifax after the war of 1812. Our subject was educated at King's College, Windsor, and was called to the Bar in 1841 and soon acquired distinction and a large practice. He has held many important public positions, amongst them Provincial Secretary. He married the grand-daughter of Chief Justice Haliburton, author of "Sam. Slick," etc.

HILL, BENJ. HARVEY, an eminent American statesman and orator, was born in Jasper county, Georgia, Sept. 14, 1828. His father emigrated from Ireland and settled in that State, acquiring influence and wealth. Benjamin entered the University of Georgia, where he graduated with the first

honors in 1844, and immediately commenced the study of the law, was admitted to the Bar the following year and settled in La Grange, Georgia, where he opened an office. The same year he married Miss Holt, a daughter of Cicero Holt, a prominent lawyer of Athens in that State, and soon acquired a large practice and fame as a speaker of great power and eloquence. In 1851 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate as a Union man, and in 1860 he was one of the Bell and Everett electors. He was a member of the Secession Convention held in that State in 1861. In unison with Alex. H. Stephens he opposed with great eloquence the ordinance of secession, but when finally he found his efforts were idle, he thought it his duty to go with his State. He became a member of the provisional confederate congress, and afterwards represented Georgia in the Confederate Senate during the war. After the close of the war in 1865 he was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette, but was released in July the same year on parole and returned home. During the next ten years he held no official position, but took an active interest in the political affairs of his State, writing and speaking with great vehemence and zeal against the reconstruction acts of Congress. He zealously supported Horace Greeley for President in 1872, and was himself elected to Congress in 1875. The debate on the amnesty bill brought him into prominence, not only as a speaker of great power and eloquence, but as a true lover of his country. In his speech he said: "Is the bosom of the country always to be torn with this miserable sectional debate whenever a presidential election is pending? The victory of the North was absolute, and God knows that the submission of the South was complete! But, sir, we have recovered from the humiliation of defeat, and we come here among you and ask you to give us the greetings accorded to brothers by brothers. We propose to join you in every patriotic endeavor, and to unite with you in every patriotic aspiration that looks to the benefit, the advancement, and the honor of every part of our common country. Let us, gentlemen of all parties, in this centennial year, have indeed a jubilee of freedom. We divide with you the glories of the

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Revolution, and of the succeeding years of our national life before that unhappy division—that four years night of gloom and despair; and so shall we divide with you the glories of all the future! We are here! We are in the house of our fathers, our brothers and our companions, and we are at home to stay, thank God! We come, charging to the Union no wrong to us. We charge all our wrongs upon that higher law—fanaticism—that never kept a pledge or obeyed a law. Brave Union men of the North—you who fought for the Union, for the sake of the Union; you who ceased to fight when the battle was ended and the sword was sheathed—we have no quarrel with you, whether Republicans or Democrats. We felt your heavy arms in the carnage of battle, but above the roar of battle we also heard your voice of kindness calling, 'Brothers, come back!' and we bear witness to you this day that that voice of kindness did more to thin the confederate ranks and weaken the confederate arms, than did all the artillery employed in the great struggle." In January, 1877, when the country was trembling with uncertainty, he made an earnest and telling speech in favor of the Electoral Commission as a measure wise and patriotic, and no man can tell what dangers such patriotic counsel saved the country from. He was re-elected to the 45th Congress, but resigned to take a seat in the U. S. Senate, March 5, 1877. When the Democrats took control of the Senate he was made Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses and placed on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, etc. His most important speeches in the Senate have been on the remonetizing of silver, on the Thurman Pacific Railroad Refunding bill, on the Union and its enemies, and his defense of his Union record in reply to an attack of Senator Blaine, June 18, 1879. He died of cancer, 1882.

HINCKS, REV. EDWARD, an Irish archaeologist, born in Cork in 1792. He studied under his father, who was professor of Hebrew and head master of the Belfast Academy, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1813, and studied for the ministry. He gave great attention to hieroglyphics, both Egyptian and Assyrian, and among his translations is a portion of the inscription of

Tijlath-Peleser, the elder, published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1857. He published a catalogue of the Egyptian manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College 1849, besides critical notes on the Polyphony of the Assyrio-Babylonian Cuneiform writing 1863, and some controversial tracts. He has been rector of Killyleagh, County Down, for many years.

HINCKS, SIR FRANCIS, a prominent Canadian statesman, brother of the foregoing, was born in Cork in 1807, received a classical education under his father. He came to Canada to seek his fortune, and engaged in merchandise pursuits, becoming interested in political questions he entered into their discussion, and at length became editor and proprietor of the "Toronto Examiner," and a member of the Colonial Legislature, where he soon became a leader. He was Governor of the Windward Island in 1854, and afterwards of British Guiana in 1862. He was knighted in 1869 for distinguished services, and was again Finance Minister of Canada for several years, up to 1873. He was among the leaders to urge a responsible ministry for Canada, and although opposed by the Governor General Lord Sydenham, and other powerful persons he secured its recognition by England.

HINES, RICHARD, an able and prominent politician and legislator of North Carolina, was of Irish descent, and born in that state. By his native ability, energy and push, he raised himself to an enviable position, and represented his district in Congress for a number of years, commencing in the year 1825.

HINGSTON, WM., one of the ablest of Canadian medical men, is of a Cork family, and has acquired great distinction in his profession. He held a chair in McGill College, Montreal, and has acquired an extensive and lucrative practice among the best citizens, of that ancient burg. He is justly held as one of the most skillful and successful of Canadian physicians. He has also found time in the midst of his large practice to add to the medical literature of the day, valuable medical tracts.

HOARE, SIR JOSEPH, M. P., an Irish patriot was born in County Cork,

in 1788, took an active interest in the affairs of his country, and was for many years M. P. in the Irish Parliament for Cork. He was created a Baronet in 1784. When the iniquitous measure of the union was to be decided, although in his ninety third year, he appeared in his place in Parliament and opposed it by voice and vote. He died December, 1801.

HOGAN, JOHN, a distinguished American politician, financier, and writer was born in Mallow, county Cork, Ireland, July 6, 1806, and emigrated to the United States with his parents when a boy. He first was employed in shoemaking in Baltimore, and while earning his livelihood, managed by industry and perseverance to acquire a solid education. In 1831 he turned his steps westward and settled first in Madison County, Illinois, where he went into business and soon attracted attention by his practical views and extensive knowledge. He was soon sent to the Legislature, and in 1838 made President of that body. In 1841 President Harrison appointed him Register of the Land Office at Dixon, which he held till 1845. He then removed to St. Louis, where he again engaged in business, and soon became prominent in insurance and banking circles. In 1857, Buchanan appointed him Postmaster of St. Louis, and in 1854 he was sent to Congress from that city, and was held in high estimation as an able and enlightened statesman. He is the author of the "Resources of Missouri," and "The Commerce and Manufactures of St. Louis."

HOGAN, JOHN, an eminent sculptor, was born at Tallow, County Waterford, Ireland, October, 1800. He received a classical education, and was intended for the Bar, and had entered a Solicitor's office for that purpose, but the instinct of the artist was too strong within him, and he soon exhibited such skillful modeling that through the liberality of some admiring friends he was enabled to visit Italy, and made Rome his residence while he caught inspiration and art from its matchless works of the Masters. He returned to Ireland, which he made his home, unlike so many of his countrymen who gave their talents and fame to strangers. His "Drunken Fawn," exhibited at the World's Exposition, Paris, in 1851, was awarded a

medal of the first class, and was declared by Thorwaldsen, to be worthy of an Athenian studio. He devoted his labors in Ireland chiefly to religious and monumental subjects, of which he has left many, celebrated for taste and beauty. He died in Dublin, March 27, 1858.

HOGAN, HON. JNO. SHERIDAN, a distinguished and talented Canadian writer and statesman, was born in Ireland in 1815, and emigrated to Canada when a boy, to join his uncle, who had preceded him. Not finding his new home agreeable, the youthful wanderer, then scarcely twelve years old, shouldered his little bundle and started for Hamilton, where he obtained employment in a printing office. Here his natural ability soon exhibited itself, and he advanced until he became foreman, and associate editor. He studied Law for a time, but both his fort and his fancy was journalism. His first noted effort was a paper contributed to Blackwood's Magazine on "Canada," and what, perhaps gave his name at this time still greater public prominence, was his arrest in the United States, as being concerned with the burning of the "Caroline," which charge had no foundation. He obtained the prize for the best essay on "Canada," awarded at the Paris Exposition. He became chief editor of the "Colonist," and had just been elected to the Canadian Assembly for the County of Grey, when he was foully cut off in the prime of life, and on the threshold of a brilliant future. He was murdered by a party of drunken roughs, to whose demand for money to treat, he had acceded, but who saw a roll of bills in his hand when he gave them, and to possess which, they struck him down from behind, cold-blooded and cowardly, and thus fell in December, 1859, one of the ablest of Canadians.

HOGG, SIR JAMES WEIR, BART. a British statesman, was born in Ireland in 1790, and received his early education in Belfast and finished at Trinity College, Dublin. He took up the profession of law, and was called to the Bar. He went to India shortly afterwards, and soon obtained great distinction and a lucrative practice in Calcutta. In 1822 he accepted the appointment of Register of the Supreme Court, which he held till he returned home in 1833. In

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1884 he entered the House of Commons as member for Beverly, and continued for many years a member of the House. He was a director of the East India Company, and its principal spokesman in the House of Commons. He became a member of the council of India when that province was transferred to the crown in 1858. He was made a Baronet in 1846. He died May 27, 1876.

HOLLYWOOD, CHRISTOPHER, an eminent Irish Jesuit was born about 1550, and educated on the Continent. The Irish missions received the attention of the Jesuits from the very establishment of the order, and especially from the time of the generalship of St. Francis Borgia 1565. Father Hollywood presided over the order in Ireland for over twenty three years in constant danger of death. He was specially denounced by the King in his speech to Parliament in 1614, but his shield were a faithful people to whom he broke and distributed the bread of life, any one of whom would have willing given his life to save him. He died in 1626.

HOLMES, HON. BENJAMIN, an able Canadian, politician, and financier was a native of Ireland who emigrated to Canada at an early day, settled in Montreal, and soon rose to distinction by his broad and liberal views, and native ability. He supported the cause of responsible Government and was returned to Parliament for Montreal in 1841. His independent, manly course for maintaining the rights of his people to an administration representing the majority, led to a petty persecution of Mr. Holmes by the Metcalf administration which was, however, consistent with the illiberal spirit and contracted views of the minions of a selfish and arrogant power. The Government deposits which were kept in the Bank of Montreal, were removed because of Mr. Holmes' connection as cashier, and its managers were lick spittles enough to ask his resignation, so that the Government patronage might be restored. Mr. Holmes continued to advocate those reform which at length prevailed, and was honored by his fellow citizens with their confidence and esteem. He was again returned to Parliament for Montreal, in 1848, and the progressive liberal party of Canada, almost exclusively under the leadership of Irishmen, such

as Baldwin, Sullivan, Blake, Aylwin, Hincks, Holmes and others succeeded in establishing the principle of responsible Government in Canada. Holmes continued to hold the confidence of his fellow citizens to the end of an honored and successful public life.

HOLT, "GENERAL," an intrepid and skillful irregular Chief of '98, who defied all the power of the Government for nearly a year, and was at length guaranteed a safe conduct out of the country. He was originally a farmer and dealer in wool, and had taken no part in the troubles, but he was known as a man of liberal mind and devoid of bigotry. He refused to give aid or information against his neighbors, and this was sufficient to justify his treatment as an enemy. While away from home on business, his house was burned to the ground by loyal raiders, and Holt immediately took to the mountains of Wicklow, and soon had a body of resolute men varying from one to five hundred, with whom he kept at bay and foiled all the Government sent against him. He kept his men under strict discipline, and levied alone on the rich friends of the Government who opposed them. Overtures were at length made to him, which he accepted and went to New South Wales. He was however, soon allowed to return, and he died in 1826.

HONE, PHILIP, a prominent merchant and politician of the city of New York, of Irish descent. To him is mainly due the establishment of the Merchantile Library Association of New York. He was mayor of the city and held other positions of honor and trust.

HOOKE, NATHANIAL, a literary man of eminence of the time of Pope, was born in Ireland. He received £5,000 from the Duchess of Marlborough for assisting her in the memories of her life. He also wrote a Roman History in four volumes quarto, and Observation on the Roman Senate, and translated Travels of Cy rus. He was a friend of Pope, and attended him at his death. He died in 1763.

HOPKINS, JOHN H., LL. D., a prominent American Episcopal divine and scholar, was born in Dublin in 1792.

and educated in that city. He came to the United States, and was for some years a professor in the Massachusetts Episcopal Theological Seminary, and afterwards removed to Vermont, where he established the "Vermont Episcopal Institute," of which he was President. When that state was constituted a diocese by his church, he was chosen first bishop. He was a highly accomplished scholar, and ranked among the ablest of his Episcopal cotemporaries. He died in 1868.

HORNES, WILLIAM, a prominent and talented dissenting minister, for many years stationed at Martha's Vineyard, was a native of Ireland, born in 1663, and emigrated to Massachusetts in 1714. He died in 1746.

HOWDEN, GENERAL JOHN FRANCIS, BARON, a distinguished officer of the English army, was a son of the Archbishop of Dublin, was born in Ireland, August, 1762, and after completing his education entered the army. He distinguished himself on various occasions, especially in Egypt, for which he was raised to the Peerage and decorated with several orders and rose to be a Lieutenant General. He died in 1832.

HUDSON, EDWARD, the most eminent dentist of his day in Ireland and distinguished for his liberal attainments, was born in Castlemartyr, County Cork, and was the intimate and associate of the most eminent men of his day. He belonged to the celebrated Monks of St. Patrick, of which Curran was the leading spirit. He was a great friend of Curran's and aided and encouraged him very materially in his struggles, with both purse and sentiments, like the following: "Consider now and then Jack, what you are destined for, and never even in your distresses draw consolation from so mean a thought as that your abilities may one day render your circumstances easy or affluent! but rather that one day you may have it in your power to do justice to the wronged, to wipe the tear from the widow or orphan." He wrote several treatises both scientific and political. It was through his talents mainly that dentistry was advanced to the dignity of a profession in Ireland. He died in 1821.

HUDSON, EDWARD, the younger cousin of the foregoing, a skillful and scientific dentist and a man of brilliant and varied talents and a patriot, was born about 1776, in Dublin. He was an intimate friend of Tom Moore, who says of him, "that he had exquisite taste, both in music and art." "I attribute indeed a good deal of my own early acquaintance with our music, if not the warm interest I have since taken in it, to the many hours I passed at this time of my life with Edward Hudson. Now sighing over the sweet melodies of our country, now talking with indignant feelings at her sufferings and her wrongs." He was one of the United Irishmen, and was arrested while sitting in council in March, 1798. After being kept in jail for some months, he was liberated on condition of leaving the country. He came to America, where he married the daughter of Patrick Bourn, the exiled publisher.

HUGHES, MOST REV. JOHN, Archbishop of New York, the most illustrious and (Bishop England excepted) the ablest of the Catholic prelates of America, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, June 24, 1797. He was early destined for the priesthood, but his family meeting a reverse of fortune he was compelled to leave school and go to work. He did not, however, give up his good design, or cease his effort to acquire an education. The family at length determined to emigrate to America, the father coming first, followed by our subject and soon afterwards by the rest of the family. This was in 1816, and Chambersburg, Pa., was where they located. John soon found humble employment and worked in the vicinity of Emmetsburg, towards which he was attracted with the hope that he might be able to make some arrangements to receive the necessary education in this then humble seat of learning. After waiting for some time, hoping and persevering under discouragements, he at length succeeded in gaining admittance as a scholar on condition of superintending the garden work of the college, 1819. He soon gave evidence of those great abilities which so distinguished him in after life, and the year after he was received as a regular student. His college record was a highly honorable one, and after having mastered theology he was elevated to the

priesthood in 1826 by Bishop Conwell in St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia. For several years he was stationed in county missions and soon acquired a reputation as a pulpit orator. Bishop Conwell was greatly pleased with the young priest and used to say, "We'll make a Bishop of him some day." In 1829 he founded St. John's Orphan Asylum, and about this time his name was spoken of for the vacant See of Philadelphia, but the choice fell upon Dr. Kenrick. In 1833 he engaged in the celebrated Hughes and Breckenridge controversy. Mr. Breckenridge was a Presbyterian divine of great learning and ability, and in the columns of the "Christian Advocate" he made a bold attack on the doctrine and practices of the Catholic Church, and challenged any priest or bishop to meet him "on the whole field of controversy between Catholics and Protestants." One of Father Hughes' parishioners having on an occasion pledged himself that his pastor would meet the great champion of Protestantism, he informed the young priest, who said: "Since you have pledged me I will not fail you." And he did not, Mr. Breckenridge having retired discomfited from his chosen field. This debate brought Father Hughes into great prominence, and his commanding ability was recognized on all hands. About this time he started and edited the "Catholic Herald," while still performing all his duties as pastor of a large and increasing congregation. His church—St. John's—built about this time, was the finest Catholic edifice in Philadelphia. In 1833 he was equally prominent with Dr. Purcell for the vacant See of Cincinnati, and it was only by a mistake that he did not receive the appointment. He was reserved for a more arduous and prominent position, and in January, 1838, he was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of New York. Two weeks afterwards Bishop Dubois was stricken with paralysis, from which he never fully recovered, and the administration of affairs fell on the new bishop. The task before the new bishop was no easy one. The church in America on account of the manner of its growth and the laws relating to church property, had permitted certain customs to take root which were already becoming the source of evil and cause of scandal. This was especially the case with the trustee system, which

controlling the funds of the church had even gone so far in its anti-Catholic spirit as to attempt to dictate to Bishop Dubois who should be pastor of a church, under threat of withholding the necessary funds! Bishop Hughes denounced the evil from the start; with it he made no compromise, but applying the knife cut it out. It created a storm, but strong in the consciousness of duty he heeded it not. He warned priest and people who might be involved, of the consequences, and although he had to silence priests and interdict churches and face a hurricane of anti-Catholic bigotry, he crushed the obnoxious system forever. When the moral pestilence of Know-nothingism swept over the land shortly afterwards, its representatives in New York passed penal laws intended to embarrass the Catholic system of holding church property, but its venom was evaded, and through the exertions of Bishops Hughes and McCloskey it was superceded by the present more acceptable and just provision in that regard. In 1839 he visited Europe in the interests of his diocese, and was received with great kindness and consideration wherever he went. He received valuable presents and substantial aid towards institutions of learning, which he proposed to establish, and made the personal acquaintance of the illustrious "Liberator" of Ireland. On his return he established St. John College, Fordham, now one of the most eminent seats of learning in the country. It was first placed under the charge of the secular clergy, and was called Rose Hill College. In 1845 it was placed in charge of the Jesuit Fathers, in whose worthy hands it has since remained. He also established at the same time, the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart," who opened Female Seminaries, which have since become famous. The next year, 1841, was made famous by the Public School question. The schools up to this time had been conducted in a way eminently distasteful and unjust to Catholics as well as anti-republican. They were in the hands of what might be called a close corporation, who were not responsible to the people, and who could use the public funds to suit their own good pleasure in the way of education. The text books used abounded in falsehoods and insults against Catholics and their religion, and the teachers did and could

compel Catholic children to take part in Protestant worship and prayers. The Bishop boldly denounced the system as unjust, outrageous, and anti-republican, and as being used by bigots as a means of proselytism, and demanded as of right a change to a system at least impartial and non-religious. This created the most insane opposition, reason, justice, common sense, was lost sight of in the torrents of prejudice and calumny which poured down on the head of the Bishop, but he met it with an undaunted front, and with arguments which were as unanswerable as they were American. The contest was a desperate one, but the Bishop tired not; with matchless ability against their ablest defenders he battled for the Catholic, or rather what should be termed the American side, before the common council, but although victor in argument, bigotry and power triumphed. He appealed to the Legislature with like success. He then addressed himself to the people who loved justice and equal rights before the law, and counseled them to unite regardless of party and teach the individual bigot a direct lesson of responsibility. The argument went home, where reason and justice failed interest triumphed, and the nefarious system at length fell before the invincible persistency of the Bishop, and was succeeded by the present, not perfect but more just, system. In 1844 "Native Americanism" was rampant throughout the country. It ran riot not only in Philadelphia, where churches were burned and institutions of learning were sacked, and even the convents of the humble Sisters of Charity, whose only work was bringing relief and consolation to the afflicted, were ravaged and destroyed by fiends more heartless than savages, and yet who were sustained and defended by men who claimed to be Christian and civilized! including ministers of the gospel! These fiends, still exulting in their savage deeds of murder and devastation in Philadelphia, proposed to visit New York, where one of the Harpers, a member of the secret order, had just been elected mayor, and proposed, as it was supposed, to give the Catholics of New York a lesson similar to the one their brethren had just received in Philadelphia. A meeting of the "Native Americans" was called in the City Hall Park to give a suitable reception to their Philadelphia

"thugs." Bishop Hughes promptly came to the front. He made it known through the papers that the scenes of Philadelphia would not be renewed with impunity in New York; that if the authorities did not take the proper precautions to prevent such unlawful proceedings, the city itself would become a second Moscow. He called upon the mayor and warned him of the danger of taking no precautionary measures to prevent the danger. He addressed a public letter to the mayor-elect (Harper) full of manly dignity and fearless denunciations of the dark deeds of the scums of the party who had elected him, and warned him unless the leaders took measures to prevent a renewal of such atrocities they would be held responsible for the results, which might prove very different from that of Philadelphia. It was worthy of a Bishop and of an American who loved justice and was ready to maintain it. It produced the desired effect, the sleuth hounds were not anxious to devour their prey unless they could do it with safety, and knowing that the Bishop had taken the precaution to defend his position with arms as well as words, and that he was a man who meant what he said, they deemed it prudent to swallow their venom, and give vent to its bitterness in words, not deeds. Thus this danger was averted and the empire city, save the disgrace and danger of riot. It was this letter that contained the famous tribute to the American Flag "I can even now remember my feeling on first beholding the American Flag. It never crossed my mind that a time might come when that flag, the emblem of the freedom just alluded to, should be divided by apportioning its stars to the citizens of native birth, and its stripes only as the portion of the foreigner. I was of course but young, and inexperienced, and yet even recent events have not diminished my confidence in that ensign of civil and religious liberty. It is possible I was mistaken, but I still cling to the delusion, if it be one, and as I trusted to that flag on a nation's faith, I think it more likely that its stripes will disappear altogether, and that before it shall be employed as an instrument of bad faith towards the foreigners of every land, the white portions will blush into crimson, and the glorious stars alone will remain." In 1846 the

PLATE 12.



1 MOST REV. JOHN McHALE.

2 FATHER THOS. N. BURKE.

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diocese of New York was divided into three sections, and Bishop McCloskey who had already been consecrated was assigned to the See of Albany and Dr. Timon to that of Buffalo. About this time also the Sisters of Charity within this diocese were separated from the general society and formed into a distinct organization under the rule and dress originally adopted by mother Seaton, the distinction being that this sisterhood can take charge of male orphans, while the others cannot by their rule. Pius IX, in June, 1847, recognized the new organization and conferred upon it all the rights and privileges granted to the Sisters of Charity in France or America. The mother house is at Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson, one of the finest female educational institutions in America, and it enjoys by charter all the rights and privileges of any literary college. In 1876 the society numbered 600 members, in 37 houses and 48 dependencies, and had charge of 16 female Academies, 48 schools, 13 orphan asylums, and 2 hospitals. In 1850 New York was raised to an Archepiscopal See, and the new Archbishop received the pallium from the hand of Pius IX himself. In 1854 he was present in Rome at the council of Bishop when the decree of Immaculate conception was promulgated. His arduous duties, the constant care and solicitude for the welfare of his people and the interest of religion told on his vigorous constitution. Not the least of those difficulties was the immense debt he found hanging over the church by the reckless management of trustees and which equalled in amount the whole value of the church property at the time he took charge. Yet with all this to fight against, with energy, system, and economy he pushed forward, supplying the ever increasing wants of his growing diocese, and placing the churches on a firm financial basis. In 1861 he laid the corner stone of the grandest religious structure in the New World (St. Patrick's Cathedral), in the presence of seven Bishops, 180 Priests, and 100,000 people. For this purpose he raised from one hundred subscribers in a few hours, \$100,000 to commence. This magnificent structure is 882 feet long, 174 feet wide, while its two massive towers reach the height of 328 feet. In 1859 he took a prompt and active part in expressing the sym-

pathy of American Catholics toward Pius IX in his troubles, and issued an inspiring pastoral on the subject, which the Holy Father ordered printed in both English and Italian. He sent to him also substantial aid to the amount \$53,000. In 1861 on the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion, he was frequently consulted by Secretary Seward and President Lincoln, and was sent by the Government on a special mission to Europe in relation to the attitude of England and France. So pleased was the President with the result that he officially indicated to the Pope that this Government would be pleased to see Archbishop Hughes elevated to the cardinalate. His last effort at public speaking was in July, 1863, during the draft riot, when he counselled obedience to the law, and implored abstinence from all violence. At this time he was so weak that he spoke from his balcony seated. He had fought the good fight, he had defended the Faith and he had lived to conquer even prejudice and bigotry, and then this great prelate departed from the scenes of his labors and his triumph on the 3rd of January, 1864. The Legislation of the State and the Common Council of the city passed resolutions of sorrow and condolence, and testimonials of respect were received from every quarter. The life of such a man is a lesson for every American. The steady perseverance of the boy without means or friends, toiling and hoping. The indomitable energy, manly independence and fearless bearing of the man under every difficulty; daring to do right, to demand justice and to threaten vengeance on the murderer or assassin who would ride over law and justice, although supported or winked at by a blind bigotry installed in high places, and ever succeeding, not more by the justness of his position, than by the determination, energy and zeal with which he maintained it. He was one of those men who seemed especially raised up by a wise Providence for times of difficulty and danger, who have all the great elements combined to ride the storm, who become masters of the situation, possessing the genius, decision and magnetism to ward off danger or to guide it to a good purpose. He will ever be recognized as one of the ablest minds of his day, and one of the glories of the Catholic Church in America.

HUGHES, THOMAS, a witty writer, poet and man of genius, was born in Ireland about 1810. After receiving a liberal education he traveled on the continent and resided in Spain for some years. While there he acted as correspondent of the "London Morning Wit." He was the author of "Revelation of Spain," "The Ocean Flower," and other works, both prose and poetic, and was held in high esteem by the literary circles of London. He was a genuine Irishman, as the following witty specimen of his song writing will show:

Oh! the devil a wink I slept last night
For thinkin' of the Queen;
Sure a purtier, by this blessed light,
Was never seen.
'Twas Father Kearny, from Killarney,
Her picture showed to me—
My blessin' on your purty face,
Vic. Machree.

Her features all is like a doll,
So genteel and so nate,
If there's deception in her at all
Faith she's a chate.
She has such schoolin' in her rulin',
She should be bright larin's key,
My blessin' on your purty face,
Vic. Machree.

There's Melbourn, Peel, and Wellington
Is doing all they can,
But, troth, there's not a mother's son
She loves like Dan.
That glory of the Emerald Isle,
Oh, if 'twas only free,
How it would grace your diadem
Vic. Machree.

Don't mind the thiev'in' Parliament
Whatever they say,
But the Liberathor's speeches
Read at your tay.
'Tis they will introduce to you
Our case without a fee,
Oh! read them at your coffee, too,
Vic. Machree.

'Tis there our wrongs is tould in style,
And how we're fixed
Since first they sazed on our Green Isle
With Tory thricks;
An' how they won't concayde our rights
Tho' Wellington and we
Like hayroes fought to guard your
throne,
Vic. Machree.

Now would you like the King of France
To ax you fur to wear
A dingy blanket while you dance,
An' you so fair?
Or would you like the King of Spain,
Who is I hear a she,
Should make you pay her tailor's bill,
Vic. Machree?

In troth you'd kick up if they did
A rumpus or a row,
An' your army and your navy, faith,
Would make them bow.
Now we must pay the souls to save
Of every Rapparee,
Oh! to ould Nick the Rint Charge and,
Vic. Machree.

There's two bad houses near your nose
In Ould Westminster,
Oh! can't you then be done with 'hose,
My royal spinister?
We'd scorn to ax them, so should you,
Then grant us for to see
Our Parliament at home agin,
Vic. Machree.
Hughes died in London of consumption in 1848.

HUGH, IV, Monarch of Ireland A. D. 797. It was in the reign of this Monarch, that the Danes, or as they were called on the Continent Northmen or Normans, first invaded Ireland. The Irish distinguished them as the Black and the White Danes, the black or dark complexion being from Denmark, and the White or light complexioned from Norway. They first made only predatory excursions, and invaded the coasts of Albania and the North of Ireland. Their first attempt at permanent settlement was in Munster, where they landed a fleet of fifty ships. They were, however, checked in their course of plunder by Airtic, King of that province in a bloody battle in which they were defeated and made a precipitate retreat to their ships, leaving behind them about five hundred dead on the field of battle. The Danes in 812 invaded Ireland at different points and fighting under Turgesias son of the King of Norway, committed great devastations, plundering many Monasteries, churches and schools, among those at Armagh—the University or Principal School, of which in those days often had as many as 7,000 students from all parts of Europe. Hugh seems to have been dead

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or indifferent to the misfortunes and dangers which threatened the nation.

HUGUE II, Monarch of Ireland was the son of Airmire, who had also been monarch, and succeeded to the throne A. D., 572. During his reign an important general assembly of the kingdom was convened at Dromkeat. Laws were passed regulating the number of privileged bards and restraining strolling poets who, on account of their numbers and supposed privileges, had become a burden to the people. An important question also came up in regard to the rights and relations of the princes of the Dalraids of Ulster and those of Albania (Scotland), who were their brethren. Aiden, King of the Scots, or Dalraids of Albania, was present and claimed that he was rightful King also of the Dalraids of Ulster. After much deliberation it was decided that the Dalraids of Ulster owed duty only to the Monarch of Ireland and that the Monarch of Ireland should relinquish his claims of tribute &c, as to the colonies in Albania, who were thenceforth to be considered as separate, except only as to laws which related to blood. Hugue was defeated by the king of Leinster in a battle in Wexford, in which he lost his life in the 27th year of his reign, and 66th of his age, A. D., 559.

HUGUE V, a learned and able Monarch of Ireland, of the race of Niall the Great, A. D., 784. He defeated the army of Colman, King of Leinster in a disastrous battle in which 9,000 of the Leinster troops, and Hugue, the son of Colman was killed.

HUNTER, REV. WM., D. D., a talented Methodist divine and journalist, was born in Ireland in 1811. He was for many years editor of the Pittsburgh "Christian Advocate," and was also a devotional song writer of merit. He was one of the professors in Alleghany College, Pa. He stands high among his brethren for ability and learning.

HUTCHINSON, RIGHT HON. JOHN HELY, an eminent Irish lawyer and a distinguished member of the Irish Parliament, was son of Francis Hely, and added the name Hutchinson on account of estates that came to him by

his wife, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and admitted to the Irish Bar in 1748. In 1759 he entered the Irish Parliament, and in '62 was a prime sergeant, and Provost of Trinity College in 1754, became Secretary of State for Ireland in 1777. He obtained a peerage for his wife in 1788. He was also offered on his proposed retirement from office, an Earldom, and had actually chosen the title of O'Hely, when death robbed him of all his honors, 1794.

HUTCHINSON, GEN. JOHN HELY, Lord Donoughmore, son of the foregoing, a distinguished officer of the British army, was born May, 15, 1757, at Clonmel, Ireland. He distinguished himself on various occasions, and rose rapidly until he became a general officer. In consideration of his brilliant services in Egypt against the French in 1801, he was created Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria and Knockloft, with an annual pension of £2,000. His eldest brother, Richard, was also a distinguished officer, and rose to the rank of Lieut. General. General John died in 1825.

HUTCHINSON, FRANCIS, a philosopher and writer of talent, was born in Ireland, Aug. 8, 1694, and finished his studies at the University of Glasgow. For many years he kept an Academy in Dublin, and was afterwards pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Ulster. In 1729 he went to Glasgow to fill the chair of Philosophy, a situation which he held till his death. He wrote a number of works, among them, "A System of Moral Philosophy," "An Inquiry into the origin of our ideas of Beauty and Virtue," Dublin, 1820, also, "Nature and conduct of the Passions and affections. Hutchinson was a vigorous and clear thinker, and the first to revive speculative philosophy in Great Britain.

HYDE, JOHN, a talented jurist and journalist of Michigan, was born in Cork Ireland, June 27, 1838, and received a fair education in his native town. His father died when our subject was but five years old, and this compelled him to seek employment when comparatively young, when he was apprenticed to the cooper trade. In 1857 he went to London, and in 1862 emigrated to Canada with his mother, and shortly after-

wards settled in Bay City, Michigan. He there worked at his trade for a while and then became engaged in business. In 1867 at the suggestion of Judge Marston he entered his office for the study of law, and was admitted in 1869, and in 1870 became the law partner of Hon. A. C. Wixwell, and by his ability and energy won an honorable position in his profession. In 1881, he also entered journalism by becoming editor and proprietor of the "Catholic Chronicle," a weekly journal in the interests of religion, which he has conducted with much ability. He is still in the active practice of his profession and ranks with the best jurists in that section of the State.

IBAR, SAINT, an abbot and bishop was co-temporary with St. Patrick. It appears that he was a missionary on the coast of Wexford at the time St. Patrick came to Ireland, and for some time refused to acknowledge his authority, till it is said admonished by an angel. That there was some converts in Ireland before St. Patrick is evident from the fact that Palladius was sent to preach to the Scots—the ancient name of the Irish—believing in Christ. St. Ibar was of an illustrious family in Ulster. The extraordinary success of St. Patrick and the miracles he performed, must alone have moved St. Ibar and forced him to acknowledge St. Patrick's mission and authority, and we find him present at the consecration of St. Conlaith. He also preached before St. Bridget and her community. He founded a celebrated monastery at Beg Erin, an isle near Wexford, noted as a school of learning and piety. He died about 504.

IDA, SAINT, or Ita called the Bridget of Munster. She was of the princely family of Desie. Her father's name was Kemfoeland and her mother's Necta. She was born about 480. Her parents were christians, and she was trained up to the practice of every virtue, and from an early age she exhibited an extraordinary spirit of fervor and self denial. It is stated that while yet a child, the little bed on which she was asleep, was seen to blaze up as if on fire, and when the observer in alarm rushed up to save the child from the supposed fire, she was found sweetly sleeping with an angelic expression on her face.

When she indicated a desire to lead a religious life, her father strongly opposed, and wanted her to wed a powerful young prince who proposed for her hand. After a special fast, she earnestly besought God to change her father's purpose, and it is said that, admonished by a vision, not to oppose her design, he gave her full permission to make her own choice. She soon after took the veil, and proceeding to the territory of Hy-Conaill, established herself at the foot of a mountain called Luachra. She was soon joined by many other pious maidens, and thus was established the first convent in that section. She was offered large gifts of lands, but she only accepted a small garden. Her great holiness made the house famous, and many extraordinary miracles are said to have been performed by her, and she is even said to have received knowledge of the state of souls in the other world. She was often visited by holy men for advice and counsel, and she was said never to be deceived as to who her visitors were, although she might never have seen them before. She led a life of great austerity and foretold her own death some time before, and gave her blessing to all her nuns, the clergy, and the people of Hy-Conaill. Miraculous cures were said to have been effected over her remains, even before burial. Her feast is kept on the 15th of January, she having died on that day in the year 569.

INGHAM, CHARLES, a talented American artist and founder of the National Academy of design, was born in Ireland 1796. As a portrait painter, he ranked among the first of his day. He died in 1863.

INMAN, HENRY, an eminent American artist, was of Irish parentage, born in New York, 1801. He probably had no living superior as a portrait painter. His son, I. O'Brien Inman, was a painter of merit in Geneva and Florence. Inman died 1846.

IREDELL, JUDGE JAMES, a celebrated American jurist and lawyer, was born of Irish parents at Lewes, England, October 5, 1751, emigrated with them to America while yet in his teens, and settled in North Carolina. He had received a good education, and

while yet quite young became comptroller of customs at Port Roanoke, North Carolina. He was admitted to the Bar when nineteen (1770), and four years afterwards was assistant Attorney General of the State. In 1777 he became a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, was Attorney General from 1779 to '82. Like the rest of his race in America, he was a bold and determined advocate of colonial rights. In 1760 he was appointed a justice of the United States Supreme Court, and about this time issued "Iredell's Revised Statutes of North Carolina." His judicial opinion in the case of *Chisholme vs. Georgia*, containing the basis of all the later doctrines of State rights. His *Life and Correspondence*, were published in New York, 1857, (2 vol. 8 vo.). He died at Edenton, (Port Roanoke) October 20, 1799.

IREDELL, GEORGE JAMES, son of the forgoing, an able American lawyer and statesman, was born at Edenton, (Port Roanoke) North Carolina, November 2 1788. He graduated from Princeton College 1805, and was admitted to the Bar shortly afterwards. He served a number of terms in the North Carolina House of Commons and was twice elected speaker. When the war of 1812 broke out he immediately offered his services to the State and raised a company of volunteers. In 1819 he became Judge of the Supreme Court and in 1857 was elected Governor of the State, the next year he was sent to the North Carolina Senate, where he remained till 1837, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Raleigh. He was an indefatigable worker and published 18 vol. of Law, and 8 vol. of Equity reports of the Supreme Court of the State. He was one of the commissioners who collected and revised all the statutes in force in North Carolina in 1833, and afterwards published several text books of authority, among them "Law of Executors and Administrators." He died April 13, 1853.

ISAAC, a learned Irish missionary of the twelfth century, who, according to Gratianus Lucius, was associated with Gervasius and other Irish monks of Ratisbon, and was sent to Ireland to collect means to rebuild the monastery and other religious structures in that city. He and his assistants were magnificently

treated by Cor Shovar O'Brien, Monarch of Ireland and King of Munster, and sent back loaded with presents of gold and silver to carry out their pious work.

IRVINE, MAJOR GEN'L WILLIAM, a distinguished officer in the war of Independence, was born in Ireland, and in 1754 was a Surgeon in the English Army. In 1763 he settled at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was a member of the State Convention of 1774, and a strong advocate for the maintenance of colonial rights. In 1776 he served in Canada and was captured at Three Rivers and remained a prisoner till 1778. On returning home he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment. In 1781 when the frontiers of the Northwest were threatened by the British and their worthy allies, the Indians, he was entrusted with the defence. He was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania after the war, and died 1804.

JACKSON, ANDREW, seventh President of the United States and one of the most distinguished of American Statesmen and Generals, was born 1767 in the wilderness of North Carolina, of poor Irish parents who had just settled there. His father, a native of Carrickfergus, county Antrim, Ireland, and died shortly after his arrival in this country, and the young family had to depend on the exertions of their mother, a woman of solid sense and singular benevolence. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Jackson, who was but a boy, followed his elder brother into the army. They appeared to have been taken prisoners and confined on one of the prison ships of Charleston Harbor. A British officer throwing his shoes to the older brother, told him to clean them, when the young Irish patriot, only still but a boy, spurned the job and told him he was no hireling of his or his Government. For which exhibition of manliness he received a cut on the head from this sample of British chivalry, from the effect of which, together with bad treatment he is said to have died. Our hero was next ordered to do the work, but with a spartan disregard for the danger he answered like his brother and would have received a like cut but he protected himself by taking it on the arm. It appears that another elder

brother also died in maintaining the independence of the country of their adoption, and his brave and unselfish Irish mother, not only gave her sons, but her own life too, having fallen a victim to malignant fever in attending to the dying patriots who lay crowded in the pestilential cells of Charleston prisons. It may be easily conceived that a boy with such blood in his veins, and whose young heart mourned such bitter losses in defence of his country, would not lie idle while the enemy cursed the soil of that country with its presence. Consequently we find him in 1780 when only thirteen, bearing his part as a soldier in the army, where he remained until the conclusion of the war, a brave and active opponent of British pretensions. The conclusion of the war saw the youthful patriot alone, his dearest friends gone, his education and means small, but with an indomitable will, an enterprising spirit, and considerable experience for a boy of fifteen years. His was not a spirit to remain idle, he immediately sought such employment as was to be had, and made use of his spare time in the improvement of his mind, reading history and acquiring the fundamentals of an education. After a while he commenced the study of law with Judge McKay, and soon afterwards removed to Tennessee with John McNairy an Irish scion like himself. In his new home he rapidly advanced to success, and although not polished, soon established his reputation as a sound, zealous and able lawyer, and we find him in 1794 elected representative and in 1797 Senator from Tennessee, which position he resigned, and immediately was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State. He had no ambition to engage in the strife of political life as one may judge from his resigning at such an age so brilliant a position as senator, but the fates seemed to will otherwise as perhaps no American Statesman ever had or perhaps ever will have to pass through so stormy a political experience as did Andrew Jackson. In 1812 the country found itself again involved in war with England, brought on by continued provocation. General Jackson, who was a Major General of militia in his State, was immediately called upon to raise and take command of the quota of Tennessee. He was also commissioned a Brigadier General, by the general gov-

ernment. He quickly set about organizing the state forces and commenced operations against the Creek Indians, whom the British with their usual humanity, had purchased for allies. This powerful tribe of savages he pressed through almost insurmountable difficulty and danger, into swamps and morasses as wild and dangerous as the foe, and at length completely subdued them. In December, 1814, General Pakenham appeared in the neighborhood of New Orleans with fourteen thousand veteran troops fully armed and equipped and supported by a powerful flotilla. General Jackson, who happily was near by, was ordered to the relief of the menaced city, which he obeyed with his usual promptness. All the troops he could muster at the very last was about six thousand all militia, and the majority of whom were raw recruits. However with his present forces, he immediately set to work to make the necessary preparations for defence. The inhabitants of New Orleans were in a state of alarm; the American gun boats which were to guard the approach to the city, had been destroyed by the enemy, and in the face of such a force it was deemed folly to make any defence. The General, as a matter of precaution, took it upon himself to proclaim marshal law. He put arms into the hands of the unwilling citizens, and told them he expected them to defend their homes. His first brush with the enemy was on the evening of the 23rd of December, when Jackson with about 1,500 men attacked a camp of the enemy numbering about 8,000 and would probably have captured it, had not a fog occasioned some confusion, and it was deemed prudent to withdraw. This was about six miles below the city. Jackson, who was awaiting the arrival of the Kentucky militia and such reinforcements as could arrive in time, established his camp about two miles from the British, and between them and the city. The nature of the ground is such—a low dead level—that no defence of any magnitude or especial strength could be thrown up without great labor and expense. Consequently, a ditch, breast works of earth and wood, and a few bales of cotton were the formidable barriers which the veterans of the Peninsula, the heroes of a hundred battles, were required to carry. Gen. Jackson was fully aware of the magnitude of his task

The enemy were double his numbers, and the best soldiers in Europe, while the only soldiers he had, was the little band of about 2,000 he had made in his Indian Campaign, the rest were only raw material. He therefore took every precaution which the situation required, and tried to infuse into the minds of his men the courage and confidence which animated his own. On the 7th of January, 1815, the movements in the British camp, indicated to Jackson that they were preparing to attack; and as the ever memorable morning of the 8th broke, a shower of rockets illumined the sky, and proved to be the signal for the advance. A detachment of the enemy's troops on the right bank, proceeded to attack the works of defence on that side, while Packenham, with over twelve thousand men in two divisions and a reserve, move swiftly on towards the American entrenchments. At the American lines reigned the stillness of death, but everything was prepared to receive the enemy, and a plain hero without an European name or fame was calmly admiring the approach of the victors of the Peninsula whom he was about to sweep like chaff before the whirlwind. No sooner had they come within easy reach of the batteries, than there opened upon them an incessant and destructive tide of death, but with a valor worthy of their fame, the enemy pushed on, and it seemed but a few steps and the entrenchments would be won, but in that few steps was opened a very floodgate of destruction that swallowed them up. Jackson had ordered his men to hold their fire until the enemy were almost within pistol shot, when every gun would tell. 'Twas done, and so terrific was the result, that those veterans who knew no fear, recoiled before the astounding slaughter. Twice they rallied and advanced to the assault, but no living thing seemed able to pass through the storm of death, and at last they fled in consternation and dismay. General Packenham, their brave and gallant commander mortified at the result, fell mortally wounded while attempting to rally them again to the attack, and Generals Gibbs and Kean, the next officers in command fell, one mortally, the other severely wounded, on the third unavailing attempt. The plain in the front of the Americans from the ditch to the British camps was

covered with the dead, the wounded, and the dying. Over two thousand were killed which shows the bravery and obstinacy of the attack, while the Americans lost only 7 killed and 6 wounded. History furnishes no parallel to this battle. Every apparent advantage was on the side of those who met so disastrous a defeat, numbers, experience, and even valor; the entrenchments of the Americans were so insignificant, as to be considered by engineers as no especial obstacle, and yet the results were so amazingly out of proportion the other way. Outside of a special interposition of Divine Providence, it can only be accounted for by the wonderful military genius of Jackson, who knew so well how to turn his own weak materials of war into towers of strength and paralyze the strength of the enemy and render it powerless by surprise. This battle took place after peace had actually been signed, but the knowledge of that fact had not yet reached America. The news of this great victory spread fast and wide, and caused universal rejoicing all over the country. A Te Deum was sung at the request of Jackson, in the principal church of New Orleans, in thanksgiving for the victory, at which the General, his staff, and the entire population assisted. Congress unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the victor, and ordered a gold medal to be struck commemorative of the event, and given to the General. He was made a Major General in the Regular Army, the highest position then established, and given command of the south west. In 1817 Mr. Madison offered him the position of Secretary of War which he declined. In 1817, the Seminoles, a powerful and warlike tribe of Indians on our southern frontier instigated by white adventurers, and shielded by the Spanish authorities of Florida, commenced depredations. Jackson, determined to put a complete stop to it, and to do so, in his opinion it would be necessary to follow them into Spanish territory. He was unwilling to go so far without a tacit consent from the Government and this was unequivocally given him. Under this understanding with about 2,000 men, regulars and militia in March 1818 he commenced his operations against the Indians, followed them into Florida, took St. Marks and Pensacola, captured the white instigators of the trouble, a Scotch and an

English filibuster, tried them by court martial and executed them. Finding it once more necessary, he again entered Spanish territory, captured Pensacola and took possession of Carlos de Barnaces and ended the war. Instead of receiving praise for freeing the frontier from a dangerous enemy, Congress was discussing whether he ought not to be censured for violating the neutrality laws, not knowing that he had full Government consent for his acts. Even the official, Calhoun, Secretary of war, with whom he corresponded as to the policy he ought to pursue, advocated in a secret cabinet meeting the trying him by court martial. The House rejected the ungrateful proposition by a large majority. Shortly afterwards, Florida was purchased from Spain, and Jackson having been appointed Governor of the new territory, resigned his position in the army. He did not remain long in Florida, but soon returned to Tennessee, and was again elected a Senator from that State. In 1824 his friends placed him in nomination for President, and he resigned his seat in the senate. Although receiving by far the largest number of votes of any of the four candidates who ran, he failed to secure a majority of the electoral College, and consequently the House of representatives were required to make a choice from the highest candidates. The choice fell upon John Quincy Adams through the exertions of Henry Clay who had been himself one of the candidates. The next contest, however, saw General Jackson elected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Calhoun being elected Vice President on the same ticket. His first message to Congress took a strong and positive ground on some public questions of great importance, and at once marked broad and deep the lines which distinguished the two great parties of the country. One, and perhaps the most exciting at the time, was the abolition of the United States Bank, which had become a powerful monopoly, and the other, and the most important, was free trade, with only tariff enough for necessary revenue. Jackson is looked upon as the great founder of those distinctive principles of the Democratic Party. His administrations was marked by wisdom and moderation. The ports of the United States were opened to Great Britain on condition of all re-

struction being removed from the American trade with the West Indies. During this time also, happened his rupture with Vice President Calhoun, Jackson having been made aware of Calhoun's duplicity towards him in regard to his invasion of Florida. In 1833 Jackson was re-elected by a still larger majority than before, against his great antagonist, Henry Clay. It was during this second term that the Nullifiers of South Carolina as they were called, threatened the integrity of the union, holding that the State had a right to disregard the acts Congress, and substantially make itself an independent State. General Jackson, with the dignity becoming the head of a great nation, gave them to understand that the laws of the Union would be enforced and its integrity preserved even if it required blood. The following is an extract from the proclamation: "I adjure you as you honor their (The Fathers) memory, as you love the cause of freedom to which they dedicated their lives, as you prize the peace of your country, the lives of its best citizens and your own fair fame, to retrace your steps. Snatch from the archives of your State the disorganizing edict of its convention; bid its members to reassemble, and promulgate the decided expressions of your will to remain in the path which alone can conduct you to safety, prosperity, and honor. Tell them that compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all. Declare that you will never take the field unless the star-spangled banner of your country shall float over you, that you will not be stigmatized when dead and dishonored and scorned while you live as the authors of the first attack on the constitution of your country. Its destroyers you cannot be, you may disturb its peace, you may interrupt the course of its prosperity, you may cloud its reputation for stability, but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain on its national character will be transferred and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder." He also ordered the withdrawal of the money of the United States from the United States Bank, and their deposit elsewhere, which act brought down on him a storm of abuse from the friends of that institution, and the excitement throughout the country was intense.

The opposition, led by Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, three of the ablest statesmen the country ever produced, attempted to force resolutions through Congress in condemnation of the President's acts, but they failed. The President defended himself with dignity, ability, and success, and carried so to speak, the war into Africa. He showed the danger and rottenness of this moneyed monopoly. That it had attempted to influence election by its money. That it had confiscated a large amount of dividends on the public stocks. That it did other arbitrary acts to its own aggrandizement and the injury of others, and asked that an act be passed authorizing the sale of the public stock, and that the notes of the bank in payment of public dues, be accepted no longer, and that all laws connecting the Government by any of its officers with the bank, be repealed." So bitter was the feeling against Jackson by the friends of the monopoly, that his life was attempted by an assassin. The position taken by Jackson towards the bank was justified by the denouement. The bank, left to its own resources had to show its hand, which revealed its unsoundness, and it was declared insolvent and went out of existence in dishonor before the termination of its charter. On the termination of his second term, Jackson, like Washington, issued an address of advice to the American people, full of patriotic sentiments, and warning against the dangers of disunion. We cannot do better than give a portion. He said: "What have you to gain by division and dissension. Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once severed, may be afterwards repaired. If the union is severed the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in the field of battle and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope that the first term of separation would be a permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of the Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollections of common days in which the people of the United States stood side by side against the common foe—the memories of vic-

tories won by their united valor, the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution, the proud name they bear as citizens in this great republic—if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties." General Jackson, now in his seventieth year after active service of sixty years; spent mostly in the service of his country, in both peace and war, was prepared for a rest, which he sought in his loved retreat at the Hermitage, where he spent the eight remaining years of his life. He died after a short illness on the 5th June, 1845. His is a character hard to justly estimate. If we may so express it, he was one of those ordinary extraordinary men who are superior to every emergency, the simplicity of whose character seems to reduce greatness down to the ordinary level. An able, although not a learned lawyer. A successful, although not an eloquent advocate. A sound, rather than profound jurist. A great and successful political leader without ambition or art. One of the most successful military leaders the world ever saw, without any special exhibition of science skill, or strategy; he seemed to possess something greater than all, an innate knowledge of simple, direct and undisguised means to encompass his ends, to whose chivalrous nature deceit for any purpose, was not only unworthy of a brave and true heart but an actual dishonor. Trained in no school of philosophy or political economy, he becomes by broad common sense and intuition the statesman seer of this great nation; enunciating those eternal principles which alone can insure constitutional liberty by perpetuating this great republic, and which was its battle cry in danger. "The integrity of the union must be preserved." In those few words are the epitome of American statesmanship. No more enduring monument can be erected to his memory. This should give it a dwelling place in the heart of every true American.

JACKSON, JUDGE CHARLES, an able and distinguished American jurist, was the son of Jonathan Jackson, a prominent and popular merchant who had emigrated with his parents from Ireland and settled in Newburyport, Mass., where our subject was born May 31, 1775. Charles was sent to Harvard, graduating in 1798, and then entered the law office of Theophilus Parsons, where he remained for three years. He then established an office of his own, in which he quickly acquired a lucrative practice and an enviable reputation for a young man. In 1808 he removed to Boston and immediately took rank with the leading members of the profession in that cultivated city. He then entered into partnership with Judge Samuel Hubbard and their business was said to have been the most lucrative, up to that day, in New England. In 1818 he was chosen a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which office he held for ten years and then resigned on account of health. In 1820 he was a leading member of the convention which amended the State Constitution, and in 1832 was one of the commissioners to revise the general statutes of the State. He published a treatise on Pleadings and Practice in Real Actions, besides contributing other valuable matter to American jurisprudence. He died in Boston, December 18, 1855.

JACKSON, CHAS. T., an eminent American electrician and one of the first scientists of the day, was born in Plymouth, Mass., June 21, 1805, and is of Irish descent. He early developed both a passion and talent for scientific investigation and while still a mere boy entered the office of his relative, Dr. James Jackson, and pursued the study of medicine and afterwards received his degree from Harvard. Prior to this he made a mineralogical and geological survey of Nova Scotia in company of Francis Alger, of Boston, which they published with a map showing the geological strata of that region. In 1829 he went to Europe to pursue his studies, which were principally made in Paris and which he finished by a pedestrian tour through Switzerland, Piedmont, Lombardy, Tyrol, Bavaria and Austria, and also visited the principal cities of Italy and made special geological explorations in

Sicily and Auvergne in France. In 1832 he returned home bringing with him philosophical apparatus and electric instruments. Amongst the passengers was Prof. Morse, and in a discussion on the possibilities of correspondence by electricity, Dr. Jackson asserts that he then and there developed and explained the peculiar plan among others of the American Telegraph patented in 1840 by Prof. Morse, and that in the spring of 1834 he constructed and successfully worked it in presence of Francis Alger and others, but that he did not consider it as of practical use until the invention of the sustaining battery by Daniel in 1837, which furnished a long continued current of uniform strength. A controversy arose in 1837 between Jackson and Morse on their respective claims to the invention, and the evidence was used in subsequent trials on this much contested and dubious question. Dr. Jackson did not give much attention to the practice of medicine, his mind was of too active and analyzing a character to be content with its unchanging duties, and he abandoned it as a profession after a few years to devote himself to scientific pursuits. In 1836 he was appointed State Geologist of Maine and subsequently of Rhode Island and New Hampshire, and made geological surveys of each of those States, which were published with illustrated charts. He also sketched out a plan for a geological survey of New York, which was adopted, and in 1844 he explored the Lake Superior region of Michigan and published an account of its great mineral resources. He visited it the following year and opened mines of copper and discovered mountains of iron ore. In 1847 he was appointed by the United States to survey the Government lands in the Lake Superior region, and spent two years in that work, when in a change of administration at Washington the position was turned over to some greedy office seeker. The results of his labors were published in 1850, 1 vol., 800 p. Dr. Jackson was also, without doubt, not only the discoverer of Anæsthetics, for which he was awarded the prize by the French Academy (2,500 francs), but also of its application to surgical operation, for which the prize was awarded to Dr. Morton. In 1852 a memorial was presented to Congress signed by 143 physicians of Boston and vicinity, as-

serting that the discovery was due exclusively to Dr. Jackson. Dr. Jackson received for his valuable discoveries to medical science orders and decorations from France, Prussia, Sardinia, Sweden and Turkey. His scientific discoveries have been many and valuable, and he was an honored member of many scientific societies of Europe and America and a valuable contributor to "Scientific Journals" at home and abroad. Among his works are: "Chemical researches on the cotton plant, the tobacco plant, Indian corn, and on 88 varieties of American grapes," "A Manual of Etherization with a History of its Discovery," &c.

JACKSON, DR. JAMES, an eminent American physician, was a younger brother of Judge Charles Jackson, was born in Newburyport, Oct. 3, 1777, and was educated with his brother Charles at Harvard, where he graduated in 1796 and then entered the office of Dr. Holyoke of Salem, where he remained two years studying his profession. In 1802 he went to London and took the position of dresser in St. Thomas' Hospital, while he attended the lectures at both that and Guy's Hospital, remaining abroad about two years. On his return he practiced his profession in Boston. In 1810 he was chosen professor of clinical medicine in Harvard, and about this time in connection with Dr. Warren he brought about the establishment of an Asylum for the Insane at Somerville and the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston, of which he was the first physician. In 1812 he was made Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at Harvard, and was for many years President of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was author of numerous medical works and papers. Among them, "The Brunonian System," "On the Medical Effects of Dentition," 1812, "On Cow-pox and Small-pox," "On Spotted Fever" 1816, "On Spasmodic Cholera," Syllabus of Lectures, "Text Book of Lectures," 1825, "Letters to a Young Physician," 1855, &c. besides an eulogy on Dr. John O. Warren, 1815, and "a Memoir of his son, James Jackson, Jr.," 1825. In 1835 he resigned his professorship and other positions and confined himself to his private practice. He died in Boston,

August 27, 1867, full of years and honors, and greatly lamented.

JACKSON, PATRICK TRACY, an eminent American merchant, was the third son of Jonathan Jackson and a younger brother of Judge Charles and Dr. James Jackson, of whom see above. He was also born in Newburyport, Mass., the home of his Irish parents, Aug. 14, 1780. He received a solid education and at the age of 15 he entered the business house of Wm. Bartlett, a merchant of his native town. Here he remained some years, but at length established himself in Boston and engaged in the India trade with singular good fortune, acquiring large interest. In 1812, in company with his brother-in-law Francis C. Lowell, he engaged in the project of establishing cotton mills and of introducing the power loom. Lowell had been in England investigating as far as in his power, but the process and machine was kept a secret. Jackson and himself succeeded however in inventing a model from which Paul Moody constructed a machine, and in 1818 they built their first mill at Waltham, near Boston, which is claimed to have been the first in the world that combined all the operations of converting raw cotton into finished cloth. In 1821 Jackson organized the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., and made large purchases of land on the Merrimack River adjoining the Pautucket Canal, where a number of mills were erected. This settlement proved the germ of the busy city of Lowell. A few years afterwards he formed another company, who erected a number of mills in the same vicinity, and in 1830 he procured a charter for a railroad between them (Lowell) and Boston. He superintended the construction of the road, which was completed in 1835, and was said to be the most perfect of its kind then in America. His interests now were immense, both in extent and value, but the disastrous financial crisis of 1837 which caused almost universal bankruptcy, proved too much for him and his magnificent fortune was swept away in a few months. His valuable services were however appreciated, and he was offered important trusts in connection with those great manufacturing interests. His mind was broad and generous like his race, and never became

selfish and warped in a greed for wealth, but he ever manifested a great interest in the welfare and advancement of his operatives, and labored zealously for the promotion of their moral and intellectual improvement. He died Aug. 27, 1867 universally lamented.

JAMESON, MRS. ANNA, (nee Murphy), one of the most cultivated and versatile of female writers, was born in Dublin, May 19, 1797. Her father was painter in ordinary to the Princess Charlotte, and from him she inherited her taste and knowledge of art. In her 27th year she married Mr. Jameson, barrister, who soon after received a government appointment in Canada, to which province they came. Their tastes and characters proved uncongenial they separated. She returned to Europe and soon after made a tour of France, Italy and Germany, and published her first pretentious work, "Diary of an Ennulee," anonymously, (1726. This was followed by "The lives of Poets in 1829 2 vol. "Lives of Celebrated Female Sovereigns 1881 2 vol. "Characteristics of Women," 2 vol. containing a criticism of female characters in Shakespeare, "Beauties of the Court of Charles II," "Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad." She made another visit to the New World in 1836 travelling through Canada and a portion of the United States, and published "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada," 3 vol. 1838, followed by "Pictures of Social Life in Germany," 2 vol. In 1840, she produced a translation of the "Life and Genius of Rubens," by Dr. Waagen, followed by "Memories of early Italian Painters, and "Progress of Painting in Italy from Clambue to Bassano," 1845, which she afterwards enlarged and published in 1859. "Memories and essays on literature and Social Morals," appeared 1846. Her most elaborate work in this line appeared in 1848, "Sacred and Legendary Art," 2 vol. 800 p. In 1850, her "Legends of the Monastic Orders," was published, and in 1852, "Legends of the Madonna," on which work she spent many years. In those works she has traced the progress of sacred art, the highest and most ennobling, and analyzed the grand conceptions of the great masters showing their relationship to the symbolical form in which they sought to embody their inspired thoughts. Her works are much increased in interest and value,

by the beautiful and skillful etchings of many of the pictures referred to the work of her own hand, making them one of the most valuable contributions to art literature ever published. Among her other works not named, are "Common place book of Thoughts, Memories and Fancies," 1854, "Sisters of Charity at Home and Abroad," "The History of Our Lord as illustrated in Art," &c. She died in London, March, 17, 1850.

JARLATH SAINT, First Bishop of Tuam, was son of Loga of the noble house of Connacnie and was born about the year 500. He is said to have been founder of the Cathedral of Tuam, anciently called Tuam-de-Gauland. It was afterwards dedicated to his memory, and is called St. Jarlath's still. Ware says that St. Jarlath was a disciple of Benignus, from whom he received holy orders. He is said to have been fond of field and military sports when a young man and much praised for his skill and sagacity and looked upon as a promising young warrior. It is said also that he was moved to a religious life by a young maiden, the daughter of a neighboring chief, to whom he was deeply attached. She said to him on hearing his declarations of love, "I respect and admire you Jarlath, but I am pledged to be the spouse of Our Divine Master, to His services have I vowed my life and virginity, for to enjoy him in heaven is far preferable to any fleeting vanity of the world. Give your heart to him also, as I have done, and then we may indeed realize in time what love and happiness means." They both embraced religious lives with the hope that they would be united in Heaven. After a regular preparation he received ordination and founded the Monastery of Clounfois, near Tuam. It soon became celebrated as a school of learning, and had for its scholars many holy and learned men, amongst them St. Brendan Abbott, of Clonfert, and St. Colman, Bishop, of Cloyne. He afterwards built a Monastery at Tuam, about the year 545. He died about 550. He was author of religious works, and also, it is said, of a prophecy concerning his successors.

JARVIS, JOHN, an eminent painter and stainer on glass, was born in Dublin in 1749 and practised his art in that city for some years. He finally remov-

ed to London where he became distinguished for his artistic skill. Among others of his work are the west windows of New College, Oxford. He died in 1804.

JEFFERSON, JOSEPH, the celebrated American actor who became famous by his rendition of Dion Boucicault's play of Rip Van Winkle, is of Irish descent by his mother at least, who was a well known and popular actress, (Mrs. Burke). He was born in Philadelphia, November 20, 1829, and early developed dramatic talent, became popular as a comedian, but it was when he made the above roll his own by making it an original and masterly creation, that he won recognition as a great actor, which has been fully endorsed by the critics and people of America, Great Britain Ireland and Australia. He has acquired a handsome fortune and spends his winter on his plantation in Louisiana and his summer when not on the road at his beautiful home in New Jersey. He has also fine abilities as a painter, which he cultivates at home, adorning his parlors with the work of his hands. He has a son who is following the profession of his father.

JERVAS, CHARLES, the most distinguished artist of his day in Britain, was born in Ireland about 1776, and studied his art under Sir Goffery Kneller and afterwards in France and Italy. On his return to England he was recognized as at the head of his art in that country, and was greatly patronized although his merits were strongly questioned in his own day. Pope, who was his pupil praised him extravagantly, while Lord Oxford says that "the badness of the age's taste and the dearth of good masters placed Jervas at the head of his profession." He undoubtedly had some commanding qualities, with perhaps serious defects. He died in London 1789.

JOHN, surnamed "De Sacro Bosco," the most celebrated mathematician, of his age (thirteenth century), was according to Stanhurst, Harris and other writers, born in Ireland at Holywood, near Dublin. He taught principally in Paris, and was partial to the philosophy of Aristotle. He wrote many treatises, particularly one upon the Globe, which was much esteemed and read for many

years in the public schools, besides mathematical works, and a law breviary. He died in Paris in 1257, and was buried in the cloisters of the Maturins.

JOHNSON, OTHERWISE JOHNSTON CHARLES, a novel writer of the last century was born in Ireland about 1740, and after completing his studies was called to the Bar, but on account of a defect in hearing, he had to confine himself to chamber practice. In 1782, he went to Calcutta where he became editor and proprietor of a newspaper. His novels are spirited and full of pungent satire, the characters having been generally drawn from real life. His principal ones are *Chrystal*, or the adventures of a Guinea, and the *Ravine*. He died about the year 1800.

JOHNSON JOHN, a distinguished citizen of Ohio, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1808, and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1824 and settled in Ohio. He devoted himself mainly to agriculture, but being a man of ability, he was elevated by his fellow citizens to positions of trust and honor. He was a member of the Ohio Senate, of the Constitutional Convention and was a representative in Congress in 1851-2-3.

JOHNSON WILLIAM, a talented American lawyer and politician, was born in Ulster, Ireland, in 1819, and emigrated with his parents to Ohio when a child, received as good an education as his neighborhood afforded, and adopted the profession of the law, and was honored by his fellow citizens with the most prominent local honors. In 1862, he was elected to Congress, filling the position with ability. He died May 3rd, 1866.

JOHNSTON SIR JOHN, son of Sir William, succeeded his father as Major-General, in 1774, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he continued in the service of the British Government. In 1777, he defeated General Herkimer, at Fort Stanwix, but in 1780 was himself defeated by Gen. Van Rensselaer, at Foxes Mills. He was appointed Governor of Upper Canada in 1796, and died in 1798.

JOHNSTON JOHN, a man of talent and a leading merchant in the North-

West, was born near the Giant's Causeway, Ireland, in 1768. He was the son of wealthy and cultivated parents, but his love of liberty and adventure led him to America during the Presidency of Washington, of whom he used to say with pride, that he had taken him by the hand. After many adventures in Canada and the United States, he settled at Sault St. Marie, Michigan, in 1798, as a merchant and trader. He there married the daughter of an Indian Chief, celebrated for her intelligence and beauty. In the war of 1814, his property was plundered, in consequence of which he went home to Ireland, and after selling his patrimonial estates returned to the home of his choice, where he remained until his death, honored and respected. He was the author of some interesting papers on Indian history. His daughter, also noted for beauty, was educated in Europe, and became the wife of Henry R. Schoolcraft, the well-known historian.

JOHNSTONE JOHN HENRY, a distinguished vocalist and comic actor, was born in 1780, in Tipperary, Ireland. Early in life he enlisted in a regiment of Irish Dragoons and soon attracted the notice of the officers by his wit and vocal talents. The Colonel kindly granted him his discharge and encouraged him to develop his powers. He first made his appearance on the Dublin stage, where he was well received. He next tried London, and after some time entered on an engagement in Covent Garden, where he soon became eminently popular and recognized as the head in his peculiar roll. He died in 1828.

JOHNSON SIR WILLIAM, a celebrated colonial officer and Indian organizer, was born at Warrentown, County Down, Ireland, in 1715, and was the younger son of an Irish county gentleman, Christopher Johnson. He received a good education and was intended for a mercantile life, but some difficulty with his parents in regard to the lady of his choice determined him to seek a home and fortune in America. His uncle, Admiral Sir Peter Warren, who though his wife a Miss De Lancy, of New York, had acquired large possessions in the colonies, mainly on the banks of the Mohawk, which he had increased by purchase, finding his

nephew about to set out for the New World, he offered him the entire management of his estates, which he desired to colonize and improve. The offer being a liberal one young Johnson accepted. In 1738 Johnson established his headquarters on a tract of this land on the Mohawk, about 24 miles from Schenectady, which his uncle had named Warrensburgh. Johnson early perceived the advantage to be derived from trade with the Indians and of cultivating their confidence and friendships. These latter he soon earned by his honorable course in his dealings with them, and was well rewarded by their preference to deal with him. He always treated them with perfect fairness and honesty, and invariably refused to trade with them when under the influence of liquor, nor yield to them anything he had once refused. This course added to his easy and dignified manners, his respect for their national feelings and customs and his adoption even of some of their styles of dress together with uniform kindness, won for him their admiration and deepest attachment, and the influence he acquired over them was greater than that ever possessed by any other white man. He soon acquired a thorough knowledge of their language and of all the surrounding dialects, and was adopted by the Mohawks as one of the tribe and named Sachem or Chief. Difficulties arising between the Indian Commissioners and the tribes, which becoming serious they were forced to resign, upon which Gov. Clinton appointed Johnson, Colonel of the Six Nations, to the great satisfaction of the tribes. In 1746 he was appointed Commissary of New York for Indian affairs, and as such he organized his red associates for their raids in the French war. In 1748 he was given the command of the colonial troops for the defense of the New York frontier and exhibited great energy, ability and foresight in preparing for the campaign. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle however, happily closed the struggle, and the settlers on both sides were relieved from the bloody results of a war in which savages were allied to each. In 1750 he was appointed a member of the Provincial Council. It appears that the Government Contractor and Indian agent were known in those days as well as in our own, and men were as anxious to superintend

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the dealings of the colonies with their Indian beneficiaries as now, and evidently for the same reason—peculation. This led again to a new board of Indian Commissioners, which the Indians resented, and it was fast culminating through quarrels between the colonists and Indians, to open hostilities. The authorities urged Johnson to effect a reconciliation, and in 1753 with full power for the purpose he met the Council of the Six Nations at Onondaga, and succeeded in allaying the trouble and quieting the storm, but declined to have anything more to do with Indian affairs. His residence which was opposite Warrenburgh on the Mohawk was a large strong stone building, which he strongly fortified in 1743, against the possibility of French invasion, and the main building still stands in good preservation three miles west of the village of Amsterdam. In 1754 he represented New York in the important Congress of Albany, and was the most influential factor in the great council held with the Indians on that occasion, and in which they strongly insisted that he should again be appointed to have charge of their affairs. At the Council of Alexandria, April, 1755, he was sent for by Braddock and commissioned by him sole superintendent of the affairs of the Six Nations their allies and dependants, and was also made a Major-General by the Council and Commander-in-Chief of the forces destined to be employed against Crown Point. This confidence was well grounded, for at the head of the colonial forces Johnson set out in September, and meeting the French and their dusky allies under Baron Dieskau, at Lake George, he inflicted on them a disastrous defeat, completely overthrowing their designs, saving Oswego from attack and possible capture, and the colonies from ravages of their French and Indian enemies, and gave hope and confidence to the colonies after the disastrous defeat of Braddock on the Monongahela. For these services Johnson received the thanks of Parliament, was voted £5,000 and created a baronet of Great Britain. In March, 1756, he was commissioned by George II. as Colonel, Agent and sole superintendent of the Six Nations and other Northern Indians, with a salary of £800, paid out of the English Treasury, which position he held until his death. In the

war of 1756-7, he was foiled in his attempts to relieve Oswego and Fort William Henry with his forces, mainly composed of Indians. In 1758, he was engaged on the assault on Fort Ticonderoga led by Arbercrombie in which that commander was repulsed. He also took part with his Indians in the expedition against Fort Niagara in 1758, led by General Prideaux, as second in command. Prideaux having been killed in one of the assaults, Johnson assumed the command and continued the siege with great skill and energy. A large force under General Aubrey sent to its relief, he met and defeated, after which the garrison surrendered at discretion. The following year he was again in the field with General Amherst and was present at the capitulation of Montreal and the surrender of the entire Canadian Province to British Arms in 1760. Johnson was rewarded by a grant of 100,000 acres of land north of the Mohawk, known as the "Royal Grant." In 1763, his influence over his Indian friends again saved the British power from great disasters, for it prevented the great body of the Six Nations from joining in the conspiracy of Pontiac, who organized a grand plan of simultaneously attacking all the British posts on the line of the great lakes from Mackinaw to Oswego. In 1764, Sir William erected Johnson hall, a wooden structure still standing near the village of Johnstown, which had already been laid out. The new village thrived and numerous settlers took up the lands, attracted by the popularity of Johnson and his liberal treatment. Sir William himself gave great attention to agriculture and imported the best stock in sheep, horses and cattle from the mother country. He lived in the style of an Irish country gentleman and was unbounded in his hospitality. He continued his supervision over the Indians up to his death, and made his last treaty with them in 1768. He married, shortly after coming to America, Catherine Wisenburgh, a country girl of German extraction, who died in a few years, leaving three children, a son, Sir John, who succeeded to his father's estates and title, and two daughters. He is also said to have afterwards married "Molly" Brant, sister of Joseph Brant, the great Mohawk chief, who lived with him for many years and up to his

death. They were probably married after the Indian fashion which was not recognized as legal, where whites were in question. He had eight children by her, whom he provided for in his will. He died July 11, 1773, in the midst of the excitement preceding the Revolutionary war.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM FREAME, a prominent legislator and lawyer of Pennsylvania, was born at Greenbury, in that State, of Irish parents. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and won reputation for financial ability. Became interested largely in the Iron and Salt interests of the State, and was elected Governor in 1849. He died at Pittsburg, October, 1872.

JONES, CHARLES W., a distinguished American statesman and lawyer, of Florida, was born at Ballybriggan, near Dublin, Ireland, in 1834, and came to the United States with his parents in 1844. He received only the ordinary education which the children of the struggling emigrant can at best receive, and early in life had to earn his support by the labor of his hands. He learned a trade, but he had a desire for more knowledge and cultivation, so inherent in the Irish character, and possessing an apt and inquiring mind and much natural ability, he soon made up for the lack of school instruction, and quickly became possessed of more than an ordinary education. In 1854 he settled in Pensacola, Florida, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1857, soon won practice and distinction by his ability and thoroughness, and also became prominent as one of the ablest of the Democratic leaders. He ran for Congress in 1872 as a Democrat, but was defeated and the same year was a member of the Democratic National Convention. He served in the State Legislature, and in 1874 was elected to the United States Senate as a Conservative Democrat, and re-elected in 1881. He is a man of acknowledged ability, as well as being a thorough Irishman, taking a strong interest in the Land League agitation, and all matters relating to Ireland's welfare.

JONES, HENRY, M. R. C. S., a talented Irish poet and dramatist, who wrote under the non de plume of Cavendish, was born in 1790, and like most of

the Irish literati, drifted to London, to find a profitable market for his talents. He was the author of a number of popular plays, and a poet of no-mean parts. He died in 1770.

JONES, MASON, a brilliant Irish orator was born about 1835, and received his education at the Dublin University, where he became noted for his oratorical powers. He served in the Italian war against Austria, which resulted in the unification of Italy. He travelled through the United States during the early part of the war of the Rebellion, delivering lectures principally on eminent men although some were in advocacy of the abolition of slavery. He sustained his high reputation in his American efforts and was everywhere recognized as a master of the art of oratory. He afterwards entered Parliament as a liberal Irish member, but died before he reached the prime of life. He undoubtedly had no living superior in the power to electrify and captivate his hearers by intense and brilliant bursts of eloquence.

JORDAN, MRS. DOROTHY, one of the most celebrated of actresses, renowned alike for beauty and talents, was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1762. She was the daughter of an Irish gentleman named Captain Bland. After the death of her father, who it appeared left his family without means, Miss Bland adopted the stage as a means of supporting herself and mother. Her first appearance was in Dublin, in the character of Phoebe in "As you like it," which proved a success, she also during the engagement gained considerable applause as a juvenile tragedian. After some time she went to England and made an engagement in the York Theatre under the name of Miss Jordan, which continued three years. She next made her debut in London in the part of Peggy in the "Country Girls" with immense success, and thenceforward she appeared in all the leading rolls with increasing applause and reputation. She lived for some years in great splendor, but became involved in debt and trouble, so that the latter years of her life is left in doubt and obscurity, owing to having to hide from the harpies of the law. Her theatrical career, however, was one of the most brilliant and successful of any actress, who appeared on the English stage. Her style of acting was

PLATE 13.



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remarkable in those days for its naturalness and freedom from all staginess and received the highest praises from the best judges. As a woman she was noted for her kindness of heart, and unselfish devotion to the best interests of her family, although it is said that her life was not free from reproach. She died about the year 1820.

JOY, OR JOYCE, MOST REV. WILLIAM, Archbishop of Tuam, an able Irish divine of the fifteenth century, was elevated to the See of Tuam May 17, 1485, which See he governed for sixteen years, with ability and zeal. He died December 28, 1501, his next Celtic successor being the celebrated and learned "Maurice de Portu," (O Fihely) one of the ablest divines of the age.

JOYCE, JEREMIAH, a dissenting minister and a man of extensive erudition, was born in Ireland, 1764. After completing his education and joining the ministry he went to England, the only resort in those days for Irishmen who desired to make literature their profession. In 1794, he was one of the persons accused of high treason, but was not brought to trial. He was the principle compiler of Gregory's and Nicholson's Encyclopedias and author of many scientific works, among which were dialogues on chemistry, letters on natural philosophy, &c., &c. He died in 1816.

JOYCE ROLAND, brother of the Cardinal, also a Dominican, was elevated to the See of Armagh in 1818, over which he presided for upwards of eight years, when he resigned in March, 1821.

JOYCE, THOMAS, CARDINAL of St. Sabina, a learned Irish Dominican divine and scholar, was a pupil of Albertus Magnus and a contemporary of St. Thomas of Aquinas. Three brothers of this family were members of the Dominican Order and renowned for their genius and learning, two having been Primates of Ireland, and our subject a Cardinal, elevated to the college in 1805 by Pope Clement V. Hardiman, of Galway, gives a history of the family.

JOYCE WALTER, brother of the foregoing, Archbishop of Armagh in 1806, was a member of the Dominican

Order and was noted on the continent for his great learning and piety. He was consecrated to the primacy of Ireland at Ostemo in 1806, by the Cardinal Bishop Nicholas. He resigned his See after five years and settled in a convent of his order at Genoa, where he devoted himself to study and contributed largely to the literature of his time.

KANE, PAUL, the most versatile and distinguished of Canadian artists, was the son of Michael Kane, an Irishman who accompanied George Simco to Western Canada. He settled in York (Toronto) where our subject was born in 1810. The surroundings of a new settlement were not well calculated to foster artistic tastes. The stern necessities of life without flavor or ornament, were what the comparatively rich as well as the poor, alone valued, and when therefore our growing artist sought to develop his natural tastes at school, he was looked upon as being inclined to squander valuable time. The passion of art was, however, strong in the boy, and although at first put to work in a cabinet shop, which in uncultivated Canada of that day, was neither a school for taste nor art, yet he sought to increase the beauty of the wares by ornamentation. In the meantime he became better informed of the nature, extent and development of art, by reading everything in that line which he could reach, and he determined to revel in the contemplation of the work of the great masters some day, and draw from them inspiration and skill. His father promised to assist him, and our young artist sought the United States as a preparatory field where he might increase his means and experience. His father, however, was unable to give the desired help, and our aspiring artist struggled to accumulate, and at last sailed from New Orleans for Marseilles, in 1841. He spent four years in Europe studying and copying the great masters, and visiting all the great galleries of Europe. He also made excursions to Asia and Africa, and returned in his 34th year, with a mind enlarged, refined and cultivated. With the true instincts of a creative artist, he determined to devote his skill to illustrate a field peculiar to America, namely, that relating to Indian life and customs. With this wild child of the American forest he had been familiar, from his infancy.

He therefore crossed the Continent, traversed the vast prairies and the Rocky Mountains, navigated the Columbia River, explored Puget's Sound, in fact every spot where anything new or striking, relating to the Indians might be seen. His pencil and brush were constantly engaged in sketching chiefs, medicine men, women, games, dances, rites, costumes, hunting scenes and the grand scenery which surrounded the wild children of the forest. He returned to Toronto in 1848, and Sir George Simpson, Governor of Hudson Bay Company, gave him a dozen commission to paint. In 1852 the Legislature of Ottawa gave him an order to execute a series of Indian pictures for the Parliamentary Library of Ottawa, and which are now the most interesting feature of art in that Capitol. He published a most interesting account of his wanderings, "Among the scenery and tribes of the North West," dedicated to the Honorable G. W. Allan, who possesses a splendid collection of Kane's paintings. Many of his works have been chromo-lithographed in Europe, and are very popular. His eye sight at length failed him, and he was sorrowfully compelled to relinquish the practice of his profession, for which he had made so many sacrifices, and endured so many privations. He died February 20, 1871.

KANE, SIR ROBERT, one of the most eminent of living chemists and scientists was born in Dublin 1810. He early devoted himself to chemical studies, and in 1830 obtained a prize for the best essay on the "Pathological condition of the fluids in Typhus Fever." In 1832 he received the degree of M. D. from Trinity College, Dublin, and the same year established the Dublin Journal of medical science. In 1841, he published his first part of Elements of Chemistry, the third part appearing in 1843, and it was almost universally adopted as a text book in the United Kingdom and the United States. In 1844, he published "Industrial Resources of Ireland. In 1847 the Royal Academy awarded him the Cunningham Gold Medal for useful discoveries in chemistry. In 1846 he was knighted. In 1849 he was appointed President of Queen's College, Cork. Among his other works is "Elements of Practical Pharmacy,"

1831, besides many valuable papers to scientific societies and journals.

KAVANAGH, EDWARD, an able Irish American lawyer and politician, of Maine, was born in 1795, and after completing his education adopted the profession of the law, and was for a number of years in the State Legislature and afterwards represented his state in Congress from 1831, to 1835, when he was appointed Minister to Portugal, where he remained till 1841. In 1842 he was one of the commissioners to settle the North-West boundary, and was acting Governor of Maine in 1843, and died at Newcastle, Maine, January, 20, 1844.

KAVANAGH, JULIA, one of the most talented and pleasing of female writers, was born at Thurles, Ireland, in 1824. She resided for many years in France, with her parents, where she was principally educated, and where she produced many of her popular and charming novels, which are read and admired equally in Great Britain, France and America, and rank with the standard works of the imagination. Among her most popular works are 'Nathalie,' 'Madeline,' 'Daisy Burns,' 'Grace Lee,' 'Rachel Gray,' 'Adale,' 'Queen Mab,' 'Sybil's second love,' 'Sylvia,' and 'Bertrice.' She is also the author of many miscellaneous works, Historical, Biographical, &c., including 'Woman in France in the 18th century,' 'French Women of Letters,' 'English Women of Letters,' &c. &c. She died in France in 1877.

KAVANAGH LAWRENCE, an able and prominent citizen of Nova Scotia, who protested against Catholic disabilities in that colony and refused to take the oath required under the British Constitution against transubstantiation. He was returned to the assembly at Cape Breton in 1821, but refused to take the oath. He was again elected and in the meantime agitated Catholic rights, and drawing up a petition in conjunction with Lawrence O'C. Doyle, presented it to the Assembly and agitated it throughout the colony. It was supported by Judge Haliburton and Mr. Uniacke in the assembly. The test was abolished and Mr. Kavanagh took his seat in 1827. This was a colonial precedent

for O'Connell and Catholic emancipation in the mother countries.

KAVANAUGH SIR HENRY, a celebrated military officer, was born in Ireland about 1780. He went to the continent to prosecute his studies and afterwards entered the army of Austria. He became chief of the military department of the Council of War, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, and a Baron of Hungary, and was held in the highest esteem by the government which he served.

KAVANAUGH HUBBARD H., a prominent Methodist bishop and divine of the United States of Irish descent, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, January 14, 1802. His parents were in humble circumstances and his schooling limited. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to a printer. He early developed an aptitude for study and soon acquired a fair education and a large stock of information. He possessed also the genius of his race for oratory, and before he was twenty years of age, he was licensed as a Methodist preacher and the next year joined the Kentucky Annual Conference and was given an extensive mission, 200 miles in length with twenty-five stations to be visited within the month. After holding many important trusts amongst his brethren, he was elected a bishop of the southern branch of the Methodist Church in 1854 and is held in high esteem by his co-religious.

KEALLACHAN, King of Munster, A. D., 920, was a brave and skillful prince. He defeated the Danes in several engagements and swept them from his province, but became a prisoner by the bad faith and deception of Sitrick one of the most unprincipled and able of the Danish invaders. This Danish chief or king made proposals for an alliance by marriage, and when Keallachan came with a small body of attendants to the place of meeting, he was made prisoner, not however without a struggle. The perfidy, however, proved the death of Sitrick and the destruction of the Danes, for the forces of the province under the command of General MacKeefe, prince of Fearmolie, an able officer, immediately marched to the rescue. He met the enemy near Armagh, and totally de-

feated them, but the regal prisoner had previously been removed to Dundalk, twenty miles distant, and put on board the Danish fleet. The Munster generals had, however, provided for such an emergency by fitting out their fleet, which under the command of Fionn Prince of Desmond, soon appeared before the Danish fleet. The Irish fleet, although inferior in number and force, made up for the deficiency by desperate valor, and the most bloody fight which ever took place on the Irish coast, then occurred. The Irish commander, Fionn, bore down on the Danish Admiral's flag-ship in which was Sitrick. His royal prisoner fastened to the mast. Against desperate odds he boarded the enemy and succeeded in reaching the mast to which the king was tied, and cutting the cords with his sword, liberated him. He was exhausted however by the heroic efforts which had accompanied the valorous deed, and he fell covered with wounds. Fionngall who succeeded him in command, seeing the overpowering odds against him, and the danger of recapture of the king, resolved on a desperate expedient to insure victory to his people, and security to his king. Beholding Sitrick, who was the soul and inspiration of the Danes, pressing forward at the head of his men and encouraging them by his valor. Fionngall advanced against him personally, and coming in close contact with him, he suddenly seized him around the body and sprang with him into the sea. Two other chiefs, Seagda and Conall, inspired by this heroic example, seized the two brothers of Sitrick, Lor and Magnus and followed their chief. All perished, but the Danes became demoralized by the loss of their king and the reckless valor of the Irish, abandoned the fight, and all the vessels which were free escaped. Keallachan after resting his forces proceeded to free his province of the remainder of the enemy and defeated them in two other battles, one near Limerick and the other near Cashel. He died shortly afterwards greatly regretted.

KEANE, LIEUTENANT LORD JOHN, K. C. B., an able and gallant officer in the British service was born at Belmont, county Waterford, Ireland 1781. He entered the army as an Ensign in his thirteenth year, and first dis-

tinguished himself in Egypt as aid to Lord Cavan; rose by brilliant conduct to be Colonel of the 94th foot, serving with distinction on the Continent, and at length rising to the rank of Major General, in the Spanish Campaigns. He accompanied the expedition against New Orleans under General Packenham, as second in command, and fell severely wounded on that memorable occasion, January 8, 1815. From 1823 to '30 he was Governor of Jamaica, and afterwards served in India during the Afghan War, where he distinguished himself by the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee, till then deemed impregnable. For these services he received from the East India Company a pension of £2,000 and was created a peer of the Realm in 1839. He died in 1844.

KEARNEY ABBE, a heroic priest, was born in Ireland about 1758, received his education in France and was there raised to the priesthood. He was in Paris at the breaking out of the Revolution and remained there when nearly all others had fled, and in constant danger of the guillotine. He was present with the Abbe Edgeworth at the execution of the unfortunate Louis XVI., but without special permission and being known to the king gave him all the consolation in his power. The two Irish priests who braved death to offer the last consolations to the doomed monarch were advised after the execution to quickly and quietly withdraw, which they did, and escaped from danger although not without pursuit by the sans-culottes—Abbe Kearney was subsequently arrested, and passed three years in the Temple, but fortunately escaped death. On the fall of Robespierre he was released. On the explosion of the Infernal Machine, intended to destroy Napoleon, he was again arrested, and confined in the Temple, simply because he was known to be a friend of the Bourbons, and in fact on the supposed discovery of every conspiracy against the governing power, he seems to have been arrested as a matter of course, only to be released again, as he never had the least connection with any—attending alone with the greatest simplicity of life to his priestly duties. After the restoration he was appointed president of the Irish College in Paris, in which city he died in 1837.

KEARNEY COMMODORE LAWRENCE, a distinguished American naval officer of Irish parentage, was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, November 30th, 1789. He entered the navy at an early age, and was a midshipman in 1809. When the war with Great Britain broke out in 1812, he was First Lieutenant of the *Enterprise*, which was unfortunately wrecked on her first cruise. After the war he distinguished himself in clearing the West Indies and the Gulf coast of pirates, chasing them into their secret strongholds and utterly scattering them. In 1832 he became a captain, and was in command of the East India Squadron in 1841 and greatly forwarded American interests in China. He was made a commander in 1866, and died at his home on November 29, 1868.

KEARNEY DYRE, an Irish American patriot of the Revolution, was born about 1740, and was an early and determined advocate of colonial resistance to British oppression. He represented his state (Delaware) in the Continental Congress during its last years of existence, and was a man of much ability and influence.

KEARNEY GENERAL PHILIP, one of the most dashing of American cavalry officers, was born in New York, of Irish parents in 1815. Served under Scott in Mexico where he greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry and his daring cavalry charges upon the powerfully supported batteries of the enemy on the advance towards the city of Mexico, in one of which attack he lost an arm. He served as a volunteer in the Franco-Austrian war and was with the French at the battles of Magenta and Solferino. During our own civil war he early distinguished himself and was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He was killed, unfortunately, at the battle of Chantilly, 1862, while leading his men with his usual gallantry and daring. He is said to have been a magnificent horseman, and his appearance in a charge with the light of battle flashing from his eyes and his sword, held between his teeth, as it often was on account of his single arm, while he led his men through paths of danger to glory, was both grand and inspiring.

KEARNEY GENERAL STEPHEN W., a distinguished American officer of Irish descent, was born in New Jersey 1794. He served gallantly in the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in the war with Mexico as the conqueror of New Mexico, was Military Governor of California in 1847 of Vera Cruz and afterwards of the city of Mexico in 1848. He died the same year.

KEARY, ANNIE, one of the most talented and elegant female writers of the present century, and not less conspicuous for the unselfishness of her character, her great practical benevolence, and the Christian beauty of her life, was a native of Ireland, where she was educated and early developed those graceful talents with which she was endowed, and which has since charmed thousands of delighted readers. Among her works of the imagination are "Castle Daly," "Janet's Home," "Oldbury," "Clemency Franklin" and "A Doubling Heart." She was one of the most gifted and valued of the contributors to "Macmillans Magazine." She was also the author of historical and educational works of great merit, besides charming tales for the young. Among those the "Heroes of Asgard," the joint work of herself and sister, is said to be the best epitome of northern mythology published. "Early Egyptian History," "The Nations Around," being a descriptive of those people surrounding the Israelites. Her life was filled with good works, and devoted with an unselfish and ceaseless devotion to the assistance, elevation and Christian refinement of the poor, the needy, the disheartened and the struggling of the world around her, especially those of her own sex. Everyone who came in contact with her was charmed by the sweet simplicity of her character. She seemed to exist only to do good. She died in 1879, in the prime of life, deeply regretted by thousands who knew her only by her works, which still give us the sweet odor of the virtues which beautified her life.

KEATING, GEOFFRY, an Irish divine and historian of Norman Irish descent, born about 1560, and on account of the unsettled state of Ireland and the persecutions of Catholics by Elizabeth, went over to France to acquire his education, and received the

degree of doctor in theology. He wrote a history of Ireland. His history has been much criticised on account of his insertions of legendary lore, not qualified, and which some of his thoughtless translators put down as of history, and which undoubtedly the author never intended as such, any more than Homer did his actions of the gods, but which were founded in historical facts only metaphorically embellished. Dr. Keating died about 1635.

KELLY, EDWARD, a brave and heroic officer of the British Life Guard, and known as Waterloo Kelly, was born on the Curragh of Kildare, about 1770. He entered the British Army and served with distinction during the peninsular campaigns, where he gained an enviable reputation for bravery. On the afternoon of Saturday June 15, 1815 when Wellington was moving to the position intended to be occupied on the ever memorable field of Waterloo, the British rear were severely pressed by the light cavalry of Marshal Ney. The Life Guards brought it up, and Kelly was the rear of his troop. Lord Uxbridge, afterwards Marquis of Ayrlessey, with his regiment, 7th Hussars, were skirmishing on the flanks in the rear. Suddenly, Kelly heard an unusual shouting, and looking, saw Uxbridge alone in the middle of the road, shouting and gesticulating as if in great anger, he also saw that his troop of skirmishers were born down by superior numbers, and retreating, and a large body of lancers forming, apparently for the purpose of attacking the rear. Kelly, seeing the danger, galloped back and said: "My Lord, no time is to be lost. That regiment is forming and will be on us presently, return with me, and I will halt the life guards and we will charge under your orders." Do so! Do so! said the Earl. Kelly leaped across the ditch and took a short cut to his troop, there being an angle in the road at this point, and arriving at his troop he cried out: "Halt! They immediately obeyed. The Major who commanded the rear squadron, and who was the superior of Kelly, said: 'Who cries halt?' 'I,' cries Kelly, 'Look, Lord Uxbridge is being overpowered, and that body of Lancers is forming to bear down on us in close column.' 'The Life Guard must continue their march. The Huzzars

are to cover the retreat, not we,' said the Major." "But observe the danger, unless those fellows are broken. The safety of our army depends upon us." "That's not our business, Forward!" said the Major. Kelly impressed with the absolute necessity of prompt action, and indignant at the unreasonable prudence of his superior officer, and feeling too for the reputation of the Regiment, he cried out with a voice like thunder: "Life Guards, halt!" and was again obeyed. Rising himself in his stirrups and holding his sword to the utmost stretch upward, with flaming eyes he cried out again in a voice which made his men's hands instinctively reach for their swords, while he brandished his own. "Men, will you follow me." With a cheer and a wheel they responded, and were soon at the side of Uxbridge. The Lancers were already moving on them. Uxbridge and Kelly, placing themselves at the head of the Guards charged down on the advancing Lancers with such impetuosity and valor as to break through them and shatter them to pieces, Kelly killing the Colonel with his own hand. He was warmly thanked by Lord Uxbridge for his timely aid, and again resumed his place at the rear of the still retiring army. In this encounter Kelly had a narrow escape from death. The instant after his successful struggle with the Polish Colonel he was attacked by a lancer, whose lance he shattered by a powerful blow, but the lancer, quick as lightning drew his sword and as they were each in rapid motion passing each other, the Pole, with a backward sweep struck him on the back, cutting his cartridge box, which was of heavy silver, in two, but Kelly escaped without a scratch. The box was not in its proper place, and how it happened so was as follows: The order for change of base that morning was very sudden, and Kelly finding his cartridge box out of order borrowed that of a brother officer who was sick. Kelly was a large man, while the sick officer was a small one. In the hurry of leaving, and the excitement of the march, Kelly did not notice that his cartridge-box, instead of being in its place, was near his shoulder-blade and fortunately in a position to save his life. He so distinguished himself the following day at Waterloo that he was ever afterwards known in the army as "Waterloo Kelly." He afterwards accompanied the

celebrated cavalry officer Lord Combermere to India, as Chief of Staff, where he died. That Kelly had a true Irish heart, as tender as it was heroic, may be learned from the fact that his death was attributed to grief for the death of his son, a gallant young officer, who preceded him but a short time. His talents and character were held in the highest estimation by his brother officers and his death was sincerely lamented.

KELLY HUGH, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1739, near the lakes of Killarney, Ireland. He received such an elementary education as the children of the poor could in those days acquire in Ireland, and in his youth was apprenticed to a trade. He afterwards entered an attorney's office and his spare hours were devoted to writing in both prose and poetry for the press. His success as an author gave him the means to prosecute his studies and he entered the Temple and was called to the bar in 1774. He was however more noted for his literary work than for his legal efforts. Amongst his dramatic works are the comedies of "False delicacy," "A Word to the Wise," "The School for Wives," "The Romance of an Hour," "Clementina a Tragedy," "Thepsis and other Poems," "Louisa Mildmay and the Babbler." He died in 1777.

KELLY JAMES, a talented Irish American, was born about 1760, and held many important positions in his state (Pennsylvania), and represented her with ability in the United States Congress from 1805 to 1809.

KELLY JOHN, one of the ablest of American politicians, was born in New York city, April 21, 1821, of Irish parents. He received an ordinary education and learned the trade of a mason. He was gifted with fine natural abilities and becoming interested in politics, he had a chance to exhibit them. He soon became a leading local politician and one of the organizers of the great Tammany Society. In 1854 he was elected to Congress and was re-elected to the thirty-fifth Congress, and in 1858 was elected High Sheriff for the city and country of New York; perhaps the most lucrative position in the United States. He still remains the power in the Tammany Society which although

antagonized on all sides, still exerts a powerful influence on the results of elections, and which defeated by its defection, the election of Tilden to the Presidency of the United States. Kelly has been subjected to many and bitter denunciations, but whatever faults may be charged to the Tammany Society, its methods or some of its members, it is patent that Kelly himself can be charged with no wrong, peculation or deceit, that the integrity of his personal character is above reproach, and he is universally conceded to be an able and fearless politician with all the characteristics of a great and successful leader.

KELLY MICHAEL, a composer and singer of talents, was born in Dublin in 1763, and early displayed a taste for music. He studied under the best instructors of his native city, among whom was Rouzzini. He afterwards went to Naples and completed his studies under Finaroli and April. He appeared upon the Italian stage with distinguished success. He also appeared in Germany and was for some time employed by the emperor Joseph. In 1787, he made his first appearance at Drury Lane theatre in Lionel and Clarisso with great applause. Among his many compositions are "The Castle Spectre" and "Blue Beard." He also published a volume of very interesting reminiscences. He died in 1826.

KELLY PATRICK, L. L. D., one of the most distinguished scholars and mathematicians of Great Britain or Ireland, was born in Ireland in 1756, and early distinguished himself in college by his extensive and thorough mastery of all the branches of human knowledge. He resided and labored most of his life in England, and was a constant and valued contributor to literary and scientific journals. Among his published works are "A Practical Introduction to Spheres and Nautical Astronomy," "Astronomical Computations," "Metrology, or an Exposition on Weights and Measures," besides many others; but his great work was the "Universal Cambist," which was considered the most valuable contribution to the literature of the day, and a standard authority on all subjects treated. All his works are noted, not less for the soundness of his positions, and the uni-

form reliability of his facts, than for the simplicity and clearness with which he handles every subject touched upon. He died at Brighton, England, April 5th, 1842, in the 87th year of his age.

KELLY ROBERT, L. L. D., a distinguished American merchant, lawyer and philanthropist of Irish descent, was born in New York city, December 1808, and graduated at Columbia College 1826 at the head of his class. He entered the mercantile firm of his brothers John and William as a partner, but retired in 1837 to give more attention to education and public affairs. He was mainly instrumental in founding the Free Academy, was President of the Board of Education, and Regent of the State University, besides prominently connected with other educational institutions. He was a scholar of fine attainments, and master of many languages. He was City Chamberlain at the time of his death, April, 1856.

KELLY WILLIAM, brother of the foregoing, was born in New York city in 1807. Their father dying in 1823, the two older brothers John and William, while yet minors had management of an extensive mercantile business, and were known as "The Boy-Merchants." John died in 1836, and the other brothers, William and Robert, retired. William became a leading farmer and President of the State Agricultural Society and was prominently connected with many leading interests in the State. He was a state senator in 1855 and Democratic candidate for Governor in 1850. He died abroad, January, 1872.

KELLY, WILLIAM D., a prominent and able American statesman and politician of Irish extraction, and widely known by his advocacy of protection by a high tariff, for American industry, was born in Philadelphia, April 12, 1814, and received a good fundamental education. He first entered a printing office, but gave it up to learn the jewelry trade and after completing his time went to Boston where he worked as a journeyman for five years. In the meantime he improved his mind by reading and study, and returning to Philadelphia he entered a law office and was after a brief but earnest course admitted to the Bar. He improved his

spare time by writing for the press on live issues and soon acquired a reputation for ability. His first entry into politics was in the line of his profession as prosecuting attorney for the city and county of Philadelphia, to which position he was elected for a second term and he then became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in that city, which position he held for ten years. He was sent as a delegate to the Republican Convention in 1860, and was elected to Congress from the Fourth district of Pennsylvania and has been re-elected successively for eleven terms which makes a continuous service of twenty two years. He is one of the recognized leaders of his party in the House, and the great advocate of a high protective tariff, or the "American System," as it is called, and which was first advanced, and advocated by Matthew Carey, the Irish patriot, who settled in Philadelphia, and who, with a powerful array of facts and figures, demonstrated the wisdom of this policy. His descendants are still its great exponents, and Kelly, from the same hive, one of his ablest political children. The signs of the times are that it will be the prominent political issue which will divide the great American parties in the next National struggle, or at least in the near future. Kelly is very popular in his district and is identified with many of the great industries of the state.

KELLY WILLIAM, an able Irish American statesman, was born about 1775, settled in Louisiana soon after its acquisition. He soon earned distinction in the politics of the state by his ability and eloquence, and represented Louisiana successively, in the House in the sixteenth, and the Senate of the United States in the seventeenth Congress.

KELSO, THOMAS, a successful American merchant and philanthropist, born in Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents and settled in Baltimore, where he afterwards engaged in mercantile business, and became very wealthy. He was also a shareholder and director of the Philadelphia and Baltimore R. R. Co.,—President of the Equitable Insurance Co., Director and Vice President of the National Bank of Baltimore. He was also a prominent and

influential member of the Methodist Church and donated over \$120,000 in founding the Kelso Orphans Home for that body, besides many other charitable bequests. He died July 28, 1818.

KENEALY EDWARD, V. H.—D. C. L., a celebrated British barrister and scholar, was born in Cork, Ireland in 1819. He was a popular translator of songs and was familiar with thirteen languages. He became widely known as being the chief advocate of the claimant in the Tichborne case. He was editor and proprietor of the Englishman, a paper of strong liberal sentiments. He died in 1880.

KENRICK, MOST REV. FRANCIS PATRICK, one of the most eminent of American Catholic Prelates, was born in Dublin, December 8, 1797. He received a classical education in the schools of his native city, and at the age of eighteen went to Rome to complete his studies, with the intention of embracing a religious life. He spent two years there in the house of the Lazarists, and four years in the college of the Propaganda, where he was ordained priest. In 1821 he came to the United States, having been recommended on account of his distinguished scholarship, to the charge of a seminary just established at Bardstown, Kentucky. Here he remained nine years, attending not only to his seminary duties, but also engaged in missionary labor in the scattered missions of the vast diocese. In 1828, under the signature of "Omicron," he published a reply to the Rev. Dr. Blackburn, who had attacked the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist under the signature of Omega. June 6, 1830, he was consecrated Bishop of Arath "in partibus infidelium" and co-adjutor to Dr. Conwell, Bishop of Philadelphia. On the death of Bishop Conwell, 1842, Dr. Kenrick became his successor. During the "No Nothing" riots of 1844, which so disgraced Philadelphia, he published an address counseling all Catholics to preserve peace and to avoid all possible occasions of trouble, and but for his exertions, the gross outrages committed by those destructive bigots would have met a bloody retribution. About this time he established the theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo in Philadelphia and established many impor-

tant institutions for the alleviation of human miseries including a Magdelene Asylum. In 1851 Bishop Kenrick was transferred to the Arch-Episcopal See of Baltimore, succeeding Archbishop Eccleston, and was at the same time appointed Apostolic legate to preside over the first plenary council ever held in America, and which convened at Baltimore, May, 1852. In 1859 the See of Baltimore was confirmed in its primacy of honor, which gives its prelate precedence over all others in America, unless some special honor is conferred on some other prelate, such as the Cardinalate. During the Civil war and at its inception Dr. Kenrick impressed upon his people their obligations and duties towards the Government and its laws and justly constituted authorities, and perhaps, for the reason that he was in a community of strong southern sympathies—he preceded his principal religious services by public prayers for the President of the United States and all public authorities, and continued this custom up to his death. Dr. Kenrick was an indefatigable worker, a profound thinker, and the ablest theological writer yet produced by the American Church. His works in this department, are considered classical in America and are used as text books in many seminaries. They are also highly esteemed in Europe. His principal works are Dogmatic Theology, 4 volume, 800, 1841-3, Moral Theology, 8 volume, 800 p. "The Primacy of the Apostolic See Vindicated," 1844. "The Catholic Doctrine of Justification Vindicated and Explained," 1841. "Treatise on Baptism," 1843. "Vindication of the Catholic Church," 1849. A translation of the New Testament and a large portion of the Old one, on which he was still engaged at the time of his death, besides various papers for reviews, etc. He died July 8, 1863.

KENRICK, MOST REV. PETER RICHARD, an eminent and learned Catholic divine of the church in America, was born in Dublin in 1806. He was educated in the Irish college of Maynooth, where he remained for some time as prefect and professor, and was then ordained priest. Shortly afterwards he came to America and went on the mission in Philadelphia, where his brother Francis was co-adjutor bishop. Father Kenrick employed his spare

time here in literary labor, translating, editing and writing religious works, and was made one of the Vicar Generals of the Diocese. When Bishop Rosati, of St. Louis, on account of growing weakness, was seeking a co-adjutor, he fixed upon Father Kenrick, who was soon after consecrated Bishop of Drasa in partibus and co-adjutor to the See of St. Louis with the right of succession, Nov. 30th, 1841. Two years afterwards, by the death of Bishop Rosati, he became bishop of St. Louis, and in 1847 archbishop. The archbishop has been an indefatigable worker, and the great See of St. Louis is filled with the labor of his hands. Schools, colleges, seminaries, hospitals, asylums of all kinds and for every human misfortune have been established under his fostering care. It is even said that he has been in all those years practically his own secretary, keeping and regulating all the accounts and affairs of this great diocese. He is a great lover of science and his only relaxation from the onerous duties of his sacred office have been principally given to such studies and investigations. He is a man of extensive and profound learning. He has now been over fifty years a priest and forty-one years a bishop, and is still vigorous and full of energy. The last few years he has had a co-adjutor in the accomplished and eloquent Bishop Ryan, but he promises to live many years yet, an ornament to the Irish race and to the Catholic church in America.

KERFOOT, JOHN BARRETT, L. L.D., a distinguished American episcopal divine, was born in Dublin, Ireland, March, 1, 1816, came to America with his parents, and was educated at St. Paul's College, N. Y., where he graduated in 1834, and soon after entered the episcopal ministry. He was president of St. James College, Md., from 1842 to 1846 and of Trinity College, Hartford from 1864 to 1866, which latter year he was made bishop of Pittsburg. He has been prominently connected with educational institutions of his church, and is the author of many addresses and sermons. He stands high with his brethren.

KERNAN, FRANCIS, an able American Statesman and lawyer, is of Irish descent; born in Stuben county, New

York, January 14, 1817, graduated at Georgetown College and adopted the profession of the law, in which he has acquired a commanding position. He has held various public offices and was elected to Congress in 1861, and afterwards to the United States Senate from New York, and is held in the highest esteem for his ability and integrity.

KEVIN, SAINT, a holy abbot and bishop who was cotemporary with St. Patrick. He was born in 498 and was baptized by St. Cronan, and placed by his pious parents, who were of high rank under the tuition of a pious Briton, named Petrocus, who came to Ireland to profit by its institutions of learning. He was afterwards under the charge of some holy anchorites, Dogain, Lochan and Euna, with whom he perfected himself in the study of the holy scriptures, after which he took the monastic habit. He subsequently founded the monastery of Glendeloch, which afterwards grew up to be a large and religious city and see and which in 1216 was annexed to Dublin. The situation of this church and abbey is one of the most picturesque that can be imagined, and here still may be seen the ruin of its seven churches, its celebrated school and abbey and the two round towers. Some of the legends regarding this saint are immortalized in verse, especially one by Moore, when the saint flees from the unfortunate love of a beautiful maiden to a dangerous retreat in the side of a cliff over the lake, now called St. Kevin's Bed, and when on awaking from his sleep he finds her looking into his eyes, and impulsively pushing her away she falls into the lake. St. Kevin lived to a great age, and his school became celebrated and extensive, long before his death. He was succeeded by his nephew, Bishop Tibba. He died in 618, and his festival is kept June 8rd.

KIARAN SAINT, founder of the celebrated Abbey of Clonmacnois, the magnificent ruins of which still attest its greatness. Our saint was born about 514 in the reign of the monarch Tuathal, and belonged to the Sept of the Arads. His father Boetius was a carpenter, and the son for that reason was called Mac Steir—i. e. son of the Artificer. He received his education at the school of St. Finian, University of

Clonard. After completing his education St. Kiaran for a time retired to a cell or hut, in a solitary place on the banks of the Shannon, the spot where he afterwards built his great monastery and school of learning. It is said that Diarmid, afterwards Monarch of Ireland, who was a fugitive in his youth, found with our Saint a secure retreat from his enemies, and while here he planned with his protector the future monastery which he vowed to endow when he succeeded to his rights. The monarch fulfilled his promise to the letter, and one of the most celebrated schools and monasteries then in the world arose around the hut of the hermit. In the height of its fame and prosperity it is said to have contained nine churches with two round towers, and over 8,000 students from all parts of the Christian world were within its halls. For a thousand years it was the burial place of kings, and it was extended and enriched by their endowments and monuments many times. It was plundered during the intestine and Danish wars, and afterwards in the Norman invasions, until at last it was utterly ruined by worse than barbaric hands. Our saint died a year after completing his great work in 549, and his feast is kept on the 9th of September, and is yet celebrated with great devotion by pilgrims who still flock to this ancient shrine.

KICKHAM, CHAS. J., an Irish patriot poet and writer of talent, was born in the county of Kilkenny in 1828. He early in life devoted his talent to the cause of his country and freedom, and was rewarded by an arbitrary imprisonment by its oppressors, for his bold words for constitutional rights, that Janus faced fraud, which on one side guards English freedom and on the other supports Irish oppression. Besides poems of merit he is the author of a number of works of fiction written in a patriotic vein. He continued his literary labors to the last, although for some years prior thereto, he had been afflicted by the almost entire loss of his sight. His last words were consonant with his life: "Let it be known that I die in the Catholic faith, that I die loving Ireland, only wishing that I could have done more for her. He died August 22, 1882.

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KILDARE, JAMES FITZGERALD, Earl of an Irish patriot, and one of the most refined gentlemen of the age, was born in Ireland, in 1722, and after completing his education traveled on the continent. After returning to Ireland he determined to erect a magnificent city residence in Dublin, as he conceived it to be the duty of the nobility to beautify their own capital. In 1746 he married Lady Emilia Lennox, sister to the Duke of Richmond, one of the most celebrated beauties of the day. In 1753 the earl took a leading part in opposing the designs of the English ministry in attempting to get parliamentary recognition of the right of the King of England to dispose of the surplus then in the Irish exchequer, amounting to £77,500. His action in the matter made him very popular and a medal was struck in commendation, representing the earl sword in hand, guarding a sum of money heaped upon a table, from the clasp of a hand reaching from a cloud, with the motto "Touch not says Kildare." The earl resided in Ireland almost constantly, either in his splendid Dublin residence or one of his country seats. In 1766 he was created Duke of Leinster. He was a member of both the English and Irish House of Lords, and performed his duties in every relation of life with rare dignity and fidelity. It was said of him that no man ever understood his part in society better than he did. He was conscious of his rank, and upheld it to the utmost, but he was remarkable for the dignified but attractive politeness of his manners, loved justness and respected the rights of all. He was a strong and unwavering supporter of the rights and independence of his country, and opposed the union to the last. He died in 1804.

KILIAN, SAINT, apostle of Franconia, was a native of Ireland. He left Ireland with two companions, Colonat, a priest, and Totan, a deacon, and came to Rome, by the way of Flanders and Germany. Having been presented to Pope Conon, and the holy father finding him full of zeal and learning, appointed him to preach the gospel to the infidels of Franconia. Going thither with his companions, he converted the Duke Gospert, and great numbers of his subjects, and fixed his See at Wirtzburg, of which he was the first bishop. Notker in his martyrology says "In a dis-

trict of Austria, where stood a castle of New France, nay a city as in the Tenthonic dialect, Wirtzburg situate near the river Meuse, signifies the martyrdom of St. Kilianus, the first bishop of that city, and that of his two disciples, Colonatus, a presbyter, and Totanus, a deacon. They came from Ireland, the island of the Scots. By the authority of the apostolic See they preached the gospel to the people of that district," and Cardinal Bellarmini also alludes to him as an Irish monk and apostle of the Eastern Francks. The cause of his martyrdom was that learning that Gospert's wife, whom he married when a pagan, had been his brother's wife, Kilian insisted on a separation, which so enraged the woman that she instigated the assassination of Kilian and his companions, July 8, 689, on which day their feast is kept.

KILLEN, WILLIAM, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware and a revolutionary patriot, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America in his youth. His talents and industry secured him friends and he was enabled to acquire a liberal education for those early days. His progress in mathematics was rapid and he first adopted surveying as a profession, and held the office of county surveyor for several years. He, however, ultimately adopted the profession of the law, and soon gained a large and lucrative practice, especially in land cases. He took part in the discussions of the great questions which agitated the country, and was an earnest and able defender of the people's rights. After the Declaration of Independence he became Chief Justice of the State, and in 1798 Chancellor. He was held in high esteem both for ability and integrity.

KILMAINE, CHARLES J., Field Marshal of France, a distinguished and able leader of the French army, was born at Dublin about 1750, and entered the French army in 1765. He served with distinction under Lafayette in America, and in 1792 became a brigadier-general. He greatly distinguished himself in the Vendean and Italian campaigns, especially at the battle of Jamappes. In 1797 he was appointed general-in-chief of the army for the invasion of England, which for an Irishman nothing could have been more as

ceptable. He died in Paris, Dec. 15, 1799, in the midst of a glorious career.

KING, ROBERT EDWARD, second son of the Earl of Kingston, Vicount Lorton, a distinguished general of the British army, was born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, Aug. 1773. After completing his education he entered the army and soon became noted for capacity and courage, and distinguished himself on various occasions, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was created a baron in 1800, and a Vicount in 1806, and died in 1845.

KING, DR. WILLIAM, a celebrated Irish divine of the established church, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and entered the ministry as chaplain to the archbishop of Tuam; he afterward was bishop of Derry and archbishop of Dublin. He is chiefly remembered by treatise "De Origine Mali"—The Origin of Evil—which produced a wide extended controversy into which Boyle and Leibnitz entered. He was also author of discourses on predestination. He died in 1729.

KINGSMILL, COL., a distinguished Irish Canadian, was the son of an officer, and was born in Kilkenny, in 1794. He was educated in Kilkenny college, and entered the army at an early age. He saw his first services in the desperate campaigns of the Peninsular, having been engaged at Torres Vedras, Badajoz, in the passes of the Pyrenees, and on many other desperate occasions, and won promotions by his bravery. His regiment (66th) for awhile guarded Napoleon at St. Helena. He at length resigned and came to Canada, and in the rebellion of '37 he took a prominent part. He was afterwards permanently connected with its military and held positions of trust and honor, until his death in 1876.

KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM, a talented soldier and legislator was born in Ireland in 1753, and at an early age went to India to seek his fortune. By perseverance, talents and industry, he gradually rose to honor and distinction, filling the most important positions in both civil and military life, and at the time of his death was a major general. He gave to the press Bio-

ographies of Persian poets, Selection of Letters of Tipoo, Saib, &c. He died in 1812.

KIRWAN, AUGUSTIN, a gifted and eloquent Irish divine, was Warden of Galway, a clerical title which conferred on the holder semi apostolic functions. It was the cause of a great deal of jurisdictional dispute during the course of several hundred years, with the archbishop of Tuam, until abolished in 1881, when Galway was elevated into a full See or bishoprick. Our subject was born in 1725, and received his education principally in Salamanca, Spain, where he was ordained priest in 1747, by Bishop Gonsalez, of Arilla. He returned to Ireland, and was noted for every virtue which can adorn the priestly character. In 1788 he was elevated to the wardenship of Galway, where he ruled with great zeal until 1791, when he died, amidst the universal lamentations of his people.

KIRWAN, DANIEL JOSEPH, a well known New York journalist, was born in Newtonbarry, Ireland, 1848, and came to the United States at an early age, and became connected with the New York press, having been attached to the World, Tribune and Herald. He was the author of "Palace and Hovel," and was a keen and forcible writer. He died Nov. 25, 1875.

KIRWIN, RICHARD, a celebrated geologist, mineralogist and chemist, of Galway, Ireland, born about 1650. He studied in Dublin and completed his education at St. Omers. He soon acquired a high reputation for scientific knowledge and became a member of the Royal Society, and of many continental scientific bodies; and president of the Royal Irish Academy. Among his works are elements of mineralogy, geological essays, logic, metaphysical essays, &c. He died in 1812.

KIRWIN, WALTER BLAKE, a celebrated pulpit orator, was born in Galway, Ireland, about 1754, and was educated at St. Omers and Louvain, became a priest and was chaplain to the Neapolitan Ambassador in 1787. Being ambitious and somewhat vain of his powers, he became discontented with his humble lot as a poor Irish priest, and having some trouble with

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his superiors in 1787 he conformed to the established church and was appointed to a living in Dublin, and shortly afterwards made dean of Kildare. As a pulpit orator he is said to have had no equal amongst his contemporaries of the English Church. He died in 1805.

KNIGHTLY THOMAS, a distinguished scholar and author of varied parts, was born in Dublin, October, 1789, graduated at Trinity College in that city and adopted literature as a profession. He went to London early in his career and assisted T. Crofton Croker in the "Fairy Legends of Ireland." He afterwards edited and published a series of text books, including histories of Rome, Greece and England. "Outlines of History," "Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy," "History of India," "Scenes and Events of the Crusades," "Fairy Mythology," besides editing the works of Virgil, Horace, Ovid and Sallust. Life and poems of Milton, and "The Shakespeare Expositor." His text books were extensively used in Great Britain and Ireland and even in the United States. He died December, 1872.

KNOX, HENRY, a major general in the war of the American revolution, was born in Boston, of Irish parents, in 1760, and after receiving the ordinary English education, he became a bookseller in his native town. The troubles with the mother country early engaged his attention, and he was one of the boldest and most outspoken in denouncing the aggressions of the English government. The call to arms saw young Knox at the front, and we find him as a volunteer at the battle of Bunker Hill. For his services in planning the capture of much needed artillery which were on the Canadian frontiers, he was entrusted by Congress with the command of that department with the rank of brigadier general. He took a distinguished part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown and Monmouth, and contributed largely to the capture of Cornwallis, and for gallant services was raised to the rank of major general. In 1785 he succeeded Gen. Lincoln as Secretary of War, and after filling that position with honor and credit, he obtained a reluctant consent to retire to private life. In 1798,

when our relations with France were becoming critical, he was called upon to take a command in the army, but trouble having been happily avoided, he returned to private life. He died at Thomastown, Maine, in 1806. In private life he was affable and unassuming, as a public officer thorough and capable, as a soldier of unsurpassed daring.

KNOWLES, JAMES SHERIDAN, one of the greatest of modern dramatists, was the son of James Knowles, a talented teacher, elocutionist and lexicographer of Cork, who was a cousin of R. B. Sheridan. Our subject was born in Cork in 1784, and removed to London with his father. He early exhibited dramatic tastes, and at the age of twelve composed a play which was represented by his school-mates with applause. In 1806 he made his first appearance on the stage at Dublin. He afterwards taught elocution at Belfast and Glasgow, but created no sensation. He also wrote several plays and a volume of poetry, but it was not until he produced his *Caius Gracchus* at Belfast, in 1815, that his great dramatic powers were recognized. In 1820 his *Virginius* was produced at Drury Lane, and at once made famous by the masterly rendition of Macready in England and Forrest in America, and still holds its position as one of the most powerful of tragedies, especially as presented by McCullough. Knowles himself appeared in some of his plays, and made a successful tour of the United States. His dramatic works were published in 8 vols., 1848. In 1845 he abandoned the stage from conscientious scruples, as being injurious to sound morals, and first devoted himself to literature, but eventually joined the Baptists and became a religious preacher and author. He died Nov. 20th, 1882. Among his other principal works are "William Tell," "The Beggar's Daughter of Bethna Green," "Alfred the Great," "The Hunchback," "The Wife Chase," "Womens' Wit," "The Maid of Maricourt," "Love," "John of Procida," "Old Maids," "The Rose of Aragon" and "The Secretary"—novels—"Henry Fortescue" and "George Lovell," and some religious tracts which have not added to his reputation.

LACY, MAURICE, Marshal, Count de, a celebrated military commander of

Austria, and son of the succeeding, was born in Russia in 1725, and entered the service of Austria, at an early age, in which country he received the principal part of his education. He rose rapidly by his merit, and contributed largely to the victories of Breslau in 1757 and Hochkirch in 1758, and was made Field-Marshal for great and conspicuous services and a count of the Empire. Maria Theresa also made him a member of the Aulic Council, and he was honored by other enviable distinctions. He died in 1801.

LACY, MARSHAL PETER, Count de, one of the most distinguished generals of his age, was born in Ireland in 1678, and at an early age engaged in attempts to relieve his country of its heartless oppressors. His first foreign service was in France, whither so many of his gallant countrymen had preceded him, winning fortune and fame by their unequalled bravery and military skill. Lacy soon earned a brilliant reputation and his services and sword were successively given to Poland, Austria, and other governments, and he everywhere distinguished himself by his skill and daring. Peter the Great of Russia at length secured his services, and his genius secured the victory of Pultowa in 1709. He repeatedly punished the Turks, and took from them some of their strongholds, notably Azov. In 1722 he swept across Finland, securing it to the Russian crown, and performed many other notable services under Peter and Catherine, who appointed him Governor of Livonia with almost royal power. He died in 1751.

LAFFAN, Sir Joseph De Courcy, an eminent physician and brother to the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel (Robert), was born in Cashel in 1786, and after completing his education took up the profession of medicine and afterwards received an appointment in the army. He became successively physician to the forces and physician in ordinary to his Royal Highness, the late Duke of Kent. For his eminent skill and services he was created a baronet in 1828. Professionally he was without a superior

LALLY, THOMAS ARTHUR, Count de and baron of Tollendal, Ireland, was a nephew of the first Count

Dillon, and one of the bravest and most heroic of modern soldiers, was born in Dauphine, 1702. He began his military career in one of the Irish regiments in the service of France, commanded by his uncle, greatly distinguishing himself at the sieges of Kehl, M'uin, Ypres and Farnes, and especially at the great battle of Fontenoy, which was won by the gallantry of the Irish troops. He afterwards supported the "Pretender" in Scotland, and participated in several battles, and finally at the unfortunate one of Culloden. After many narrow escapes in Ireland and England he reached France. In 1756 he was appointed commandant of the French possessions in the East Indies, with plenary powers and the rank of Lieutenant-General. On his arrival there, at the end of April, 1758, war was declared with the English, over whom he obtained a series of successes, but was at length repulsed before Madras, and being left with insufficient men and means, ultimately besieged in Pondicherry upon which he had been compelled to fall back. With less than one thousand men (700) he here resisted the whole English army of many times his numbers (20,000), supported by 14 ships of war, for several months, and only surrendered when reduced to the last extremity. January 11th, 1761. He soon after obtained his release and returned to France, where he was arrested on a wild charge of treason and condemned by a base tribunal. Thus was he rewarded by a corrupt and ungrateful government for all his exertions, privations and toils. To hide its own criminal neglect in failing to sustain the heroic defenders of its colonies, it arrests the hero who earned more than a victor's crown, by desperate bravery, endurance and skill. The infamy of its act was complete by leading him to the scaffold gagged, so as to prevent him from addressing the people. He was executed May 9th, 1766. Louis XVI afterwards annulled the sentence and restored his family to all their honors, but could not restore the life of the heroic victim, or wipe away the stain of infamy from an ungrateful and wicked government.

LALLY, TOLLENDEL T. GERARD, Marquis of, son of the foregoing,

a celebrated French statesman, historian and poet, was born in Paris, 1751, and was ignorant of his parentage until the eve of his father's execution; he immediately devoted himself to the establishing of his rights and good name. His efforts were finally crowned with success in 1778, though the last judicial form was never completed in consequence of the troubles of the times. In 1783, however, he obtained possession of his estates. In 1789 he was a deputy of the Noblesse to the Estates General, and was one of the most popular members of that body, when it changed its name to the National Assembly, and commenced the construction of a constitution. In the fruitless labors to this end he was an able supporter of Lafayette, but despairing both of the monarchy and the constitution, he retired with Necker in September, 1790, and published an address to the French people. After the insurrection of the 10th of August, 1792, he was arrested by the Jacobins, but escaped the massacre of September, and withdrew to England, where as a royalist and a writer in the interest of the emigres, he enjoyed a small pension from the government. On the proclamation of moderate measures by the First Consul in 1801, he returned to France, but took no part in public affairs till after the restoration, when he became a member of the privy council, and in that capacity accompanied Louis XVIII to Ghent during the hundred days. After the second restoration he was made a peer of France. He remained true to constitutional principles and resisted the attempts of the Bourbons to resume arbitrary power. He died shortly before the revolution of 1830. His writings form several volumes and are of considerable repute.

LANDSDOWN, WILLIAM PETTY (Fitzmaurice) Marquis of, and Second Earl of Shelburne, a general officer in the army, and a distinguished statesman in the reign of George III., was born in 1737 in Ireland. After holding prominent positions under the Government in 1763 and 1766, he was displaced in 1768, and remained in opposition until 1782, when he was appointed Secretary of State for foreign affairs. On the death of the Marquis of Rockingham he succeeded him as Premier, but was soon afterwards ousted

by the combined efforts of Fox and North. He died in 1805. He was also one of those to whom the letters of Junius were attributed.

LAOGARE, son of Niall, the Great was the first christian Monarch of Ireland. He ascended the throne A. D., 428, on the death of Dathy. It was during his reign that St. Patrick came to Ireland with his Apostolic mission. Laogare did not immediately embrace christianity, his Queen and family having been first converted. His reign was a peaceful one, he having had but one war that with the King of Leinster, about tribute. Laogare was defeated and made a prisoner, and the unwilling tribute was abolished. He was killed by lightning in Kildare, A. D., 463.

LECKY, WM. E. HARTPOLE, an able and learned philosophical writer of the modern school, was born near Dublin, Ireland, 1838, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1859. In 1861 he published anonymously "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland." He traveled extensively on the continent and then settled in London. In 1865 he surprised the learned world by his "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," written in elegant style and exhibiting extensive research and deep study. This was followed by the "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne." All his works are translated into German, and some are used as text books in their universities. He is also author of a paper read before the Royal Institution on the Influence of the Imagination in History.

LEE, COL. DE, one of the most prominent officers of the Irish brigades in the service of France, under Louis XIV. He first served in Ireland against the adherents of the Prince of Orange, and went to France with Mountcashel's brigade. He succeeded Col. Daniel O'Brien in the command of the regiment of Clare. He had also commanded what was known as the Queen of England Regiment (Dragoons), and also Mountcashel's on the death of that officer. He took part in many of the famous victories gained by the armies of Louis, and everywhere distinguished himself by his daring and gallantry.

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He ranked as a general officer and was inferior to but few in military ability.

LELAND, JOHN, a celebrated Irish dissenting divine, was a native of Dublin, born in 1691. He wrote several works in refutation of the irreligious and deistical writings of the day, and was held in high respect for learning and ability, especially by his Presbyterian brethren. He died in 1760.

LELAND, DR. THOMAS, a divine and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1732, at Dublin, and was educated at Trinity College. In 1768 he became professor of oratory in that institution. He wrote *The History of Ireland*, *Life of Philip of Macedon*, *A Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence*, and translated the orations of Demosthenes and Eschines, besides sermons, &c. He died in 1785.

LEPROHON, MRS., (Rosanna Eleanor Mullins), a talented female writer of Canada, was born about 1830, at Montreal, of Irish parents, and gave evidence at an early age of that high order of talents that afterwards distinguished her. At the age of fourteen she became one of the most popular contributors of the *Literary Garland*, published by Jno. Lovell, of Montreal. Her tales written even at that age have a grace and finish which place them among the choicest literature of Canada, especially "Ida Beresford," which was also published in French. Among her other works of fiction are "Florence Fitz Harding" and "Eva Huntington," which are not excelled for literary merit by any of her American contemporaries. She also contributed largely to American periodical literature, and her productions were read with a healthy pleasure. In 1860 she assisted in conducting the *Family Herald*, and about this time wrote her celebrated Canadian tale of the "Manor House of de Villeraie," which shows Canadian manners, habits, tastes and customs, prior to the American revolution. It is a work not only valuable as a literary effort, but still more as a faithful record of manners, customs and times of a period which has passed forever away, and although treating of a people in the wilderness, it opens to our gaze scenes full of the heroic, the romantic and the true, and a cultivation

which might shame our own, by its charming simplicity and its innate nobility. Mrs. Leprohon not only excelled as a writer, but she was a musical artist of rare excellence and a superior linguist.

LESLIE CHARLES, son of the Protestant Bishop of Clogher, was born in Ireland, in 1650, and became a minister of the Established church. He was an author of some repute in controversial works, but being an outspoken adherent of the Stuarts he received no church advancement. He died in 1732.

LETT, WM. PITTMAN, an author and writer of talent in Canada, is a native of Wexford, Ireland, and emigrated with his father to Canada in 1820. He received as good an education as the country afforded in that early day at Bytown, now Ottawa, and Montreal. He early became connected with the press and his facile pen is equally at home in prose or verse, while the characteristic wit of his race, he possesses in no small degree. He is the author of humorous letters under the non de plume of Sweeney Ryan, and "Recollections of Bytown and its Inhabitants." The following verses will give some idea of his poetic talent, while the sentiments are such as every true Irishman must admire:

Come let us in this far off land,
From Erin's sea girt shore;
One blood, one race, in union stand
Round memories of yore.
To day we'll gently level down
The barriers that divide,
And close together, hand in hand
Stand brothers', side by side.

We ask not what may be your name,
Come to us whence you may;
We ask not by what path you came,
Or whence you kneel to pray.
Your common birthright of the land
Is all we ask to scan;
To-day we offer friendship's hand
To every Irishman.

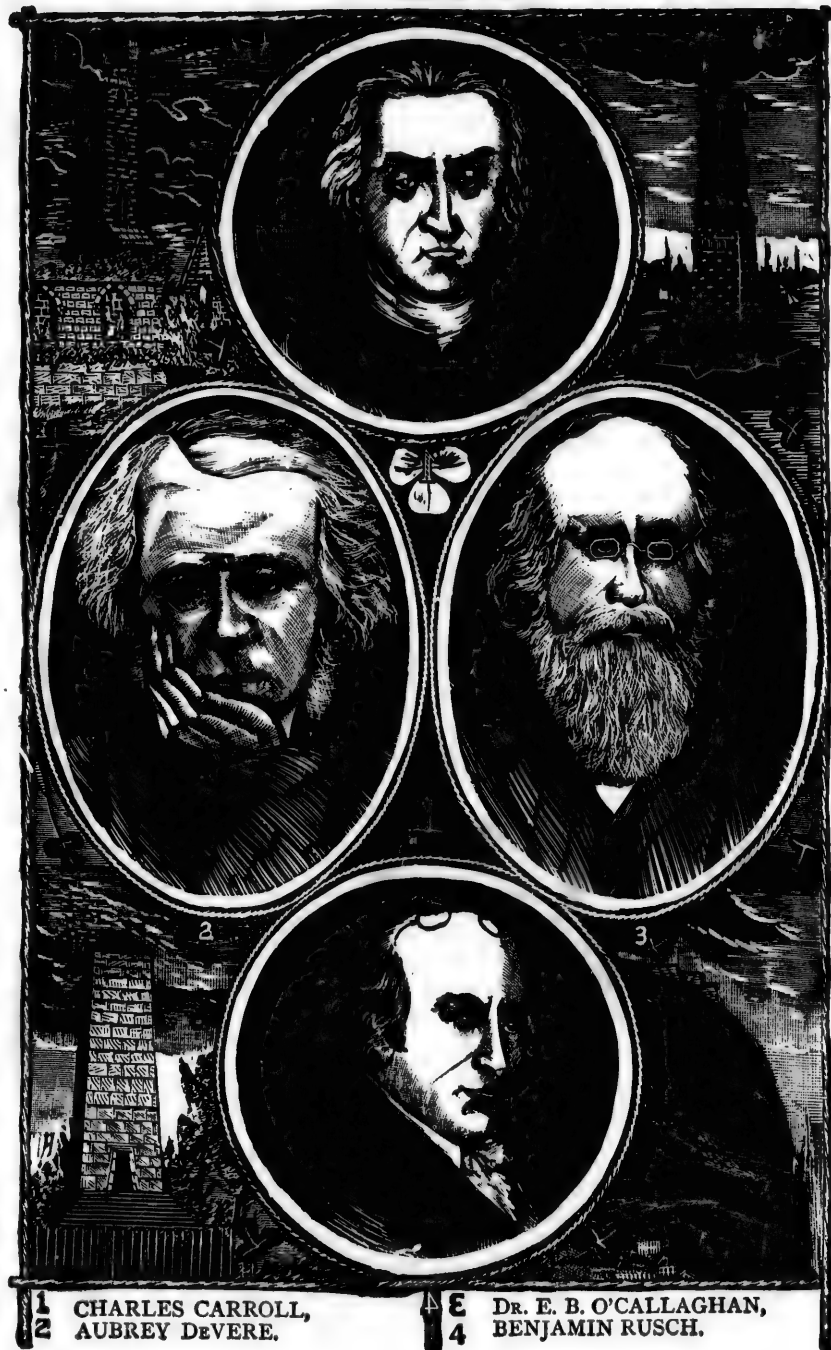
LEVER, CHARLES, one of the most popular and prolific of modern novelists, was born in Dublin, Aug. 31, 1806. He received his education partly in Trinity College, Dublin, and partly on the continent. He at first

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PLATE 14.



1 CHARLES CARROLL,
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3 DR. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN,
4 BENJAMIN RUSCH.

adopted the profession of medicine, having taken his degree at Gottingen, and was attached to the English Legation at Brussels, as physician. He, however, resigned his position and came to Dublin, where for some time he edited the Dublin University Magazine. His first published novel of any pretensions was Harry Lorrequer, which was received with unbounded delight and opened that brilliant literary career which lasted for thirty years, an includes a whole library of the most popular and amusing fiction produced in our times, including "Charles O'Malley," "the Irish Dragoon," "Barney Raddle," "Jack Hinton," "Con Oregan," "Kate O'Donoghue," "Tom Burke of Ours," "Davenport Dunn," "Gerald Fitzgerald," "Lord Kilgobbin," "Maurice Tiernay," "That Boy Norcott's," "Arthur O'Leary," &c. Lever spent most of his time in France, and died at Trieste in 1872.

LEVEROUS, THOMAS, an Irish divine and confessor, was bishop of Kildare. He refused to take the oath of spiritual supremacy under Elizabeth, and although an aged prelate, was expelled from his See and had to teach school in Limerick to support himself. He died in 1577.

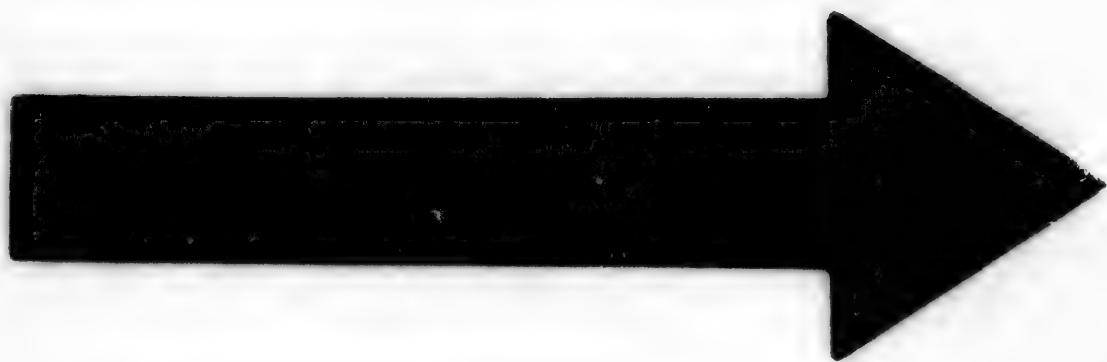
LEWIS, JOHN TRAVERS, L. L. D., a distinguished Canadian divine, of the Episcopal church, is a native of Cork, where he was born in 1826. He entered Trinity College Dublin, where he graduated as senior moderator in ethics and logic. He was gold medalist and obtained the degrees of D. D. B. D. and L. L. D. He received ordination in his 21st year and soon after came to Canada. He first ministered in Hawkesbury and next in Brockville. In 1862 he was elected bishop of the new Diocese in Ontario, and took up residence in Kingston, and afterwards in Ottawa. He is the author of "The Church of the New Testament," "The Primitive Mode of Ordaining Bishops," "Does the Bible Require Retranslation," and other works of high repute amongst his brethren. He is undoubtedly one of the ablest and most scholarly of his churchmen in Canada.

LINCOLN, MOST REV. RICHARD, Archbishop of Dublin, was born

in Dublin, about 1700, and was educated on the continent and embraced the religious life, although full of danger in his native land. He returned to Ireland and administered to his persecuted people in the midst of the uncertainties of an ever threatening penal code. He was elevated to the See of Dublin in 1757, and issued many noted pastorals in the interest of peace and good-fellowship with all, recommending due submission and allegiance to authority, recommending prayers for the King and that a solid and lasting peace might be had, and the effusion of christian blood be avoided. He also had some clashing of authority with the Regular Orders, which matters were adjusted in Rome, and the privileges of the Orders closely marked and defined. He died December, 1762, and was buried in the family vault, St. James church-yard, Dublin.

LIVINUS, SAINT and MARTYR, Colgan says he was Bishop of Dublin, and Meyerus calls him Archbishop of Scotia (Ireland). He was of royal descent, and born in Ireland in the reign of Coleman Rimhe. He early embraced a religious life and for some time labored in Britain, and after a few years returned to Ireland and became Bishop of Dublin. He at length left his See in charge of an Arch-Deacon "Syloanus," and went to the continent, where he preached with great zeal and success, converting many. He was put to death by the Pagans, November 12, 333, at Escha, in the low counties. His life was written by Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz. Masseus and Molandus in the Lives of the Saints of Flanders give similar accounts, and Bale speaks of his writings. Benedict XIV, in a decree dated July 1st, 1747 calls him Bishop of Dublin.

LOCHRANE, OSBORN A., a distinguished American jurist and orator, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, August 22, 1829. While pursuing his studies at college he was noted for his fiery eloquence, and having indulged in a public dispute gave voice to violent denunciations against English misrule in Ireland. His father to save him from threatened arrest placed him on a vessel bound for New York, where he arrived December 21, 1846. He at length found his way to Athens, Georgia, where he was engaged in a drug store,



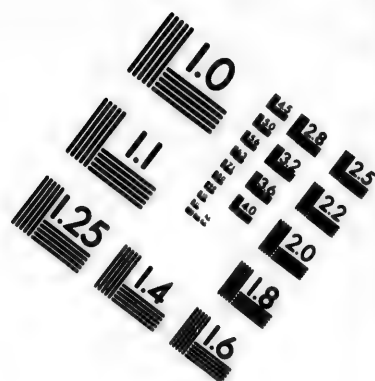
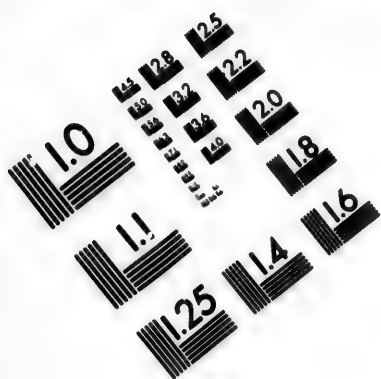
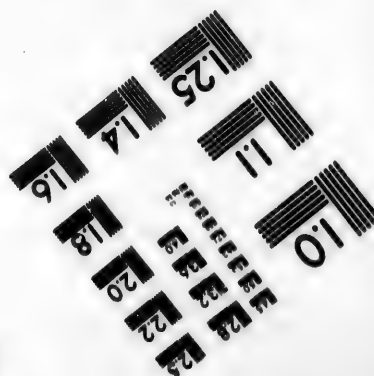
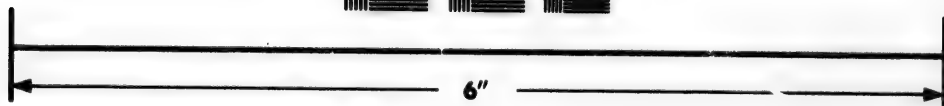
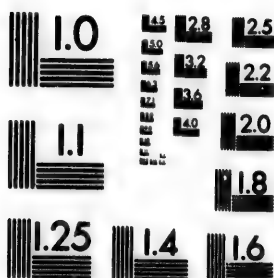


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when he delivered a lecture on temperance which attracted attention by its eloquence and elegance, and he became noted as the boy-orator. Here at the suggestion of Chief Justice Lumpkin he commenced the study of law, devoting his evenings to the task, and was admitted to the Bar when twenty years of age. In 1850 he opened an office in Savannah, where he formed a law partnership with Henry G. Lamar, a distinguished lawyer, whose daughter he married. He soon acquired a brilliant reputation and a large practice, and in 1851 was raised to the bench of the Macon Circuit. In 1855 he removed to Atlanta, and in 1870 was appointed Judge of the Circuit, and in 1871 Chief Justice of the State. He however resigned after a short time preferring to engage in the active practice of his profession to which his brilliant talents are so admirably adapted. He probably stands at the head of the Bar in his state, and his efforts, many of which have been published in pamphlet form are greatly admired for their classic beauty and eloquence.

LOFTUS, GENERAL WILLIAM, a distinguished officer in the British army, was born in Ireland in 1752, and entered the army at an early age, was at different times a member of both the Irish and English Parliaments. He died in 1831. He served with distinction on the continent and in various other places, and rose by skill and brilliant conduct to be a General.

LOGAN, CONELIUS A., a talented Irish American actor, dramatist and author, was born of Irish parents in Baltimore in 1780, and was educated at St. Mary's College. After leaving school he made several trips to Europe as supercargo. He afterwards took up journalism, first in Baltimore and then in New York city. Possessing dramatic talent and taste he tried the stage and displayed considerable aptitude and power, and also produced several successful dramas. He was also the author of poems of merit, the most noted of which is "The Mississippi." In 1840 he removed to Cincinnati. He was the father of the celebrated actresses "Eliza and Cecilia Logan," and also of "Olive," "Mrs. Sykes."

LOGAN, DR. GEO., an able American statesman and patriot, was a grandson of James Logan, first acting governor of Pennsylvania, and was born in Philadelphia Sept. 9, 1753. After completing his preliminary education he studied medicine in Edinburg, and returned home in 1779. He served in the Pennsylvania legislature several terms, and was a strong supporter of Jefferson and the "Republican" party. In 1798, when a rupture seemed imminent with France Logan went to Paris as a volunteer peacemaker, and was savagely denounced by the Federalists for so doing, who secured the passage of an act, known as the "Logan Act," making it a misdemeanor for a private citizen to take part in a controversy between a foreign power and the United States. Dr. Logan was elected U. S. Senator for a full term in 1801, and in 1810 he again went to Europe (England) in the interests of peace. He was a member of the Philosophical Society and of the Board of Agriculture, and is the author of valuable scientific papers. He died at Stenton April 9, 1821.

LOGAN, JAMES, an able and learned man, was born in Ireland in 1674, and when a boy was put as an apprentice to a linen draper. His spare moments he assiduously spent in acquiring knowledge and soon became proficient in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Italian and Spanish, besides an extensive knowledge of mathematics. In 1699 he accompanied Wm. Penn to Philadelphia as his secretary, and afterwards filled the office of colonial secretary, commissioner of property, and governor of the province. He was author of several learned works, and his "Experimenta Meletemata de Plantarum Generatione" is a treatise of much reputation. He died near Philadelphia in 1751.

LOGAN, GEN. JOHN A., an able and prominent American soldier and statesman, was born in Jackson county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826. His father, Dr. John Logan, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1828, and settled in Illinois soon after. John A.'s early education was attended to at home, the facilities for schooling being in his early day, both precarious and meagre. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he volunteered as a private, was chosen a lieutenant in the

First Illinois Infantry, and served with distinction during the war, part of the time as Adjutant of the Regiment. On returning from the war he commenced the study of the law. In 1846 he was elected clerk of Jackson County. In 1852 he graduated from the law department of the Louisville University, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession. In the fall of the same year he was sent to the legislature, and the following year became prosecuting attorney of the third Judicial District, which he held till 1857. He was a Presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket; in 1856 and 1858 he was elected to Congress as a Douglass democrat and re-elected in 1860, and supported Stephen A. Douglass for the Presidency that year. On the election of Lincoln he, however, declared his purpose of shouldering a musket if necessary to have him inaugurated, and in July, 1861, he took part in the disastrous battle of Bull Run, having attached himself to Col. Richardson's regiment as it marched to meet the enemy, and was one of the last to abandon the field. After the battle he returned home, resigned his seat in Congress and organized the 31st Illinois Infantry, believing he could serve his country in the field to more advantage than in the halls of legislation. His first encounter with the enemy was at Belmont in November, when he led a successful charge and had a horse shot under him. He was engaged with his regiment at Fort Henry, and at Fort Donelson he was severely wounded while gallantly leading the assault. He reported for duty again to Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and March 5th, 1862, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In the movements around Corinth he took an active part, and subsequently at Jackson, Tennessee, was in command, protecting railroad communications. He was asked by his constituents to stand again for Congress, but he declined, saying, "I have entered the field to die if necessary for this government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become an established fact." In the Northern Mississippi campaign Gen. Logan commanded the 3rd Division of the 17th Army Corps, under Gen. McPherson, exhibiting a skill and bravery which stamped him as a born soldier, and justly secured for him promotion

as Major-General dating from Nov., 1862. He participated with his command in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hill. In the campaign before Vicksburg he greatly distinguished himself, and on the 25th of June headed the assault, his column being the first to enter the captured city, and he was appointed its Military Governor. In Nov., 1863, he was placed in command of the 15th Army Corps, and in the spring following he joined Gen. Sherman on his move into Georgia. At the battle near Resaca he led the advance and repulsed Hardee at Dallas, capturing the works of the enemy at Kennesaw Mountain. At the desperate fight at Atlanta, July, 22, Logan greatly distinguished himself, and when the gallant McPherson fell Logan succeeded him in command of the Army of the Tennessee. After the fall of Atlanta, Sept. 1st, 1864, Logan went home and took a prominent part in the Presidential campaign in Illinois. He rejoined his troops at Savannah after Sherman's "march to the sea," and remained in active duty till after the surrender of the Confederate leader, Gen. Jos. E. Johnson. As soon as active duty was over he resigned and was offered the mission to Mexico, which he declined. In 1866 he was elected to Congress, and was one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. In 1866 he was re-elected, and was made chairman of the committee on military affairs and secured the passage of the act for the reduction of the army. He was re-elected for a third time to the House, but before Congress met he was chosen U. S. Senator from his native state for the term commencing March 4, 1871, and was chairman of the committee on military affairs of that body during most of his term. His most noted efforts during his term of office was the defense of Gen. Grant against an attack of Chas. Sumner June 8, 1872, reply to Senator Gordon on the Ku Klux in Louisiana, Jan. 18, 1875. He failed to secure a re-election in 1876, a popular current having set in against the ultra views of the Republican party, and after the expiration of the senatorial term, ending March 3, 1877, he resumed the practice of the law, opening an office in Chicago. He, however, was again returned as a senator in 1878 and took his seat March 18, 1879, and on the following June made

his great speech, "On the Power of the Government to enforce United States Laws." Gen. Logan is a man of striking personal appearance, of soldierly presence, dark complexion, with jet black hair, and strongly defined features, giving an impression of great energy and determination, which his reputation so well sustains. He is a forcible and eloquent speaker; full of magnetism, fire and earnestness, endowed with all the great qualities of a leader of men. In 1865 he married Miss May S. Cunningham, a lady of superior accomplishments and Celtic like himself. She has taken an active part in advancing the political aspirations of her husband, attending to his large correspondence, receiving and entertaining his friends, and attracting them by her brilliant social qualities.

LOGAN OLIVE, (Mrs. Sykes), a sister of Eliza, the popular and talented American actress, and daughter of Cornelius A. Logan, was born in New York in 1841. Like her sisters she too made her appearance on the stage, first in Philadelphia in 1854. She went to England to pursue a course of study at a female college, and while there contributed to periodicals—both in English and French—and produced two novels. She returned home, and in 1864 appeared at Wallack's, N. Y., in a play of her own "Eveleen," and made a starring tour of the States. In 1868 she retired from the stage to devote herself to literature and the cause of woman's rights and kindred "advanced" ideas. She has published a couple volumes of "Lectures and Essays," and has acted as Paris correspondent to American papers and periodicals. She has spent much of her time of late years in France and also in Wales, where her husband, Wirt Sykes, is American Consul. As an actress she never reached the prominence of her gifted sisters, but as a writer, aside from her hobbies, she displays considerable ability and culture.

LOMBARD, PETER, a learned Irish divine, antiquarian and historian, was born in Waterford about 1550. He was educated at Westminster under Camden, where he distinguished himself. He completed his education at Louvain, and there received the Doctor's Cap. He was for a time provost of the Cathedral of Canterbury, and afterwards was appointed Archbishop of Armagh and pri-

mate of all Ireland. He was also domestic prelate to the Pope, Clement VIII, and died in Rome in 1625. He wrote in Latin a commentary on the History of Ireland, which was printed in Louvain in 1632, just after his death. He must not be confounded with Peter Lombard, who was Archbishop of Paris about 1160.

LONDONDERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM STEWART, Marquis of, and half brother of Lord Castlereagh, an able British diplomat and soldier, was born in Dublin May 18, 1778. He early joined the army and served on the Continent during the wars of the French Revolution. In 1801 he accompanied Abercrombie to Egypt, and the same year was elected to Parliament; became aide-de-camp to the King, and in 1803 Under Secretary of the war department. He distinguished himself under Sir John Moore in Spain, 1808-9, and was Adjutant-General to Sir Arthur Wellesley (Wellington), and for gallantry at Talavera and other desperate battles he received the thanks of Parliament, and the order of the Bath. He was sent as ambassador to Berlin in 1818 and to Vienna in 1814, and was a member of the "Vienna Congress" in 1815. In the meantime he became lieutenant-general and Baron Stewart. In 1822, on the death of his brother, he succeeded as Marquis of Londonderry, and in 1823 was made Earl Vane and Viscount Seaham in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was made a full General in 1837 and a Knight of the Garter in 1852. He died in London March 6, 1854. He is the author of a "History of the Peninsular War," 1801-'13, and edited the "Correspondence of Lord Castlereagh," his brother. He was a man of much public spirit, and in developing the vast estate of his wife in Durham he constructed at his own expense the harbor of Seaham.

LONDONDERRY, ROBERT STEWART, Marquis of, an able but unscrupulous British statesman, better known as Lord Castlereagh, and who possesses the unenviable notoriety of being the tool of the English Government in bringing about the denationalization of his country by the act of Union, was born in Ireland in 1769, and completed his education at St. John's college, Canterbury. In his twenty-first year he

was returned to the Irish Parliament as member for the County of Down. He commenced his political career as a parliamentary reformer and a defender of Irish rights, but it was not long before he joined the opposite party. In 1797 he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Viceroy of Ireland, and commenced his scheme for the demoralization of the Irish Parliament by intimidation and bribery, which ended in the suicide of the nation. He was a fit tool—brilliant, talented, brave to rashness, full of impetuosity, and unscrupulous to the last degree in the use of means to accomplish his ends, and of fine personal appearance he combined all the requisities to successfully accomplish his bad designs. On the accomplishment of the Union he entered the English Parliament, and in 1805 was Minister of War, and afterwards in 1807, but having a disagreement with Canning, which resulted in a duel, he resigned in 1809. In 1811 he became head of the foreign department, and was looked upon as one of the ablest and most promising English statesmen. In 1814 he was plenipotentiary extraordinary to the Congress of Vienna, which decided the fate of Europe. He continued in place at the head of the foreign department up to the time of his death, and would undoubtedly have reached the acme of an English statesman's ambition, the premiership, had he not put an end to his own existence in a fit of insanity on the 12th of August, 1822—a fitting termination to one who instigated the national suicide of his own country.

LONG, ST. JOHN, a celebrated medical practitioner, was a native of Limerick who acquired great fame in London for his success in curing consumption and other chronic diseases. He suffered considerable persecution from the jealousy of the regular fraternity, (not being a regular graduate) having been twice put on his trial for the death of patients. On each occasion, however, he had had the testimony of over fifty persons of the highest standing in society, who appeared in his favor. He acquired a large fortune, but died at the early age of 36 years, in 1834. He published "Discoveries in the Art of Healing."

LOVELL, JOHN, the most enterprising and successful of Canadian publishers,

is a native of Ireland, who built by his tact, energy and foresight, in the midst of many obstacles, a great publishing house, and sustained for many years the only literary periodical worthy of the name published in the English language in Canada, the "Literary Garland," whose contributors were mostly Irish-Canadians, such as Mr. Moodie, Mr. Naill, Mrs. Leprohon. Mr. Lovell has established branches of his house at Rouse's Point on the American line and in Toronto. The original house being in Montreal.

LOVER, SAMUEL, a witty and talented novelist and song writer, was born in Ireland in 1797. He first gave his attention to painting and gained some reputation as an artist, exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1833. During this time, however, his pen was not idle, and he published his first literary venture in Dublin, "Legends and Shrines of Ireland," with illustrations sketched by himself, which was well received and brought to the author both reputation and money. This was followed by a second series published in London in 1834. He afterwards permanently took up his residence in London, and was a popular contributor to the literature of the day, besides producing some of the most witty and popular novels in the English language, among them "Handy Andy, one of the most laughable and witty of novels. He also acquired a wide reputation as a song writer, producing Rory O'More, Molly Bawn, Low-backed Car, Molly Carew, and other popular Irish songs. He paid a visit to the United States in 1847, and was well received. He died in 1866.

LOWE, SIR HUDSON, a prominent British soldier and better known by his connection with Napoleon, as governor of St. Helena during his entire imprisonment on that island, was born in Galway July 21, 1769. He entered the army and served on the continent and in Egypt, and distinguished himself on the Peninsula, also served in Naples and Sicily; took part in the conquest of the Ionian Isles and became their first governor; was employed in secret missions to Portugal and Sweden, and participated in the battle of Bentzen. He carried to London the first news of the abdication of Napoleon, and was

made a Knight and promoted to be a Major-General; was Quartermaster-General of the army of the Netherlands the following year, but was removed by the Duke of Wellington. He was afterwards appointed to take charge of the prison of Napoleon, as Governor of St. Helena, and the manner in which he performed his task has been almost universally denounced for its stringency and want of feeling. He wrote a defense of his conduct in French in 1830, and a "History of the Captivity of Napoleon from his Journal" was published in 1858. After the death of Napoleon he served in India, and became a Lieutenant-General in 1820. He died July 10, 1844, in London.

LUCAN, Earl of (George C. Bingham), a gallant soldier in the British service, was born in 1800 at Castlebar, Ireland, and is of the same family as the celebrated Irish patriot, Patrick Sarsfield. Our subject early entered the army, and became Colonel of the 17th Lancers. He commanded a division in the Crimea, and participated in the gallant charge at Balacava where he greatly distinguished himself.

LUCAS, CHARLES, an Irish physician and patriot, was born in 1718, and after completing his education in Dublin he adopted the profession of medicine. He early took an active interest in the affairs of his country, and became a member of the Irish Parliament, where he distinguished himself as an able and ardent upholder of Irish rights and a strong opponent of government schemes. He died in 1771.

LUGADH-LAIGHIS, a celebrated soldier of the province of Leinster, was born about A. D. 100. He defeated the King of Munster in several bloody encounters and compelled him to sue for peace. He was rewarded by large tracts of lands in the Queen's County, which his descendants, the O'Mordhais or O'Moore; held till the days of Elizabeth.

LUTTREL, SIMON, a brave and able Irish officer. He commenced his military career by taking up arms in support of James II, and went to France with his regiment after the defeat of that cause and the treaty of Limerick. He became Colonel of the Queen's Re-

giment of Infantry, and gained honorable mention for skill and daring on various occasions from 1691 to '95, rising to the ranks of general officer. He participated in many of the famous victories, which rendered French arms so glorious in the days of Louis XIV, and to the results of which Irish valor so largely contributed.

LYNCH, ARCHBISHOP, a distinguished Catholic divine and prelate, of the Province of Ontario, Canada, was born near Clones, county Monaghan, Ireland. After completing his ecclesiastical education he joined the order of the Lazerists and was sent to America on the mission, his first field being Texas, where the labors of a true missionary were not only necessary but laborious to the last degree. He visited Rome several times in connection with his duties, and in the mean time established a House of his order at Niagara. In 1859 he was appointed coadjutor to Bishop de Charbonnel of Toronto, and the following year succeeded to the See. In 1862 he again visited Rome and was made a prelate assistant to the Pontifical throne. He was a member of the Vatican Council and supported the dogma of Papal infallibility from the first. In 1870 Toronto was raised to a metropolitan see and he became archbishop of the province of upper Canada. The archbishop is a very strong advocate for total abstinence, and always took a prominent part in all discussions in which the interests of the church or morality were concerned. He was a great patron of learning, and under his administration institutions of learning sprang up and were fostered, in his arch-diocese, and the child of genius was sure to receive encouragement and help when needed from the benevolent prelate.

LYNCH, DON PATRICK, a famous commander, both by sea and land, of the Republic of Chili, and probably the ablest which the South American Republics have as yet produced, was the son of an Irish emigrant who settled in Chili, and who acquired wealth and distinction as a merchant. Our subject was born at Santiago in 1824, and began his naval career at the age of 12 years, when he accompanied the expedition which was sent by Chili in 1887 to liberate Peru from the tyranny of Santa

Crux, a Bolivian, who had seized the Peruvian government and annexed it to Bolivia with the ultimate design of establishing himself on a throne over both. Our youthful hero served on the sloop of war *Libertad*, and he exhibited so much intelligence and pluck that the Chilean government sent him to England for a naval training. He served under Admiral Ross in the war against China on board the frigate *Calliope*, commanded by a brother Celt, Sir Thomas Herbert. While in the British service he was repeatedly complimented for gallantry and skill, and during his stay visited all the celebrated ports of the Mediterranean and many naval stations throughout the world, and being a close observer and a thorough student he became highly cultivated and extensively informed on all the sciences of peace and war. In 1847 he returned to Chili and entered the navy as a lieutenant, and in 1850 was in command of a frigate. In 1854 he retired from the service, desiring a more active life, entering into the political and business life of the Republic, and exerting a powerful influence in public affairs. In 1865, when trouble again arose between Spain and her old colonies Lynch again entered the naval service, was made Governor of Valparaiso, organizer of the National Guards, and commander of naval defences. His skill, enterprise and genius soon placed the Republic in a state of security. In 1872 he was made Minister of Maritime Affairs. In 1879 Peru and Bolivia, forgetful of the good offices which Chili had repeatedly performed for them when in distress, and influenced by bad advisers, who undoubtedly had sinister purposes of their own to work out, declared war against Chili. In this war Lynch has taken a prominent part from the first; and it has been mainly through his policy, plans and exertions that it resulted so gloriously for Chili. He it was who "carried the war into Africa," and although the Chileans were inferior in numbers they were superior in discipline, and by the energy and skill of Lynch in a brief time exclusive masters of the coast. He it was who planned the expedition against the northern part of Peru, which was the great base of supplies to the allies. Placing his fleet in a favorable position he entered the country, which up to that time had not tasted the ravages of war. With a small body

of disciplined men he overran the whole country, cutting off and capturing supplies and taking cities of ten thousand inhabitants. He traversed through the whole country, and at length reached the main army, which was about investing Lima. He took a prominent part in the battles of Miraflores and Chonillos where the Chileans defeated nearly twice their numbers; the Peruvians being strongly posted and 40,000 strong, well supplied with all the modern appliances of war. Lima, the capital, and Callao, the strongest fortress in South America, now fell into the hands of the victors as the results of those victories, and the war was practically ended. Lynch was subsequently appointed commander-in-chief of the army of occupation, with civil as well as military powers. He established order throughout the occupied territory, and supported the administration of justice and law. He also favored the re-establishing of a new government, with which they might make a treaty, and which might be strong enough to carry out its obligations. Calderon, a prominent Peruvian, called a government into existence, and Lynch gave it support and supplied it with a certain amount of arms, which he at length discovered were being used by guerrillas with whom Calderon was conniving, for a sudden massacre of the Chileans. Lynch acted promptly, placed Calderon under arrest, and stamped out the plot and plotters. This act called down a storm of denunciation on Lynch by interested legislators and diplomats in the United States and elsewhere, and efforts were made to have the United States interfere; but the action of Lynch was justified by national law, and he stood by his acts in a determined and fearless manner. Lynch is still master of the situation and stands where his talents and great abilities entitle him, the most conspicuous figure in South America, and the leader in a new era of development and prosperity for the Spanish American States.

LYNCH, CAPT. HENRY B., a talented and daring officer of the British navy, was born in Ireland in 1798. Distinguished for explorations in Africa, and on the Dead Sea and commanded the British squadron in India. He died in Paris in 1878.

LYNCH, SIR HENRY, an Irish lawyer of eminence, whose father was also a prominent lawyer and member of the Irish parliament at the time of the rebellion of 1640. Our subject was born in County Galway about 1650, and having adopted the law soon became distinguished for his learning and eloquence, and rose to the bench as one of the barons of the exchequer. He died about 1708.

LYNCH, REV. JOHN, and able an learned Irish divine, was born in Galway about 1620. After completing his education on the continent he became a priest, and afterwards archdeacon of Tuam. In 1653 he was obliged to abandon his native land and he settled in France, where he devoted his time between priestly labor and writing in defense of his injured country. Among other works he published is a folio volume entitled "Cambrensis Eversus," 1662. He wrote under the name of "Gratianus Lucius."

LYNCH, JOHN, a prominent politician of Maine, of Irish descent, born at Portland February 15, 1825, received an ordinary education and entered a merchantile house, was honored by his fellow citizens with places of trust and was elected to Congress in 1864, where he was noted for ability especially in financial matters.

LYNCH, RT. REV. PATRICK NIESEN, D. D., third Roman Catholic bishop of Charleston, was born in Ireland 1817, emigrated to South Carolina with his parents, who settled in Chesaw, on the Pee Dee river, in 1819. On the advice of Bishop England the young aspirant for ecclesiastical labors was sent to the seminary of St. John the Baptist at Charleston. So close was the application of the young student that he injured his health and was reluctantly compelled to return home, where the fresh air and plenty of out door occupation soon established his natural vigor, and he developed into that fine commanding physical presence which ever afterwards distinguished him. Having recuperated, he again resumed his studies at St. John's, and ultimately went to Rome, where he entered the College of the Propaganda. There he distinguished himself by his superior ability, and graduated with high honors,

taking the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was still under the canonical age for ordination, but was ordained in the Eternal city in 1840, and immediately afterwards returned to Charleston and was stationed in the cathedral, where he continued to perform the work of the ministry till the death of Bishop England and the consecration of Bishop Reynolds in 1844. By Bishop Reynolds he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church, principal of the Collegiate Institute and vicar-general of the diocese. The positions he held for upward of ten years, till the death of Bishop Reynolds in 1856, when he became administrator of the vacant see. On March 14, 1858, he was consecrated bishop of the diocese. The civil war proved very disastrous to his flock and the bishop spent much of his time North in the interest of his distressed church. He lectured and preached especially in the East very extensively, and became very popular as an eloquent and learned lecturer and preacher. He was troubled for a number of years with a painful and dangerous disease, which his physicians said required rest and a sedentary life, but the bishop could not remain idle while any duty remained unfulfilled, and to do this required constant labor and trial. In 1877 he underwent a painful surgical operation which gave but temporary relief. He, however, continued his labors and his trouble becoming exceedingly painful and dangerous he at last consented to go to Florida for rest and a change of air. Rest however came sooner than expected, for before he could complete his preparations his strength gave way and he gradually sank till he died Sunday February 26, 1882. He was the author of theological and scientific papers, and participated in the Vatican Council supporting the doctrine of infallibility.

LYNCH, THOMAS, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was of Irish parentage, born in South Carolina in 1749. Was sent to England to complete his education and commenced the study of the law in the Temple. In 1772 he returned home and was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress, being one of the youngest members of that famous body. Failing health making a change of climate necessary he embarked in a vessel for

St. Eustatia in 1779. The ship was never heard of after leaving port.

LYNCH, THOMAS, a patriot of the American Revolution, was born in Ireland, emigrated to the United States and settled in South Carolina at an early day. He took a prominent part in denouncing British assumption, and was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1776 and was succeeded by his son, the signer of that name.

LYNCH, COM. WM. F., a talented American naval officer of Irish descent born in Virginia in 1801. In 1858 he conducted an official survey of the Dead sea and the Jordan. In 1861 he attached himself to the fortunes of his state and was appointed commander in the Confederate navy. He died in 1865.

LYNDHURST, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, LORD, a distinguished jurist and legislator of Great Britain was a son of Copley the Irish American painter and was born in Boston, Mass., May 21, 1772. He went to England with his mother in 1774, his father being already there practicing his profession. Our subject graduated with high honors at Cambridge in 1794, and became a fellow of Trinity college. He visited America to see about the recovery of his father's property which had been hypothecated by an agent, but failed, for which reason the family remained in England. Our subject was called to the bar in 1802, and soon won distinction. In 1813 he was a sergeant-at-law, and chief-justice of Chester in 1817. He entered Parliament as a Tory in 1818, and was knighted and made solicitor-general in 1819; was counsel of George IV in the trial of Queen Catherine, 1820, and became attorney-general in 1823; represented Cambridge in Parliament in 1826, and was made master of the rolls. In 1827 he was appointed Lord Chancellor and raised to the peerage as Baron Lyndhurst. Was chief baron of the Exchequer in 1830, and high steward of Cambridge university in 1840. He died in London October 13, 1863. His character is sullied by bigotry, which he exhibited by opposing Catholic emancipation, and its narrowness equally shown in his political principles—an ultra Tory, the son of a patriot.

LYON, MATTHEW, an able and distinguished American patriot and statesman, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1746, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1759. He received a fair education which he improved by observation and study, and was early a strong opposer to British claims. When the war of the Revolution broke out he took the field and held positions of trust and importance during the great struggle, among them paymaster of the Northern army. In 1778 he was secretary to the governor of Vermont, and at the same time clerk of the court of compensation. When the war closed he settled in Vermont, and there founded the town of Fairhaven, where he erected saw and grist mills and established an iron foundry and shops, besides issuing a journal called the Farmers' Library, and manufactured his paper from bass wood. He was assistant judge of the county, and represented the new town for many years in the legislature. He represented the state in Congress from 1799 to 1801, and gave the vote that made Jefferson president, his first term. He also had a difficulty on the floor of Congress during his first term with Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, which his political and personal enemies tried to use as a lever to have him expelled, but failed. He was re-elected by his constituents for another term, and after its expiration removed to Kentucky, where he was immediately sent to Congress, and where he remained continually till 1811. After his retirement he petitioned Congress to refund him a fine of which he was mulcted in a prosecution under the alien and sedition laws, for over \$1,000, in 1799, and it was while in prison that he was first elected to Congress. It was not, however, till many years after his death (July 4, 1840) that justice was done by reimbursing his family.

MACAED, MALACHI, Archbishop of Tuam in 1813. He was a man of profound erudition. He wrote works religious and historical in Irish, according to Ware who saw the manuscripts. He lived to a great age, and was succeeded by Thomas O'Carroll.

MACANALLY, DANIEL R., D. D., a prominent and talented American Methodist divine, of Irish descent, was

born in 1810, and after preliminary studies was licensed as a preacher, and became prominent for ability and power. He at length assumed the editorship of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, and exhibited much journalistic ability.

MCARTHUR WILLIAM, M. P., a prominent and popular British merchant and philanthropist and Lord Mayor of London, 1881, was born in Derry, Ireland, and was the son of a Methodist minister. Having developed great capacity for business he left Derry for London and soon achieved success. In 1867 he was elected one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and in 1868 he was elected M. P. for Lambeth in the Liberal interests, and was re-elected in 1875 and 1880. He is most liberal and munificent as a public man, and is a philanthropist in the widest sense, enjoying the most unlimited confidence of the people of the great city of his adoption.

MACARTIN, SAINT, a disciple of St. Patrick and first Bishop of Clogher, was a descendant of the kingly family of the Arads. He was one of the early followers of St. Patrick and gave up all things to devote himself to the work of salvation. His great master was his model, and he exhibited in his life Christian virtues little if any less wonderful. He was placed by him over the See of Clogher, which he governed for many years with great wisdom and prudence. He appears to have had the power of working miracles in an extraordinary degree, of which tradition has handed down many examples. He died in the early part of the sixth century.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE, earl of an English statesman and diplomat of great address and ability, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1727. He graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1759, and for a while acted as tutor to the sons of Lord Holland. In 1764 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to Russia, and in 1769 became secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1775 he was appointed governor of Grenada and Sobago, and from 1792 to '95 was engaged in his famous mission to China, an account of which was published by the secretary of the Embassy, Sir George Stanton, and which secured great and valuable concessions to for-

eigners in trading with the Celestial Kingdom. He died in 1806.

MACAULEY, CATHERINE, the saintly foundress of the Sisters of Mercy, was born Sept. 29, 1787 at Stormans-town House, near Dublin, Ireland. Her parents, who were pious and exemplary Catholics, belonged to the wealthier classes. They died while Catherine was a mere child. The children, after the death of their parents, fell under the influence of Protestant relatives. Catherine, when about sixteen years of age, was adopted by distant relatives named Callaghan, who were so bigoted in their religious notions that they would not allow a religious picture or crucifix in their house. Catherine, however, never forgot the early lessons of her pious parents, and as her mind developed, religion became the all important object of existence. She placed herself under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Murray, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin, and made her first communion, although encountering considerable opposition, which she met with sweetness but firmness, allowed nothing to interfere with the faithful performance of her religious duties. The beauty and justness of her character won the hearts and admiration of her foster-parents, even over all their prejudices against her religion, and she had the great happiness of seeing them both die in the faith of their as well as her fathers. When her foster father died he made her his heir, saying he felt sure the large fortune he bequeathed to her would be put only to the best of uses. At this time she was a woman of distinguished presence, tall, graceful, of the most refined and elegant manners, auburn hair, dark blue eyes, a faultless complexion and a face remarkable not only for great beauty but made still lovelier by the sweetness, amiability and intelligence of its expression. One may well conceive that with such qualities and a large fortune she might have shone as a queen in society, but a higher vocation was hers. The goodness with which God had adorned her heart happily was not warped by the allurements of wealth and fashion, but went out to all of God's creatures, especially to the poor and the orphan. Perhaps her sympathy was more especially directed to the homeless servants of her own sex, for whom no especial provision was made by any existing

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charity. The splendid home left to her by her foster-father "Coolock House" soon became a house of refuge for the worthy unfortunates. Desiring to do the greatest amount of good with the means she possessed she sold Coolock House, and purchasing a more ample piece of ground in a semi-rural part of the city she erected thereon a large building and established there a free school and a temporary home for poor servants out of employment. This was in July, 1824. At first she had no idea of founding a religious order or of embracing a religious life under any special rule or vow. But the conventual spirit gradually and imperceptibly infused itself into the hearts and minds of Miss McAuley and her companions, as it already shone forth in their works. They, therefore, generously resolved to cut the last ties which bound them to the world and consecrate themselves by vow to the service of God in the good work which they were doing. To carry out this intention Catherine and two of her companions entered the novitiate of the Presentation Convent, Dublin, and after one year's probation were professed on December, 12, 1831. Catherine was then appointed superior of her house by the Archbishop. Seven other companions, who carried on the house during her absence, were professed the following month, receiving the religious habit of the new order of the Sisters of Mercy. One of those ladies is still living, head of a house in one of the Southern States. The three principal objects the saintly foundress had in establishing her order were the education of the poor, the visitation and attention of sick at their own homes, (a want which had not been provided for in any of the previous charitable orders) and the protection of women of good character in distress. When what was known as the first cholera—1832—broke out in Ireland it was extremely fatal. The Sisters of Mercy, under their heroic foundress, established themselves in the cholera hospital of Dublin, and labored day and night until the fatal epidemic ceased its ravages. She also induced the Dublin authorities to open all the public hospitals to the visitation of any of the charitable orders who might wish to visit them. Our saintly subject was not only eminently pious but she was eminently practical. The women who found a safe retreat in

her home were not only instructed in all the duties and obligations to which their state of life might subject them, but they were trained to do well and economically all the necessary practical duties of every day life, and were specially instructed in that line to which they intended to look for a living, and were also aided in finding fit and remunerative employment. Among her earliest friends was Daniel O'Connell and his family, and it was his custom every Christmas, when in Dublin, to preside at the Christmas dinner which she gave to the poor children of Dublin. The good work the new Order accomplished soon became widely known. Many young ladies of distinction joined the order, and the mother-house was continually appealed to from all parts of Great Britain as well as Ireland to establish branches. During Mother McAuley's lifetime ten houses were established in Ireland and two in England, and in the course of 40 years over two hundred convents of the Order, numbering 8,000 sisters, have been established amongst English speaking Catholics all over the world. In Ireland, during the first thirty years of its existence, over three and one-half million (\$3,500,000) dollars were expended in the cause and sustenance of the poor. Such a work, under God's blessing, could only be accomplished by ceaseless labor and solicitude, and this at length told on the health of our devoted and saintly sister. On the 14th of Nov. 1841, she breathed her pure spirit into the hands of its creator, eager to be united to that Master whom she had served so valiantly, and surrounded by her weeping sisterhood, whom she blessed and encouraged to continue the good work as long as suffering humanity needed their labors and sacrifices.

MCCABE, WILLIAM BERNARD, an able Irish historian and journalist, was born in Dublin November 28, 1801. He was early engaged on the Irish press and was parliamentary reporter for the Chronicle and Herald for many years, gaining a high reputation for accuracy. In 1851 he became editor of the Weekly Telegraph, a Catholic paper in Ireland, and has, since 1825, written extensively for magazines—essays, novels, translations from Greek, German and Italian, and is the author of a Catholic history of Ireland and other valuable works.

McBRIDE, JOHN R., a distinguished citizen of Oregon, was born in Franklin county, Missouri, of Irish parents, August 23, 1832, and removed with his parents to Oregon in 1846. He received a fair education, and in 1854 was chosen superintendent of public schools in that territory. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 and in 1857 he was appointed a member of the convention which formed a state constitution, was chosen to the state senate on its adoption and in 1882 was sent to Congress.

MAC CAGHWELL, HUGH, a learned Irish prelate and primate of all Ireland in 1626, was a native of county Down. He received his education at the University of Salamanca, Spain, where he earned the highest regard by his humility, piety and learning. He joined the Franciscan order and was instrumental in founding the Irish Franciscan College of Louvain, over which he presided with great zeal and success. He was afterwards appointed Superior general of his order at Rome and professor of divinity in the convent of Ara-Caeli. Pope Paul III held him in the highest esteem and in 1626 made him archbishop of Armagh. He, however, died in Rome as he was preparing to visit his charge, September 22, 1626, and is interred in the church of St. Isidore, Rome.

MCCAINE, ALEXANDER, an able American Methodist divine, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, about 1775, emigrated to America in 1791, became a Methodist minister in 1797, and acquired prominence and influence by his zeal and eloquence. He was prominent in advocating lay representation and in 1829 caused considerable agitation by his work "History and Mystery of Methodist Episcopacy," which called forth Bishop Emory's "Defence of our Fathers." He remained one of the prominent leaders of his church till his death, June 1, 1886.

McCALL, EDWARD R., a distinguished American naval officer of Irish descent, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, August 5, 1790; entered the navy early as a midshipman and became a first lieutenant about the breaking out of the war of 1812. Was second in command of the Enterprise

when she encountered the British ship Boxer, and succeeded Captain Barrows when he was carried down mortally wounded. He was successful in making the enemy strike her colors, and was presented by Congress with a gold medal for his gallantry on the occasion. He became a full captain in 1835, and died at Bordentown, N. J., July, 31, 1858.

MCCANDLESS, JUDGE WILSON, a prominent politician and jurist of Pennsylvania, of Irish parents, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., June 19, 1810, and was educated at the Western University, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1831. He soon earned a reputation for ability and eloquence and secured a large practice, and also became prominent as a Democratic politician. In 1859 he was appointed U. S. District Judge, which position he filled with ability. He was held in the highest esteem by all classes of his fellow citizens, and ranked with the ablest men of his native state. He died June 30, 1882.

MCCARROLL, JAMES, a talented Canadian poet and writer, was born in county Longford, Ireland, August 3, 1815, and there received a classical education. He came with his mother and family to Canada in 1831 and they settled in the wilds of Upper Canada. Our subject, however, had no taste for the wilderness and he soon sought a more genial atmosphere. He began to contribute to the Provincial journals in prose and verse, and his talents soon brought him into notice. He became connected with periodicals and newspapers in all capacities from editor and proprietor to literary critic. In the mean time he produced popular stories, among them the "The New Guager," "The Adventures of a Night," "The New Life Boat," besides poems of merit.

MCCARTHY, HON. DALTON, an able Canadian politician and lawyer, was born in Dublin, where he received his early education. He emigrated to Canada with his parents while yet a boy and after completing his education entered on the study of the law and was admitted to the Upper Canadian bar, where he has won an enviable position by his great ability. In 1876 he was elected to represent Cardwell in the Canadian parliament, and still contin-

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Mc CARTHY, JONATHAN, a prominent politician of Indiana, was of Irish extraction, born in Tennessee, and first engaged in merchantile pursuits. His ability soon attracted the attention of his fellow citizens and he was elected to positions of honor and trust, and represented his state in Congress from 1881 to 1887. He soon after removed to Iowa where he died in 1885.

MAC CARTHY, NICHOLAS, an eloquence, Irish divine and pulpit orator, was born in Dublin in 1769, and went with his father, who was of noble descent, and settled in France, where they secured that peace and safety denied them in their own land. Our subject studied with the intention of embracing a religious life, and was ordained priest in 1814, and four years afterwards joined the Jesuits. He became a celebrated preacher and was a power throughout France and Italy for his unequalled eloquence and pathos, and stood unrivalled as a pulpit orator, in his day. He died at Anney in 1833.

Mc CARTY, LIEUTENANT GENERAL JUSTIN, (Count Mountcashel) an able and gallant Irish soldier. He early distinguished himself in the service of his country's rights, and followed in the footsteps of the confederate chieftains. He was a lieutenant general under James II, and distinguished himself in Ireland in 1688-9. In the beginning of the year 1690 he went to France with his brigade in exchange for French troops sent to Ireland. This brigade consisted of three regiments; Mountcashel's, O'Brien's and Dillon's each consisting of sixteen companies of one hundred men each. They greatly distinguished themselves in Savoy, whither they were ordered on their arrival. MacCarty was fatally wounded while leading his brigade in one of their famous charges during the first campaign in Savoy, and died shortly afterwards at Bauze, at the threshold of a military career of great promise.

MAC CARTY, OWEN, a gallant and distinguished Irish officer who par-

ticipated in many of the glorious victories won by Irish valor in France in the reign of Louis XIV, was a native of Athlone. He defended the cause of James II in Ireland and went to France after the treaty of Limerick 1695, he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Athlon regiment, and afterwards won by gallantry the rank of a general officer.

McCAUL, DR. JOHN, L. L. D., one of the most learned and distinguished classical scholars of Canada, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1807, was educated at Trinity college Dublin, where he graduated with the highest honors and became one of the examiners, and classical tutor. In 1835 he came to Canada as principal of the Upper Canada college, and in 1842 accepted the position of principal of King's college and professor of classical literature, logic, rhetoric and belle letters. Still latter he was named president and vice-chancellor of the University of Toronto. In 1879 he was superannuated, but as none could be found to fill his place with equal success he was recalled and still, 1882, fills the position with undiminished ability and power. Among his many acquirements the Doctor is an able musician and a composer of great merit. In 1845 he established the Toronto Philharmonic. In 1850 a vocal society, and in 1875 a new Philharmonic, in all of which he was president. He has also published works on Roman inscriptions and early Christian epigraphs, of great ability and credit.

McCLENE, JAMES, an Irish American patriot of the Revolution born about 1760, distinguished himself by his ardor in the cause of the colonies, and represented his state in the Continental Congress from 1778 to 1780.

McCLINTOCK, SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD, LL. D., a celebrated explorer and scientist, was born at Dundalk, Ireland in 1819, and entered the British navy at the age of twelve. He accompanied Sir John Ross in his arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850, and at this time made his famous sledge journey of nearly eight hundred miles, along the north shore of Perry sound; and was promoted the following year to the post of commander, and sent on the expedition under charge of Sir Edward

Belcher. He it was who rescued Capt. McClure from his ice bound imprisonment of three years near Melville Island, after which he (McClure) pushed on and made his celebrated northwest passage, McClintock, after relieving McClure, became himself ice bound and had to abandon his own ship and others, but saved one and returned, 1854. In 1857 he took command of the expedition dispatched by Lady Franklin to discover the fate of her husband, and for the results of which he received great praise. In 1860 he was knighted for his services, and in 1861 was commissioned to survey a route for a north Atlantic telegraph. In 1871 he became a rear admiral, and in 1872 was placed in charge of the Portsmouth dockyard. He is the author of the "Voyage of the Fox in the Arctic Seas to discover the fate of Sir John Franklin," 1880.

MCCLOSKEY, DR. JOHN, a learned Irish American divine and scholar, was born in Ireland in 1817, and came to the United States at an early age with his parents. Having a vocation for the priesthood, he entered Mt. St. Mary's college in 1830, and pursued his classical and theological studies there. He was raised to the priesthood in 1840 by Bishop Hughes, and returned to the college as one of the faculty, in 1844 he became vice-president. He was elected president in 1871. In 1877 he resigned the presidency in favor of Dr. Watterson, but resumed it again when Dr. Watterson was elevated to the episcopacy. Dr. McCloskey was an able theologian and a man of fine general culture entirely devoted to his life work, which was training young ecclesiastics for their high mission. He died in the discharge of his noble and self-sacrificing duties, December, 24, 1880.

MCCLOSKEY, CARDINAL JOHN, an eminent Catholic prelate, and the first American bishop ever raised to the Roman dignity of Cardinal, was born March 10, 1810, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Irish parents, who had emigrated from Derry. After mastering the rudiments, at the age of twelve he was sent to Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, where he completed his classical course, and after earnest deliberation and prayer he made choice of the ecclesiastical state and entered the seminary of Emmittsburg.

January 12, 1834, he was raised to the priesthood in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. He then went to Rome and continued his studies for two more years, and then made a tour of Europe. He returned home in 1836, and was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church, New York City, and in 1842 became Rector of St. Joseph's Theological Seminary. In 1844 he was consecrated Bishop of Axiern and co-adjutor to Bishop Hughes of New York, whose diocese then embraced the states of New York and New Jersey. He still continued in St. Joseph's parish while aiding Bishop Hughes in his apostolic functions. In 1847 the State of New York was sub-divided into different Sees and Bishop McCloskey was assigned that of Albany, very soon the new See was filled with his good works. A splendid cathedral church arose, second to none in the United States, while academies, schools, hospitals, and other beneficent works multiplied over the whole diocese. On the death of Archbishop Hughes in 1864 Dr. McCloskey was transferred to New York, and became Archbishop of that great province, which he has administered for nearly twenty years with distinguished ability, zeal and discretion. He has held numerous synods and has brought the administrative regulations of his diocese to the highest state of canonical perfection. In 1869 he was present at the great Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, opened by Pope Pius IX. at Rome, and was there distinguished by his learning, zeal and the soundness of his doctrine, supporting the promulgation of the apostolic doctrine of Papal infallibility from the first, and insisting on its timeliness and necessity. March 15, 1875, he was named a Cardinal Priest, under the title of Sancta Maria Supra Minervam, and a few months afterwards the insignia of his new dignity was conferred upon him in his Cathedral in New York City. The great Cathedral, which his illustrious predecessor, Bishop Hughes, commenced in New York, and which the breaking out of the great Rebellion put a temporary stop to, was renewed by the Cardinal in happier times, and at length brought to completion at a cost of several millions of dollars. It is the greatest ecclesiastical structure in the New World. On the death of Pius IX. the Cardinal was called to the Conclave at Rome; but before

he arrived there the work of appointing a successor to the Chair of Peter was happily concluded without interference or influence from any earthly power, and the most illustrious Leo XIII, wore the Fisherman's Ring. On his last visit to Rome the Cardinal was unfortunately attacked with malarial fever from the effects of which he has never recovered. His health is still precarious, but if the prayers of his people may restore him to health then we may hope that he will guide his people yet many years before he is called to the reward of the faithful servant.

MAC CONN-LUGHADHE, a celebrated monarch of Ireland, was a nephew of Art and son of Save, afterwards wife of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster. He was at first only a judge of the province of Ulster, and was deprived of his office by Art, the monarch. He withdrew into Albania (modern Scotland), and there established a colony over which he placed his son, Faha Canan, ancestor of the Campbells, McAllens and other illustrious Scotch families. After some time he formed an alliance with a British prince, and receiving assistance from him he landed on the coast of Galway with a considerable force and being joined by a numerous body of adherents and clansmen, he marched to meet the monarch, Art. A bloody battle was fought near Athenry, eight miles from Galway. Art, the monarch, Forgo, King of Connaught, and eight sons of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, were killed and the Royal Army was defeated. MacConn had himself proclaimed King of Ireland, A. D. 224. He was afterwards defeated and expelled from Tara by Cormac Ulfada, son of Art, and retired to Munster, where he was said to have been assassinated by a druid.

MC CONNELL, FELIX G., a talented politician and lawyer of Alabama, was born in Tennessee of Irish parents in 1810 received an ordinary education and was apprenticed to a trade. He was, however, possessed of much more than ordinary talents, and improved his spare time in cultivating them, subsequently he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar, where he quickly distinguished himself. He was elected to Congress in 1843 and re-elected in 1845, but subsequently put an end

to his life September, 1846, in a fit of mental aberration.

MCCORMACK, CHARLES, an Irish lawyer and miscellaneous writer of talent, was born in 1744. He is the author of histories and other valuable contributions to the literature of the period. He died in 1807.

MCCORMICK, CYRUS H., the celebrated inventor of the first really successful reaping machine, was of Ulster Irish extraction and was born in Virginia in 1809. His father as early as 1816 had invented a reaping machine which however, seems not to have met any great success. In 1831 our subject succeeded in constructing one which is the foundation of all the present machines, and which was perfect enough to be a great success. He patented it in 1834 and has since greatly improved it, making it a thing of life beauty and marvelous utility and still the most popular of any in use. McCormick won many gold medals, both in Europe and America, and his works in Chicago are the most extensive of the kind in the world. He is a public-spirited citizen, and has been very liberal in endowing schools and religious institutions.

MCCULLAGH, JAMES, an eminent Irish mathematician, was born in 1809, and early developed great mathematical powers. He confined himself mostly to abstract investigations, and was the author of works of merit and originality. He died in 1847.

MAC CULLINAN, CORMAC, a celebrated Irish prelate, king and author who flourished in the early part of the tenth century. He was King of Munster and Archbishop of Cashel, and also the author of the famous "Psalter of Cashel," one of the best known of the early Irish MSS. Ware says that his works were highly esteemed, and that he was well versed in the science of the age and the antiquities of his country.

MCCULLOUGH, JOHN, one of the greatest of tragic actors, was born in Ireland in 1837, and came to America when a mere boy (12 years) to seek his fortune. This brave boy arrived in Philadelphia—that port at which so many thousands of his countrymen for upwards of two centuries had entered

the New World, and who by their valor and magnanimity—more than all others together—built up this great free republic, and stamped upon it the genius and inspiration of the matchless Celtic race—with only 37 cents in his possession but full of hope, knowing that the generous race from which he sprung were as the leaves of the forest in the new land, and that where they were a generous helping hand would always be stretched out. As the boy passed along the streets, trusting to that Providence which had already preserved him from many dangers, he saw the name McCullough on a store and with a national instinct sought the owner as being probably nearer to him than any other in this strange land. It proved correct for in him he found not only a friend but also a distant relative, who cared for him and secured him employment in a furniture shop. Here our future tragedian found a fellow Celt named Burke, who was much given to dramatic spouting, and as those were the days in which the mighty Forrest electrified the stage by the force and inspiration of his undoubted powers, one may conceive the energy with which the youthful aspirers of dramatic fame gave vent to their overcharged feelings. McCullough, in whom a genuine spark of true dramatic fire lay dormant, soon took the contagion, and the glorious "pit" of the dramatic past saw our youthful artist drinking in the dangers and glories of the stage. As soon as he was able to bear the expense he joined a dramatic club, and he also succeeded in occasionally appearing in public as a "super," engaged at the standard price of 25 cents a night. His aptitude for the stage soon attracted the attention of managers, and after a couple of years he became a member of the stock company of the old Arch street theatre. He now gave close attention and study to his chosen profession, and rapidly advanced in power and capacity, filling the most important parts with great credit and success. In his 22d year he won the approbation of Edwin Forrest, then the great exemplifier of the tragic drama, who asked McCullough to travel with him as his principal support. He accepted and won applause but little less than his great master. A warm attachment sprang up between them, arising partly from a mutual admiration of each other's genius and power. He accompanied For-

rest to California in 1867, and there shared the honors with him. Forrest not certain that he would again appear on his return to the east McCullough remained in San Francisco, and appeared to overflowing and enthusiastic houses. In 1869 he became sole lessee and manager of the new California Theatre, in which he was very successful and was subsequently joined by Lawrence Barrett, who also became very popular in California. Subsequently McCullough came east and started with gratifying success, and in 1878 opened the Olympic Theatre in St. Louis, where he appeared as Coreolanus with unbounded applause. He is still starring, and is received everywhere by crowded houses with rapturous applause. In all the great creations of Shakespeare he undoubtedly to-day stands at the head of his profession. He is pre-eminently gifted with all the requisites of a tragic actor, a magnificent physique, with a face unrivalled perhaps by any of the great actors who ever trod the stage, and is powerful, artistic, dignified and natural in his conceptions of the grandest dramatic characters. In the depth, breadth, compass and intensity of his tragic power he stands confessedly without a rival to-day, and it may be doubted if he ever had one either in ancient or modern times.

MACDONALD, STEPHEN, marshal of France and duke of Toronto, was born in 1760 at Sedan of Irish (not Scotch, as set down in some biographies) parents who had emigrated to France to escape from the oppression of their country. He entered the army at an early age and gradually rose to well earned rank and honors, and for distinguished bravery at the battle of Jemmappes 1792, he succeeded in gaining the head of his regiment. In 1795 he was made a general of divisions for the singular feat of capturing a fleet with a land army. This was the Dutch fleet which became ice-bound at Mahal. In 1798 he distinguished himself in Italy, but having joined Moreau in his opposition to the growing power and influence of Napoleon, Macdonald was allowed to remain inactive when Napoleon became the ruling influence. In 1809 he was, however, again put in the field and sustained his former reputation by his activity and ability and was made a marshal and duke of Toronto.

PLATE 15.



1 RT. REV. R. V. WHELAN.
2 MOST REV. J. B. PURCELL.

3 REV. JOHN McELROY.
4 VERY REV. JNO. McCLOSKY.

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He took a conspicuous part in the Russian campaign of 1812 and sustained the falling fortunes of Napoleon up to the peace of Campo Formo and his abdication, with great skill, tireless energy and unflagging devotion; exhibiting all the qualities of a great general and earning the unqualified praise and admiration of his great commander. He died in 1840.

MCDONNELL, SIR RICHARD GRAVES, LL.D., a distinguished scholar, lawyer, explorer and statesman, was born in Dublin in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, of which his father was Provost. He studied law and was called to the Irish bar in 1838 and to the English bar in '40. He was appointed Chief-Justice of British Guiana, Africa, in 1848, and Governor in '47, and conducted many successful exploring expeditions into the interior of Africa; was Governor of St. Vincent in 1852 and of South Australia in 1855, where he also pushed explorations of discovery especially on Murray River. He was made Lieut.-Gov. of Nova Scotia in 1856 and of Hong Kong in 1865, and stands high for administrative ability.

MCDONOUGH, JOHN, a distinguished American merchant of great wealth, was born in Baltimore, of Irish parents, and after getting his start in life settled in New Orleans where he developed a great and prosperous business and acquired immense wealth. He left the bulk of his property to be divided between the cities of his birth and adoption. He died in 1850, aged seventy-two years.

MCDUFFIE, GEORGE, an eloquent and able American statesman and orator, was born in Columbia county, Georgia in 1778, of Irish parents. He at first received but an ordinary education and after securing sufficient means by clerking, he entered South Carolina college where he graduated in 1818 and was shortly afterwards admitted to the bar. He was a member of the legislature for some years and gained a reputation for oratory. He was sent to Congress in 1821, where he remained fourteen years, when he was elected governor of the state. He was an ardent and eloquent advocate of state rights and ably supported Calhoun and Hayne. In 1848 he was elected to the

United States Senate, but had to resign on account of ill-health, the result of a wound which he received in a duel with Col. Cummins. He was a worthy compeer of his two Celtic contemporaries and was almost equally famed for eloquence. He died March 11th, 1857.

MAC ELLIGOT, GEN. ROGER, a gallant Irish officer was born about 1680. He early distinguished himself in the wars of his country and was commandant of the city of Cork in 1690 which he gallantly defended against the Duke of Marlborough, but was compelled to capitulate to a greatly superior force. After the treaty of Limerick he went to France and commanded the regiment of Clancarthy and participated in the glories of the Irish brigade. He became a general officer and was distinguished like his Irish compeers for bravery and dash, and was held in high esteem in the country of his exile, and well sustained by a brilliant career the reputation of Irish Celtic bravery and Military skill.

McELROY, DR. GEORGE B., an able and distinguished Methodist divine of Michigan, was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., of Irish parents, in June 1824. His parents being poor, our subject had to labor with his father at an early age. He had, however, a strong desire for knowledge and acquired much by his industry, and at the age of eighteen he commenced study for the ministry of the Methodist church. His first attempt to preach after receiving his charge was a complete failure from embarrassment. In 1861 he became a professor in Madison college, Penn., and held the chair of mathematics and natural science. He next was connected with the North Illinois Institute, where he remained five years. In 1864 he returned to Penn., and had charge of the Alleghany Seminary, Pittsburgh, and from there he went to Adrian to take the chair of mathematics in Adrian College. In 1874 he became president of the same, which position he still retains. Dr. McElroy is considered one of the ablest representatives of his church in the United States.

McELROY, REV. JOHN, a learned and zealous Catholic divine, was born in Inniskillin, Ireland, in 1783, and came to American in 1808. He made

his studies at Georgetown College, where he was ordained priest in 1817. He was for sometime stationed in Boston and built there the church and college of the Immaculate Conception. He was one of the Catholic chaplains who accompanied the American army to Mexico and was highly esteemed by the soldiers for his zeal and energy. He was afterwards stationed in Frederick, Md., where he also built a beautiful church. He lived to the great age of ninety-five years, dying September 12, 1877.

MAC FIRBESEY, GELASIUS, a poet and historian of eminence, flourished about 1260. He is the author of a chronicle of his times, besides poems, etc., the manuscripts of which are still in continental libraries.

MCFLIN, FLORENCE, Archbishop of Tuam, A. D., 1250. He was celebrated for his learning and his profound knowledge of cannon law. He was a great patron of learning and gave lectures himself in the schools. He died at Bristol, England, A. D., 1256.

MAC GAHAN, JOHN, a noted American journalist and war correspondent, was born in St. Louis, of Irish parents, in 1846, and adopted the profession of journalism. On the inception of the Franco-Prussian war he became war correspondent of the New York Herald, and was with the army of Bourbiaki on its defeat and retreat into Switzerland, which he graphically described. He afterwards accompanied the Russian army in the expedition to Khiva although against the published order of the Russian authorities, and his book "Campaigning on the Oxus," gives, probably, the only consistent record of the war. Subsequently he joined the expedition to the north pole on the "Pandora" and gives us his experience "Under the Northern Lights." In 1875 he severed his connection with the Herald and joined the staff of the London Daily News, and in the interests of that paper visited the centre of war in Turkey and gave the reading public the daily records and varying fortunes of that war, exciting the sympathy and indignation of the English people by his accounts of the Bulgarian outrages. MacGahan

became master of the French, German and Russian languages, and quite proficient in Spanish, Turkish and Bulgarian. He was a keen observer and became thoroughly acquainted with the world in various phases; with versatile powers and cosmopolitan instincts he early adapted himself to the situation in which he found himself, and with an easy confidence that knew no such word as fail, he ever succeeded in establishing himself in amicable relations with those around him. He died in Constantinople June 10, 1878, on the threshold of a brilliant career.

McGEE, THOMAS D'ARCY, a celebrated orator, statesman, poet and patriot, was born at Carlingford, County Louth, Ireland, April 18, 1825. His mother, who was a lady of superior mind and attainments, although dying when our subject was quite young, left such an impression of her presence and worth on his mind that he cherished her memory, as of yesterday, to the hour of his death. His education was limited to what the ordinary day schools of Wexford could afford. The boy, however, had a poetic mind, not of the sentimental but of the heroic kind, an ardent passion for knowledge and was also an eager explorer of history. Having relatives in America, and admiring the patriots and institutions of the great Republic, he determined to cast his fortunes in the new land; and in company with a sister he came to the United States in his seventeenth year. After a short visit to his aunt in Providence he went to Boston June, 1842. At this time the Repeal movement was warmly agitated in this country. The 4th of July came and the poetic imagination and patriotic heart of the young exile was in a blaze of enthusiasm at the scene around him. Being present at a gathering of his countrymen, who were celebrating with speeches and song the glorious day, he stepped to the front on a call, and with his fresh enthusiasm he burst like a meteor on the astonished hearers, enchanting the multitude by the brilliancy of his eloquence, and gained for himself the title of the "boy orator." A few days afterwards he was offered a position on the Boston Pilot, and in less than two years became its editor-in-chief, being then but 19 years of age. This was the insane period of Native-Americanism, and the young

editor with pen and voice denounced this anti-Republican viper, and Puritan New England echoed with his scathing denunciations of its vile offspring. In the Repeal agitation McGee also took a leading part, and so much ability did he display in his editorials on the Irish question, that they attracted attention in the old country, and even the great O'Connell paid him a public tribute of praise. About this time he was invited to take editorial charge of the Dublin Freeman, one of the ablest papers in Ireland, which he accepted and immediately started back for the old land, being then only twenty years of age. The course of the Freeman becoming too mild for him in the agitation of the times, and being offered a place on the Irish Nation, the organ of the Young Ireland party, he accepted, and cast his fortunes with the brilliant but unfortunate leaders of that party. Perhaps no paper ever had so brilliant a staff of editors, Duffy, Davis, Mitchell, Devin, Reilly and McGee, while it drew to itself the brightest and most enthusiastic children of genius throughout Ireland as contributors. The patriotic poetry of Davis stirred and thrilled the heart of Ireland as never before, and the most sluggish Irish blood felt its influence, while the fervid eloquence of its brilliant young orators which was echoed in its columns, inspired hope and exaltation. They proved, however, but ephemeral visions. The effort for independence which followed was premature, and disastrous failure followed. McGee escaped from Ireland, and once again cast his fortunes in the land of freedom. He arrived in New York on the 10th of October, 1848, and on the 26th of the same month appeared the first number of the New York Nation. McGee, sore from disappointment and defeat, made a great and unjust blunder in attempting to explain the cause which led to the failure of the rising by charging it to the unpatriotic opposition of Irish prelates and priests. As the Irish people, both at home and abroad, were from the first divided as to the policy of the movement, nearly half and that the staid, believing with O'Connell that peaceful means untriedly pursued would succeed, the charge against the Irish clergy was unjust. Bishop Hughes immediately took up their defense and maintained that their action in the premises was both

just and patriotic and saved from indiscriminate slaughter those who had no means of either offense or defense. McGee stoutly maintained his charge, and the controversy being somewhat acrimonious the result injured McGee's standing and influence with the best portion of his countrymen in America and his paper was injured accordingly. In 1850 he started the "American Celt" in Boston, but afterwards removed it to Buffalo and eventually to New York City. The tone of the new journal was more conservative; difficulties and disaster seemed to have toned down the fiery impetuosity of his more youthful aspirations and to bring deeper, more mature and unbiased thoughts to the solution of political questions and policies. He admitted the rashness and prematurity of the movements of the Young Ireland party, and the dangers of the political theories by which they were governed, and not because he loved liberty less but feared license. The American Celt acquired a large share of popularity, and was foremost in projecting works for the social well being of the Irish race at home and abroad. The colonization scheme which has since, under the supervision of Bishops Ireland, Spaulding and others, done such good work was first projected by McGee, and well on towards a thorough organization and a substantial realization, when it was denounced by Bishop Hughes, who for some not well defined reasons opposed it. McGee was undoubtedly sound and correct in his policy and had it been untriedly supported and practically carried out at that early day, untold benefits would have been conferred on the Irish immigrant and the Irish race in America. This opposition together with, perhaps, financial difficulties, led McGee in 1857 to accept an invitation of the Irish in Montreal to come to reside amongst them. They presented him with sufficient real estate to entitle him to be eligible to Parliament, and after a hot contest they successfully elected him. During this time he started a paper, the New Era, and also applied himself to law, and after a due course was admitted to the Lower Canadian Bar. His position in the Canadian Parliament was at first apparently an anomalous one, and would have been full of difficulties to a man whose principles were not well defined and firmly ground-

ed. A reputed revolutionist and an ardent lover of the rights of his native land he had been supported by the "Rouge" party of Lower Canada. But this revolutionist, while he still ardently loved and desired the liberty of his native land, had grown wise in the crucible of adversity, and had become thoroughly conservative, recognizing his first duty as being to God and the eternal principles which should guide human actions as inculcated by the gospel and divine authority. This high plane of statesmanship to which he had elevated himself produced its legitimate results, and he soon won the esteem of all his constituents, in fact the Protestant element which first bitterly opposed him became his warmest admirers, and he was re-elected to his seat for three consecutive terms, afterwards, without opposition. But it was not by principle alone that McGee won place and fame; it was still more by masterly abilities and breadth of statesmanship that he won a place above all his Canadian cotemporaries. He completed the patriotic work which his brother Celt, Robert Baldwin, had commenced, and we might say, perfected it in detail. Baldwin roused the Provinces to the assertion of constitutional rights and self government, McGee advancing a step further and securing a consolidation of all into one Dominion. In 1865 McGee's constituents in Montreal presented him with a substantial mark of their high esteem in the shape of a beautiful residence in that city. In 1862 he became President of the Executive Council and was also Acting Provincial Secretary. In 1867 he was sent to Paris as one of the Canadian Commissioners to the great Exposition, and afterwards travelled over portions of the continent. At this time he was Minister of Agriculture and Emigration and before he returned home he took a leading part in the deliberations which the representatives of the Canadian government had with the "home government" in regard to the scheme of confederation which McGee had developed, and advocated throughout the Provinces. The project was sanctioned and perfected, and the "Dominion of Canada" was born. McGee was offered a seat in the Cabinet but he declined, preferring to allow a fellow Celt from Nova Scotia have the seat. In the meantime McGee's modified course on

the Irish question had offended the more extreme and radical of the Irish patriots, and his denunciations of the Fenians, especially those who advocated the invasion of Canada, made for him among the secret organizers of that party deadly enemies. By them he was denounced as a traitor to his country and its cause, and his personal character was bitterly attacked regardless of truth or falsity. They succeeded in inducing Barney Devlin, an able Montreal advocate, to contest McGee's seat in Parliament, and a bitter and acrimonious contest followed. McGee was returned but not by the majority of his countrymen, and took his seat in the first parliament of the Dominion government. The anxieties, irritations, labors and sorrows of these years at length impaired his health, and confined him for some three months to his room. Here away from the vortex of political life and the ever seething caldron of striving ambition, the great poetic mind of McGee had ample room for reflection and retrospection. Still in the very prime of life he could look back over a long and checkered career, a quarter of a century of political strife in three countries. In two his hopes and ambitions disappointed, but not devoid of consolation and glory even if marred by mistakes. In the last success, but not devoid of bitterness and sorrow. He seems to have said to himself, "And what is all this worth!" The good God who governs the Universe, and without whose consent even the sparrow does not fall, will attend to the affairs of Nations; and right their wrongs and give them good rules and just laws without bringing bitterness and sorrow to any human heart if each will only do the will of the Father, and be not solicitous about the things of this world." McGee's mind was eminently religious and poetic, and it seems always to have been the dream and desire of his heart to cultivate the grand, sublime and true in thought and give expression to them in fit words rather than to strive for the ambitious things of earth. Such, however, was not his fate, and even had he lived it is not likely that he would have been able to carry out his desires. Be that as it may the hand of the assassin cut short all future purposes, and Thos. D'Arcy McGee, one of the brightest genius of this, or any other age, fell by the bullet of a skulking murderer

April 7th, 1867, just after leaving the Parliament House, Ottawa, after having delivered one of his characteristic speeches. The career of this remarkable man, from its outset as a boy, was unique and striking. As an unknown boy he came to America, not even having the advantages of a collegiate education and only that training and experience which could be had in those days in an unimportant town in Ireland. Yet although but just seventeen, he leaps as it were, to an important position in the cultivated city of Boston, and develops a power, as a strong, able, vigorous and classical writer that placed him with the best in the land. Yet it was but the unaided development of a mind of an intellectual giant. Neither did the promise of the boy fail in the fully developed man. As a statesman, orator, poet or writer he has had few equals. In everything he undertook the master-hand was visible. A vast fund of knowledge on every conceivable subject was supplemented by an inexhaustible command of language, chaste, beautiful, felicitous and pointed, illumined by a brilliant imagination, filled with poetic fancies. It is not strange, therefore, that while he excelled in all these public qualities which make men famous he was also unrivalled as a conversationalist, overflowing with wit, humor and anecdotes, and consonant with this was his wonderful popularity as an after-dinner speaker in which he was unapproachable, but while these qualities gave softness to his character they did not take away from the intenseness of his oratory, or the breadth, massiveness and solidity of his political views. How he had won the admiration of his fellow citizens of Canada who had antagonized him at first may be judged from the following which was read at a St. Andrew's society celebration after his death:

"Ah! wad that he were here the nicht,
Whose tongue was like a faerie lute,
But vain the wish, McGee! thy might
Lies low in death—thy voice is mute.
He's gone—the noblest of us a'—
Aboon a' care o' worldly fame,
An' who so proud as he to ca'
Our Canada his name.

The gentle maple weeps an' waves
Above our patriot-statesman's heed
But if we prize the licht he gave

We'll bury feuds of race and creed
For this he wrocht, for this he died.
Ah! for the love we bear his name
Let's live as brithers, side by side,
In Canada, our hame"

McGEOGHEGAN, ABBE J., a learned and patriotic Irish priest and historian was born at Mulligar, in the province of Leinster, Ireland, 1698. His father was a comfortable farmer, and his boy desiring to devote himself to religion was sent by him to the College of Rheims, France, as under the "glorious" constitution of England Catholic education was felony in Ireland in those days. At college the young Irish student distinguished himself, and obtained the first prize in the general examination in theology. He was then ordained and continued in the college for some time afterwards. In 1786 he came to England as chaplain to an English gentleman, and during this time he was able to travel in Ireland, and visited his native place. The country in those days was in a wretched condition. The laws were principally under the administration of a brutal soldiery, and when not, of a not less brutal and unjust magistracy. In fact they were then, as the illustrious Burke describes them, "As well calculated to oppress, impoverish and degrade a people and debase within them human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverse ingenuity of man." And this devilish ingenuity of a government which has not succeeded in its designs by a contest of valor vs. valor (for the brave and honorable are never cruel), but by perjury and violated treaty, were not satisfied with a relentless tyranny over her prostrate foe, but she poured out infamous calumnies against the people whom they would have degraded if they could, to justify themselves and their infamy. But the exiled brethren of this same people were at this time building up on the Continent a heritage of glory and heroism, as unrivalled as it is immortal, and which hurled back the fiendish lies of the oppressors of their country into their teeth, as they did their most valiant armies on the Continent, when they snatched from the English crown, and made worthless and empty, by the victory of Fontenoy, the title of "King of France." One may well conceive the feelings of this patriotic priest as he

trod, after an absence of twenty years, the loved hills of his native land, and beheld the misery and humiliation of her children, in so sad a contrast with the glory and honor their brethren were achieving in the land of their exile. He returned to France and became chaplain of the Irish brigade. It was while in this position, and mixing with its chivalrous soldiers the O'Briens and Dillons, the Purcells and Cusacks, the Butts and Sarsfields, that our historian determined to write the history of his country and rescue her glorious annals from the poisoned and lying pens of her enemy. He wrote his work in French, and in the libraries of the Continent, rich with Irish MSS., he found the ample material which compose it. He dedicated it to the "Irish Troops in the Service of France." In this work he tells us the astonishing fact, taken from the rolls of the army, which as an officer of, he had the amplest means of knowing, that during a period of fifty years preceding the time he wrote his history, nearly 500,000 Irishmen had been enrolled in the French army! Who can calculate the political effect which this vast number of men, unrivalled for bravery and dash in battle, must have had on the condition of Europe; many of the brilliant victories gained by French arms in the time of Louis XIV. are undoubtedly due to them, and it was in those years of almost continued and desperate warfare, more than any other, that the condition and division of modern Europe were defined and solidified. Another query also presents itself, viz: What influence had this strong stream of Irish blood which disseminated itself in France in that and the succeeding generations down to the fall of Napoleon, which aggregated more than twice the above numbers; had on the character of the French nation; and who are the descendants of this vigorous race in France to-day? The Abbe died in 1750, greatly regretted by his countrymen in France, and is buried in Paris.

MAC GEOGHEGAN CHAS., one of a distinguished line of Irish patriots and soldiers, was a native of Westmeath. He learned the art of war in France and with his father and six brothers he fought with distinction against William of Orange in Ireland.

Five of the brothers fell in this war, while two, Anthony and Charles went to France and distinguished themselves in the Irish brigades. They left behind them worthy descendants, one of whom, Alexander, son of Charles, greatly distinguished himself in India while in command of the regiment of Italy, having won the battle of Vanda-vichia against a much superior force of English.

MAC GEOGHEGAN, RICHARD, the heroic defender of the castle of Dunboy, and a fit companion of Leonidas, the Spartan, was one of the Irish chieftans who fought under O'Neill, prince of Tyrone, and O'Donnell, prince of Tyrconnell. This castle was on the coast of Munster and important as a means of communication with the Spanish. Mac Geoghegan occupied it with one hundred and fifty-three men. The Lord Deputy Carew determined to reduce the place and invested it with over six thousand men. He was compelled to open trenches, and at length established a battery within one hundred and forty paces of the castle. Having at length effected a wide breach, he attempted to carry it by assault, but was repulsed. After more effective cannonading another assault was made and repulsed with heavy loss, cannonading was again resumed after which a third storming party rushed through the breach, but were gallantly expelled again by the heroic little garrison. The English now kept an incessant cannonade on the castle from five o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock at night, increasing the breach and ruin of the castle very materially. This was continued the next day till one in the afternoon when a more powerful and desperate assault than any previously made was commenced. Every inch of ground from the breach was desperately contested and night came and still this band of heroes were not vanquished, but their valliant leader was desperately wounded. Morning came and the assault was about being resumed. The English pretending, however, to be desirous of sparing a useless sacrifice of life offered to let the garrison march out if they would surrender the castle. Those who were left, being without their leader and seeing no hope, were about agreeing to the proposition, but the dying leader

hearing of it refused to give his consent and, seeing the English enter in crowds, he snatched a burning brand, and although exhausted, attempted to reach a barrel of powder and involve all in common ruin, rather than surrender. He was prevented by Captain Power, one of his men, who took him in his arms, when he was inhumanly stabbed by one of the English soldiers. This siege lasted fifteen days and cost the enemy over six hundred men killed. McGeoghegan's estimate of his enemy was correct, for of the gallant remainder of the band who submitted to the perfidious Saxon not one escaped death. This took place under Elizabeth, A. D., 1601.

MCGRADY, REV. JAMES, a famous Presbyterian divine and pulpit orator, was born in Ireland about 1765, came to America and settled in Kentucky, where he soon became famous for his zeal and eloquence. He became the leader of what are now known as the Cumberland Presbyterian church, a kind of independent organization, and was held in high repute by that body.

MAC HALE, MOST REV. JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam, one of the most celebrated and patriotic of Irish prelates, was born at Tobernaven, county Mayo, Ireland, March, 6, 1791. His early education was received clandestinely from the "hedge schoolmaster," it being unsafe even as late as his early days, for the Catholic teacher to practice his avocation, although the more barbarous penal laws had been repealed. He learned the rudiments of the classics at Castlebar, and in 1807 he entered the Catholic college of Maynooth; religious bigotry having been so far modified or christianized at this time as to sanction Catholic public education. He here gave evidence of the great talents and vigor which afterwards so distinguished him in life. Before reaching the canonical age he had finished his priestly studies and was ordained by dispensation. He was immediately after made assistant professor of dogmatic theology in his alma mater, and some few years afterwards became professor of that chair. The young theologian did not however confine himself exclusively to the collegiate duties. A mind ardent and patriotic as his could not be silent in

the face of an enslaved country and a proscribed and basely maligned religion. He took up the pen in advocacy of both. In his day the Established church in Ireland had able and learned divines, many of whom too were very bigoted and inclined to be intolerant, and with a government at their back which had striven for three hundred years to destroy the faith and wipe out the religious traditions of the great body of the Irish race, it is not to be wondered that they felt strong and aggressive even in polemical warfare, hopeful and desirous, too, to crush by reason, what the government failed to destroy by force. The result was an ocean of "anti-popish pamphlets and books from doughty champions of every caliber who desired to share in the glory of destroying "Jesuitism" in Ireland. Our young theologian was not slow to give a reason for the faith that was in him in a series of newspaper articles, under the name of Hierophilos, answering in a clear, powerful and convincing manner all the charges and objections of his adversaries. He also became a strong advocate of Irish rights and especially Catholic rights, and soon became widely known and admired as an able and valiant Irish leader. In 1825 he was named co-adjutor Bishop of Killala. About this time he produced his able and timely work on "The Evidences and Doctrines of the Church," and which added to his reputation as a sound, acute and learned theologian; but his increasing duties did not deter him from ably supporting O'Connell in the battle for Catholic emancipation. In 1884 he was raised to the Archiepiscopal See of Tuam, and although he attended to the multifarious duties of his great office with scrupulous exactness and unceasing attention, yet his great and patriotic heart went out to all Ireland, and his pen was maintaining with unanswerable arguments and burning words the rights of the people, and exposing to the gaze of the world the wretched results of laws made only in the interest of the oppressors and administered too often with the utmost barbarity. O'Connell styled him the "Lion of the Fold of Judah." The death of the Liberator, the disruption of the Irish patriots and the disasters of the Rebellion of '48, led by the brilliant but unfortunate Young Ireland party, together with the famine which made ruin and desolation almost

universal, brought untold anguish to the loving, fatherly heart of the great prelate. His noble spirit, however, worthy of the great race in which alone he took earthly pride, rose equal to the emergency. It never faltered, or failed, or lost hope. A true soldier of his Divine Master and a good shepherd he guarded, consoled and sustained his dying flock. Night and day he spent himself in ministering to the spiritual and temporal wants of his starving people, and while unable to save them from the relentless hand of death, he often rescued them from the more cruel temptations of the heartless seducer, who held before their famished eyes bread—bread as a barter for faith! Neither was his pen idle in the midst of this avalanche of evils, of troubles, and of accumulated labors. He exposed to the eyes of the world the true cause of the manifold evils that afflicted his country and tore away from the face of the oppressor the thick veil of hypocrisy, dissimulation, fraud and deceit with which it sought to cover it. He arraigned him before the bar of public opinion, convicting him before the nations as the hideous prophet who foretold the disaster. He had planned, and who gluted in secret over the destruction his wicked inhumanity had caused, while with a more than heartless barbarity he sought to blacken and render infamous the victim, by distorted facts and deliberate falsehood. John, Archbishop of Tuam, was a signature which the friends of Ireland hailed with delight, and which now continually appeared in advocacy of questions of vital importance to the Irish people—the Poor Laws, Tithes, National Education, Repeal, Tenant Rights—in fact every question which affected the Irish race was taken up by him and analyzed and rigorously supported or denounced as the case might warrant. His criticisms, always honest and in the interest alone of the people, were universally received as correct conclusions on the subject matter discussed, and endorsed as national and patriotic, the people having an abiding faith that "John of Tuam" was beyond the wiles and deceptions of the enemy. The great prelate and patriarch wielded the pastoral staff for more than half a century, and although he left his country still struggling for liberty, he had the consolation to behold great and benefi-

cent changes in her condition. He attended all the great councils of the Church in his day, including the Vatican Council, at which time he was the oldest Bishop by consecration in the world. He addressed this council more than once during the session, and was the first to promulgate its decrees in Ireland. He continued to labor at his pastoral duties to the last, and performed all the duties of his pastoral office in his great See to within one year of his death, never having asked for a coadjutor till that time, being then in his ninetyeth year. He died Nov. 7, 1881, at the great age of 91 years, with a mind unimpaired, clear, keen and vigorous to the last, and blest up to his last sickness with corresponding bodily vigor. In him Ireland lost one of the greatest and most disinterested of patriots and most illustrious of prelates.

McHENRY, JAMES, an Irish-American patriot of the Revolution was born about 1755, received a liberal education and studied medicine. On the breaking out of the war he volunteered and served with honor on the staff of Washington and afterwards on that of Lafayette, and represented his state (Maryland) in the Continental Congress from 1788 to '85; was a member of the convention which formed the Federal Constitution, and signed that instrument. Was appointed Secretary of War, which office he held till 1801, but was dismissed by Mr. Adams for opposing his alien and sedition policy and other like measures. He was held in the highest esteem for integrity and ability by all his contemporaries.

McINTIRE, RUFUS, a brave and talented citizen of Maine, was of Irish descent, born in that state in 1784; received a fair education, and earned enough by teaching school and other industry to make his way through Dartmouth College. He graduated in 1807, and then entered a law office and was admitted to practice about the time war was declared against Great Britain. He immediately offered his services, and was appointed a Captain. He served along the frontier till the close of the war, and distinguished himself by his bravery on every occasion. At the close of the war he renewed the practice of his profession, and on Maine assuming state powers he became a member of the

first legislature. In 1826 he was sent to Congress, where he remained continually for ten years, and was on the commission to settle the boundaries of Maine. He held prominent public offices, among them surveyor of the port of Portland besides positions in connection with education. He was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

MACK, DR. THEOPHILUS, one of the ablest and most advanced of Canadian physicians, was born in Ireland about 1820, and came with his father to Canada a few years afterwards. He received his education in Upper Canada College. He took part in the patriot war of 1837, and commanded an armed schooner in the defense. He afterwards commenced the study of medicine, graduated in the United States in 1843, and commenced the practice of his profession at St. Catherine's. He is said to have been the first man who treated female ailments surgically in Canada, and was abreast of his profession in this regard, adding valuable information to this science by his operations and skill, but meeting a bitter opposition by the old foggy element of his profession. He also brought into a just notoriety the valuable curative properties of the St. Catherine mineral waters, and undertook to build a hotel and sanitarium, so that proper accommodation and treatment might be had by those who desired to profit by the virtues of its waters. He received the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica in the Buffalo College of Medicine. He also established a marine and general hospital at St. Catherine's, after failing to get government assistance for the project. He sustained for ten years this important and needful institution by the assistance of the people on both sides of the line, when the government came to his aid and placed it on a permanent basis. In 1874 he established the first training school for nurses which British America yet had. He was undoubtedly the most foreseeing and progressive as well as, perhaps, the ablest of his profession which Canada has as yet produced.

McKEAN, THOMAS, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and an eminent American Judge, was born in the Irish settlements in

Chester County, Pennsylvania, of Irish parents in 1784, and after a course of literary and professional studies was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one years. He commenced his political career in 1763 when he was elected a member of the Assembly from the county of Newcastle. He was a member of the Congress which assembled in New York in 1765 to seek means of relief for the colonies from the grievances under which they were suffering, and was one of the boldest members of that body. In 1774 he was appointed a delegate to the general Congress from the lower counties in Delaware, and was the only man who without intermission was a member during the whole period of its existence. Of this body he was President in 1781. In 1777 he was appointed Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and discharged the duties of his office with both learning and dignity for twenty-two years. In 1799 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and his administration continued for nine years. In 1808 he retired from public life, and died in 1817.

McKEON, JOHN, an able New York lawyer and politician, was born in that state of Irish parents about 1800, and received a liberal education, studied law and was admitted to the bar where he soon acquired an honorable position in his profession; was sent to the legislature in 1832, and to Congress in 1835 and again in 1841. He was U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York for a number of years, and was held in high esteem for integrity and ability both as a jurist and politician.

McKENDREE, WILLIAM, a gallant officer of the Revolution and a prominent Methodist divine, was of Irish descent, born in Virginia in 1757. He entered the ministry in 1788 and became presiding elder of the Methodists in 1788 and Bishop in 1808. He was one of the most energetic and able of the Methodist ministers of his day. He founded the McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., and was largely instrumental in pushing Methodism west of the Alleghenias. He was an eloquent preacher and a man of unbounded influence amongst his brethren. He died in 1835.

MACKENNA, GENERAL, a distinguished South American patriot and soldier, was born in Ireland about 1790, and emigrated to Chili just prior to its struggle for independence. When the patriots organized under Carrera, McKenna joined, and was soon accorded a prominent position by his bravery, enterprise and military knowledge. He bore a prominent part in all the early battles, "Yerbas Buenes," "San Carlos," &c., and when O'Higgins succeeded Carrera in the chief command McKenna was raised to the command of the second division. On March 19, 1814, with his command he defeated a greatly superior force of the Spaniards at Juilo, and again at Membrilla. The misfortunes, mainly caused by the want of union, and the ambition of Carrera, which overwhelmed the patriots in 1814 compelled McKenna to follow O'Higgins over the Andes, and headed in organizing the patriots, who under O'Higgins and San Martin crossed the Andes and re-established the fallen fortunes of the Chilians in 1817, and finally secured the independence of Chili and Peru. Our subject was not destined to take part in the gallant struggle, he having unfortunately been killed in a duel with Luis Carrera, a brother of the General, while they were organizing in the Argentine Republic. His descendants, however, are among the most conspicuous citizens of Chili to-day.

McKENNAN, THOS., a distinguished politician of Pennsylvania, of Irish extraction, was born about 1790, and received a good education; attracted attention by his abilities, and after holding offices of minor importance was elected to Congress in 1831, where he remained for four terms, but was defeated in the great Whig inundation of 1840. He was, however, elected the succeeding term. He died at Reading, July 9, 1862.

MAC KENZIE, DR. ROBERT SHELTON, M. D., LL. D., D. C. L., one of the most learned and versatile of modern literary men, was born in Ireland, June 22, 1809. He studied medicine, but never practiced it. He settled afterwards in London, and became one of the most prominent journalists and writers of that metropolis. He was honored with the degree of L. L. D. by the University of Glasgow in 1834, and with

D. C. L. by Oxford in 1844. He finally, in 1852, took up his residence on this side of the Atlantic, settling first in New York City, then permanently in Philadelphia, and became connected with the Philadelphia press. He is the author of many able works, both literary and scientific. He died Nov. 30, 1880. Among his works are "Laws of Palestine," "Titian and Art Revival," "Life of Guizot," "Democracy and its Mission," also a legal commercial work, besides "Mornings at Matlock," "Noctes Ambrosiane," and edited "Shiel's Sketches of the Irish Bar," Dr. Maginn's works, &c.

MACKEY, JOHN W., the celebrated Bonanza King and head of the great mining and banking firm of Mackey, Flood, O'Brien and Fair, was born in Dublin about the year 1835. He came when a child with his parents to New York City, where he resided until the rich mineral discoveries of California attracted attention, and he followed the stream of adventurers to the Pacific slope. He there experienced the usual ups and downs of miner life in this first developed field of America's Eldorado. (About the same time two other New York Irish boys, who afterwards became members of the famous firm started from New York as partners, O'Brien and Flood.) Mackay at length left the Pacific slope for the Nevada Mountains and here he met James G. Fair, a mining engineer, the last of the famous quartette, and like the rest a native of the little Island, whose children can discount the nations for both brain and muscle. Shortly after this change of base these four men came together. Flood and O'Brien, instead of pushing into new fields of mineral discovery, had invested their means in San Francisco, and were fast increasing their wealth in the ordinary channels of business. They, however, possessed true American enterprise and were no strangers to the rich possibilities of mineral discovery, nor to the men who proposed to them to invest in the new fields of mineral wealth in Nevada. The great firm was formed, Mackey owning two-fifths and each of the other members one-fifth, the Comstock and other valuable mines were purchased and located, and at length about 1870 the "big bonanza" was struck in the Comstock lode. This vein is said to have yielded the enor-

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mous amount of \$111,000,000, and they had other mines of great richness. They established the Nevada Bank, and controlled financial concerns of vast magnitude in California. Mackey was styled the "Bonanza King," and the firm became a ruling power on the Pacific slope. Mackey spends much of his time of late years in Europe, but still looks closely after his great interests, and often visits the scenes of his struggles and success. The mental character and caliber of himself and family may be measured by the fact that they have acquired a commanding social position in the first society of Europe, while he preserves the frank, manly simplicity which should always characterize the American. Considering the struggles, activity and excitement of his life he is a man of extraordinary cultivation, well read and abreast of the current thought and literature of the times. In a word he is a true representative of the Celtic-American and every way worthy of his great good fortune, intelligent, frank, manly, courteous and kind, with a true Irish heart, and princely in its generosity. He is still in the prime of life and the vigor of manhood.

MACKLIN CHARLES, (whose real name was McLaughlin), an eminent actor and dramatist, was born May 1st, 1690, in the camp of James II., in the north of Ireland, his father having attached his fortunes to that embecile, his wife followed him to camp and endured its privations rather than the anxiety of separation. After the Civil war was over, the parents of our subject went to reside in Dublin, when the father shortly afterwards died, and where our subject was brought up and educated. He was noted as a boy for his mimicking powers, and also for his reckless daring and love of mischief, and was known among his companions as Wicked Charley. At this time and for long afterwards there was a passion for theatricals in Ireland, which showed itself especially both in private and school exhibitions. In a play, "Tragedy of the Orphan" to be given at an exhibition in his school, a difficulty was found in getting the character of "Monimico, the heroine," properly taken. An old lady, much interested in the drama, and who was a patron of the school, suggested that McLaughlin, who on account of his

pranks did not stand very well with his teacher, should be given the part. The teacher at first refused because he did not consider him capable. The old lady insisting and agreeing to instruct him and get him up for the character, was allowed to have her way. The boy determined to disappoint his teacher's prophecy of a failure, studied his part with great care, and the result was a complete success. This decided our hero's course, he determined to go on the stage. Shortly after this he borrowed nine pounds from his mother's till, and with two companions he left for London. In a short time their money was exhausted, and one of the two proposed to go on the road and recruit by forced loans. McLaughlin and the other however, although reckless, were not vicious, and indignantly spurned the idea. The one who proposed it was some years afterwards hanged at Tyburn, the other companion cast his fortune in the army and rose to be a commissioned officer of distinction, while McLaughlin's fortunes we will trace. After the separation of the companions our hero saw a dreary prospect before him, a stranger without money, friends or employment. While beating around for something to do in the dreary waste of London, he fortunately came across an old servant of his mother's, who accosted him as he was aimlessly traveling the street. Although poor she offered him of what little she had until he could do better, and secured him lodging in a neighboring public house. Here he became very popular by his wit, powers of mimicry and humorous songs and the landlady who was a widow seeing the value of such an associate proposed marriage, although she was old enough to be his mother. McLaughlin seeing nothing more advantageous, accepted. He soon got tired of this sort of life, returned to Dublin and became a great favorite with the Trinity College boys. In his twenty-first year, his uncle who was a captain in the German service being in Dublin on a visit, our hero arranged to accompany him back to Germany for the purpose of entering that service. On arriving in London, however, he changed his mind and leaving his uncle he joined a company of strolling players. At the solicitations of his mother he again returned to Ireland, and pursued about the same rou-

time of life as before and remained for five years. He again determined to try England; this time the provinces, as an actor. He sailed for Bristol, and some five days after arriving there, made his first appearance in the regular drama as Richmond, in Richard III. His next five years was like a romance. The company to which he was attached roamed through the provinces and McLaughlin was the star and soul of the party. He wrote prologues and epilogues, songs and addresses, played tricks, cracked jokes, and rollicked as it were in all the luxurious deceptions of the drama. McLaughlin became very popular, not only on account of his wit and sociable qualities, but because he was also a splendid specimen of manhood, tall, handsome, and skillful in all athletic sports, manly and generous. His character as well as skill was shown in a champion game of hand-ball between the Bath and Bristol clubs at which he happened to be present. After the game had commenced one of the three champions who represented Bath sprained his arm, and the game was about to stop as no first class player was at hand to take his place. McLaughlin, whose prowess was not then known, stepped from the gallery and tendered his services to fill the place, but he was objected to by both sides, the Bath players fearing that he might be favorable to their opponents. McLaughlin drew from his pocket his purse and said, "Gentlemen, I have four guineas in my purse, I am willing to stake them on the side on which I play, and I am willing to play on either side. This removed the difficulty and he took the vacant place and won. In 1748 he was engaged by the manager of Drury Lane. His first wife having died, he had married an Irish widow in Dublin some months prior to this time and removed to London with his wife and infant daughter in October of this year, and on the 31st appeared for the first time in Drury Lane, and was received with a fair share of applause. About this time he changed his name to Macklin on account of the transformations his own name underwent at the hands or rather mouths of his English friends. He trained his wife for the stage and she appeared in the early part of 1785 with gratifying success. About this time Macklin's happy career was clouded by an unfortunate accident.

He got into an altercation with a brother actor about a wig which he had used in his make-up in a certain character and which this party got possession of. He asked as a favor that he might have it, as he was to go on the stage immediately and he was afraid his part would be spoiled without it, but he got only impudence, and being much excited he struck at his opponent with a light cane which was part of his make-up. It by some means entered the eye of the offender and he died next day from the shock. Macklin was tried and found guilty of manslaughter. On his appearance again he assumed all the leading characters of the popular plays, with distinguished success. His crowning success was, however, in the Merchant of Venice, which had long been neglected for a travesty called the "Jew of Venice" by Lord Lansdowne. He brought this out on February 14th, 1741, in an entirely original manner, his associates, both Mrs. Clive and Quin predicting failure. It proved however a grand success, and placed Macklin at the head of his profession in its highest walks. On the third night of its representation, Pope, who was then looked upon as the great critic, was present in a box, and as Macklin passed him at the end of the third act he leaned over the box and whispered out loud

"This is the Jew
That Shakespeare drew."

From this time forward Macklin's fame increased and he was in constant demand as a star, playing sometimes in the larger cities of the provinces and in Dublin, under the management of Sheridan, father of 'Dick.' He also trained most of the prominent actors of England in his day, and brought out his daughter at Covent Garden in 1751, as Athenais in Lee's tragedy of Theodorus. She was received with great applause and increased her reputation by her charming representation of Polly in the Beggars' Opera, she being also a very sweet singer. Macklin now partially retired from the stage and opened a lecture room, where he delivered lectures on the English dramatists and poets. In 1759 he produced his farce of Love à la Mode, which met with great success. Macklin playing Sir Archy MacSarcasm. He also produced

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it in Dublin and was received by his townsmen with shouts of applause. In 1778, Macklin, now in his eighty-fourth year made an engagement with Coleman of Covent Garden Theatre to play once again leading Shakespearian parts, but an actor of some prominence named Smith gave considerable trouble claiming that he had an exclusive right to play such parts in that theatre. Macklin however appeared as Macbeth with great success, and some few nights afterwards when about to play Shylock Smith's friends filled the theatre and made it impossible for Macklin to proceed. Coleman then cancelled the engagement and Macklin brought an action against a Mr. James and others as ring leaders in the Court of the King's Bench before the celebrated Lord Mansfield, in which he got a verdict for £1,200 damages, £400 costs. He however let them off on their taking £200 worth of tickets for benefits to be given to Coleman, himself and his daughter. In 1781, this extraordinary old man produced his comedy of "The Man of the World, which was remodelled from one he had written some years previous and played the principal character of Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant himself, although then in his ninety-second year. The character is a long and arduous one yet he played it with great success. He also appeared in Dublin after this in August 1785, in his "Man of the World," and also as Mac Sarcasm and Shylock, and for the first time in his life he exhibited the weakness of age by a falling memory. In 1788 he appeared at Covent Garden as Shylock, and afterwards as Mac Sycophant but his memory proved treacherous both times. In 1789, however, he took his part as Shylock and Sir Archy with great power and success, being then in his hundredth year. This was the last appearance of this extraordinary man on the stage. He often frequented the scenes of his triumph as a spectator and loved to recount the memories of his long and chequered life. He died on the 11th day of July, 1797, in full possession of his mental faculties. He arose that morning at his usual hour but shortly afterwards retired to his bed lying down, exclaimed, "Let me go! let me go!" and expired. His daughter who had acquired considerable celebrity died in 1781 in her 48th year and his only son in 1790. As an actor Mack-

lin had great versatility and undoubted genius. He was the first in order of time of the great natural actors of the tragic school, and his personification of Shylock has been the model of all his great successors. As a dramatist, judged by the plays he left, abounding as they do, in genuine wit and humor, he is little inferior to the greatest of his successors.

McLANAHAN, JAMES X., an able lawyer and politician of Pennsylvania, was born in Franklin County in that state, of Irish parents, in 1809; graduated at Dickinson's College, and commenced the study of law in 1826. He was honored by his fellow-citizens with positions of trust, and was sent to Congress in 1849 and re-elected in 1861 where he was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and was highly esteemed for his talents.

McLANE, LOUIS, a distinguished American statesman, was of Irish descent, born in Kent County, Delaware, May 27, 1784. He entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of twelve years, and having passed the regular course he retired in 1801. He commenced the study of the law and was admitted to the bar, where he soon made his mark. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he immediately volunteered and did duty at Baltimore and other points threatened by the British. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1817 he was sent to Congress where he remained for ten years, acquiring distinguished standing. From thence he went to the United States senate in 1827 where he remained till 1829 when President Jackson sent him as Minister to England. In 1831 he was called home to take a position in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and in 1832 was advanced to the head of the Cabinet as Secretary of State. In 1834 he retired from the Cabinet, and took up his residence in Maryland, and became President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He again accepted the mission to England pending the Oregon boundary question in 1847, and on his return he consented to sit in the state constitutional convention, representing Cecil County. He justly holds a front rank among American statesmen and diplomats. He died in Baltimore in 1857.

McLAREN, EDWARD W., D. D., a prominent and eloquent protestant divine, was born of Irish parents at Geneva, N. Y., in 1881- was educated a Presbyterian, and entered the ministry of that church as a missionary to South America, and was afterwards pastor of the Fort street church in Detroit. Subsequently he became an Episcopalian and was made a bishop of that body in 1875, being appointed for Illinois where he still resides. He is a man of much independence of character and of liberal mould.

MACLISE, DANIEL, one of the most talented of modern artists was born in Cork, Ireland, Jan. 25, 1811. He early displayed his artistic talent, but was put to learn the banking business. His passion for art growing with his growth he left the bank in his sixteenth year and devoted himself to art, in which he displayed an uncommon versatility of gifts, combining in the highest degree the humor of the caricaturist, and the fire and soul of the historical painter blended with the creative power of a poet's fancy. His first successes were sketches of Irish scenery and roadside pictures of Irish peasantry, which were remarkable for their realistic power. He, in the meantime, devoted himself to the study of anatomy, both as to posture and in the dissecting room. In 1828 he went to London, was admitted to the Royal Academy, gained a medal in the Antique and a membership in the Life School, where he also took a medal for the best copy of Guido. In his nineteenth year he went to Paris, and the next year, 1831, he won the gold medal of the Academy by his historical painting, "The Choice of Hercules," and from that time forward devoted his pencil principally to works in the highest walks of art, producing "All Hallow Eve," "Henry VIII. and Annie Boleyn," "Francis I. and Diana of Poitiers," "Charles I. and Cromwell," "Robin Hood and Richard Coeur de Lion," "Macbeth and the witches," and "Banquet Scene," "Bohemian Gypsies," "Gil Blas dressing as a Cavalier," "Origin of the Harp," "Alfred in the Danish Camp," and many others, besides sketches, illustrations, caricatures innumerable, and a volume of outline portraits of distinguished literary men of his day. He was an Academician, and declined

the Presidency in 1860. He died in 1870, as he was about to fresco the Parliament House.

MACLURE, SIR ROBERT JOHN, a famous navigator, the discoverer of the Northwest passage, and the only navigator who ever sailed a ship from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the northern passage, was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1807. In 1840 he joined the Ross expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and on its return home he was promoted to be a commander for skill and good conduct. On the next Franklin expedition being fitted out he was appointed to the command of the Investigator, one of the vessels, and immediately set out alone for the regions of eternal ice. By the 2d of August he was through Behring Straits, and on the 8th of that month he erected a cairn and left a notice of the Investigator having passed and of the direction taken. This was near Point Pitt where they met some Esquimaux. On the 31st of the month he reached Cape Bathurst, and continued to sail in a northeasterly direction. About the middle of September the vessel became fixed in the ice in Lat 72° 50' North and Long. 117° 55' W. On the 23d of Oct. McClure set out determined to reach the sea by a sledge journey, if possible, and after suffering great fatigue and privations was on the 25th of that month rewarded by a view of the open passage. Mount Observation, from which the glad vision was seen, was found to be in Lat. 73° 30 min. and 39 sec. N. Long. 114° 39 min. W. After making the discovery the party returned to the vessel and McClure awaited patiently the time when he might be released from his icy bonds; but summer came and passed and winter thrice returned and still the vessel was in bonds. At last a relief party on board the Resolute appeared, having discovered his whereabouts by the information at the cairn near Port Pitt. He then abandoned the Investigator, and transferred such articles and supplies as might be needed on board the Resolute and then set forward for the open passage which he safely passed through into the Pacific, and finally reached England Sept. 28, 1854. He was rewarded by being commissioned a Post Captain, was knighted by the Queen, and the officers and crew of the

Investigator received a gratuity of £10,000. McClure died in 1873.

MAC MAHON, HUGH, a brave and distinguished Irish officer who went to France after the treaty of Limerick, with his regiment (the Charlemont) where he quickly earned an enviable reputation for skill and bravery and rose to prominence. He participated in many of the important engagements in which the Irish brigades so greatly distinguished themselves, and at length became a general officer.

McMAHON, JOHN A., an able and distinguished lawyer and legislator of Ohio, was born of Irish parents in Frederick County, Maryland, February 19, 1838. He received his education at the Jesuit College, Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1849, and in January '51 entered the law office of Clement L. Vallandigham, who was related to him by marriage. He was admitted to the bar in his 21st year, and settled to practice in Dayton, Ohio. He became law partner of Vallandigham, and ably supported him in all his political campaigns in Ohio. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and in 1876 at the urgent solicitations of his fellow-citizens he stood as the Democratic candidate for the 4th Ohio District, which had been strongly Republican, and was elected to the 46th Congress and twice re-elected, declining further honors he retired from public life to practice his profession. He might have received the nomination for Governor, or Ohio, and would undoubtedly have been elected, as he has the confidence of all classes of his fellow-citizens, but he positively declined. The same may be said in regard to the U. S. Senatorship. He says he is too poor to be a senator, and although some of his associates in both the house and senate grew rich by "lending" their influence to securing special legislation McMahon's hands are clean and his vote beyond purchase. He is not only possessed of a high order of talents, but more still he is a man of stainless integrity and great nobility of character. As a lawyer he ranks high, as a public man he possesses in a marked degree the highest confidence and respect of his fellow citizens of all classes and parties.

McMAHON, MARIE ESME PATRICK MAURICE, Marshal of France, Duke of Magenta and President of the French Republic, and one of the most illustrious of modern generals, was born in Sully, France, June 13, 1808; was of Irish extraction, his grandfather, John Patrick McMahon, having been compelled to forsake his native land with his father, Patrick McMahon, on account of their connection with the civil wars in Ireland, and to seek, like thousands of his fellow-countrymen, his fortune in France. The army was usually, if not their choice, at least the readiest place of employment, and consequently we find during those years not only the French army but those of other continental nations, teeming with Irish names, and illustrated by Irish valor. The McMahon's were among the most noted of the Irish exiles who rose to distinction in France. His grandfather rose to be a general officer and was made a count for distinguished services; his father and uncle were both general officers, and they had cousins of the same name not less distinguished. The future marshal, being destined for the army, his preparatory studies under the eye of his father were made in conformity therewith, and at the age of sixteen he entered the military school of St. Cyr, November, 1825. He was so well advanced that he completed his course in less than two years and took his rank as a sous lieutenant in the 4th Hussars, and joined the Staff School of Instruction. In 1830, desirous of active service, he changed into the 20th Regiment, then under marching orders for Algeria then the theatre of war. On arriving there he was placed on the staff of Gen. Achard, then in command of the French forces. From the very first he distinguished himself for coolness and bravery. Gen. Achard having been ordered to the Low Countries the following year took with him McMahon, his favorite staff officer, and we hear of him in 1832 promoted to a Captaincy and decorated with the order of St. Leopold for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Antwerp. In 1836 we hear of him again in Algeria on the staff of Gen. Damemont and of his being severely wounded in a desperate assault on the city and fortifications of Constantine. For his conspicuous daring on this occasion he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of

Honor. Immediately on recovering from his injuries he reported for duty and was assigned to the staff of Gen. Changarnier. In 1840, on the organization of the Chasseurs a plied, for the African service, McMahon was offered command of the 10th battalion, which he accepted, and took a conspicuous part in the campaigns which subjugated the Arab tribes, ending with the capture of their great chief Ab del-Kader. In 1848 he was made a brigadier-general and successively governor of Tiemeen, Constantine and Oran, and in July, 1852, became General of Division. In 1854 the Crimean war broke out, and McMahon was summoned to France and appointed to take command of the 1st Corps d'Armee, and with a portion of the Allied fleet ordered to the Baltic to make a demonstration on the Russian capital from that quarter. The British admiral, however, finding Cronstadt too strongly fortified, retired after a distant bombardment, and McMahon was ordered to his future theater of glory, the Crimea. Sebastopol, the principal position, and the key to the peninsula, was the point of attack. It was supposed to be impregnable, and so it probably was by the sea. The Allies then under the command of Lord Raglan, determined to invest it by land. The work at first proceeded rather slowly, and the Russians, under the celebrated engineer Tottleben, were constructing mighty works for the land defenses. In the meantime Raglan was superseded by Marshal St. Armand, who pushed the investing lines of the Allies, and gained the battle of Alma, Sept. 20, 1854. Pelissier soon succeeded St. Armand and McMahon relieved Canrobert in command of the first division. Life and activity now quickly characterized the actions of the Allies. The battles of Balaklava and Inkermann which soon followed, completed the investiture, and the siege commenced in earnest. The Winter of '54 and '55 was intensely severe, the besiegers suffered terribly, especially the English, or perhaps, we should rather say the poor Irish soldiers who too often form the great portion of the file of that army—ten thousand of whom died, it is said, from want and exposure through the incompetency of their commissariat. During the summer of '55 the siege was carried on with vigor, and the immense works in their front were at length deemed capable of being taken

by a desperate assault. The greater and stronger of the defenses was Malakoff, and the storming of this was assigned to the French under McMahon. Every preparation being made, the 7th of September was destined for the assault, and during the whole of the memorable morning the Allied batteries continued to pour shot and shell on the doomed forts. About noon on that day the batteries suddenly ceased and the Russians were amazed to see masses of French soldiers swiftly advancing up the slope in their front. Wonder and amazement at the apparent rashness of the attempt, for a while seems to have kept the besieged silent and inactive, but it was of short duration. Every gun that could be brought to bear on the advancing columns soon let forth its destructive messenger of death, the earth trembled beneath the mighty uproar and the heavens were darkened with rolling clouds of sulphurous vapor. It was as if an earthquake beneath and a hurricane of death from above had suddenly burst upon the advancing columns to sweep or to swallow them up. But it proved unavailing; though many fell the columns pushed on with the irresistible tread of fate, and so well prepared were they to overcome the obstacles in their way, and so swiftly did they lessen the distance between themselves and the enemy, that before a second discharge could be trained upon them they were across the dykes over the chevaux de frise, scaling the ramparts and through the embrasures. Then came the desperate hand to hand encounter. The Russians knew that if they lost then everything was lost, and encouraged by the voice and example of their officers they fought with a dogged desperation, but nothing could resist the impetuosity of the French. Having overcome, as if by magic, the appalling obstacles which lay in the path, the rest seemed easy:—with the light of victory upon their countenances and its confident shout upon their lips, they precipitated themselves like an avalanche upon the desperate but hopeless foe, who for a while contested the ground inch by inch with the sullen energy of despair. Even then so doubtful seemed the result that Pelissier fearing that the works might be mined, sent word to McMahon that it was best to retire, but he briefly answered, "I am in, and here I will remain." The result could not long be

PLATE 16.



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2 RT. REV. P. N. LYNCH.

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doubtful. The Russians at length began to give way, a dogged retreat soon became a precipitate rout, and the Malakoff was won. The English and Italians, who stormed the Redan at the same time, were not so successful; they recoiled before the terrible reception they met and lay cowering in the trenches. McMahon quickly perceiving the situation turned the captured guns of the Malakoff on her sister fort, and under cover of his fire the assault was renewed and the Redan captured. The Russians retreated within the city, but resistance being now hopeless, the city itself surrendered, and the Russian army became prisoners of war. For his gallant conduct, McMahon was decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, and made a Senator of France. Peace was soon after concluded and McMahon was again transferred to Algeria as commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of that Province. The Franco-Italian war against Austria breaking out in 1856 McMahon again came to the front as commander of the second corps. Napoleon and Victor Emanuel being nominally the commanders of the allied Army. The campaign was short and decisive, five battles were fought in the short space of thirty three days—Montecello, May 21, Palestro, May 30, Magenta, June 4, Malignano, June 18, and Solferino, June 24. McMahon's first great achievement was at Magenta where he snatched victory from the hands of the Austrians. The Emperor Napoleon attacked the Austrian on the morning of June 4th in intrenchments around the village and bridge of Magenta; the opposing hosts were about equal in numbers, one hundred and fifty thousand men each. The struggle was long, obstinate and doubtful, but victory at length seemed about to crown the banner of the Austrian, when suddenly McMahon appeared upon the field, and sweeping down on the flanks of the astonished Austrians, broke through their columns and scattered them like chaff. His appearance, it is said, was not only a surprise to the Austrians but to Napoleon himself, as he came without orders, pushing on from his base at Navarra by forced marches and guided by the distant din of battle which fell upon his ears all the morning he hurried forward, arriving just in time to save the honor of the French arms and perhaps change

the result of the war. The Emperor expressed his thanks on the field of battle for this timely aid, and McMahon was rewarded with the title of Duke of Magenta and made a Marshal of France. The war ended with the battle of Solferino in which McMahon, although not first in command, took a most important part in determining the result. Over three hundred and fifty thousand men were engaged on the field on this memorable occasion. The Austrians although well posted, moved from their works and took the offensive. They moved down on the Allies with such impetuosity that both wings gave way, the left under Victor Emanuel first; but their very impetuosity proved their ruin. Pushing on too far they weakened their center, which Pellesier and McMahon perceiving hurled all their reserved forces upon it, pierced it, broke it to pieces and utterly routed it. The Austrians retreated, leaving in the hands of the victors thirty guns and about seven thousand prisoners; but so desperate was the engagement that the loss of the Allies in killed and wounded was even greater than that of the Austrians, being about eighteen thousand. In 1864 McMahon was Governor-General of Algeria, but shortly afterwards resigned and returned to France. We now come to the epoch of the unfortunate Franco-Prussian war in 1871, and of it we may safely say, whatever else may be true or false, that France was as unprepared for such a struggle as Prussia was the reverse. Success seemed to have lulled France, or rather its government, into an overweening confidence of its power, breeding carelessness and corruption in both civil and military circles. Prussia on the contrary was not only perfecting her military resources and discipline, supplying her armies with the most destructive instruments of war, but she had also throughout France a network of spies, who had wormed themselves, it is said, into every department of the civil and military administration. We have, however, only to do with McMahon. He had command of one division of the French army, the headquarters being at Metz. Having been ordered to make a reconnaissance in force towards the German lines at the frontier, with 40,000 men he proceeded as far as Woerth where he suddenly confronted the enemy under the Crown Prince with about

four times his numbers. The Prussians anticipated an easy capture, their numbers making the surrounding him a foregone conclusion in their minds. McMahon determined, if possible, to get back to his base and the desperate but unequal contest commenced. The Prussians, by their vastly superior numbers, attempted to outflank and surround him, but he defeated all their efforts. Again and again he drove them back and cut them down like grain, and all day the desperate conflict continued. McMahon was repeatedly in the heat of the conflict, encouraging his men by his presence to heroic effort, his staff having been all disabled and his horse shot under him. Night at length gave the combatants a rest. McMahon did not succeed in opening his way back to Metz, but neither did the Prussians with four times his number gain anything but a harvest of death. Feeling that the attempt to reach Metz by the contested way would only entail a still greater loss and imminent danger of being entirely surrounded, McMahon under cover of the night retreated on the road to Paris, intending to unite with the large body of troops collected there under Trochee, hoping while covering the capital he would secure time for the concentration of all available troops and be strong enough to force a juncture with Bazaine. The government, however, fearful that it would draw danger towards the capital, ordered him on to Metz, without re-enforcing his gallant little army with a man or a gun. Although against his better judgment, he pressed on towards Metz, taking the precaution to send to Bazaine full information as to his movements and suggesting the co-operation which might be necessary. That commander failed, however, to make any diversion in his favor for reasons best known to himself, and McMahon met the Germans in overwhelming numbers at Sedan. Although they were six or seven to one, he drew up his heroic little army and prepared for battle. The Germans, fearful that he might escape from them again, hurried on the conflict, and then and there took place one of the most bloody and desperate conflicts for the time it lasted, which the world ever saw. Again and again did the Germans hurl themselves on the French lines, and again and again were they driven back with horrid slaughter. There stood the

little army like a wall of adamant, encouraged by the example of their idolized leader, who seemed always present where most needed, and there they remained seemingly invincible, until their guiding hero fell, as was supposed, mortally wounded. Knowing it was a useless sacrifice to continue the struggle, against such odds, after the fall of McMahon, they surrendered. In these two struggles the Prussians must have lost in killed and wounded more than McMahon's entire force, and although victory was with the Germans the meed of glory was with the vanquished. McMahon, now wounded and a prisoner, was treated with great courtesy by his captors, and when the preliminaries of peace were signed in March, 1873, he was released. Although defeated his skill and gallantry was so conspicuous and so universally recognized, that contrary to the usual rule he neither lost confidence, or popularity, but quite otherwise. It was considered, and justly too, that his defenses, both at Woerth and Sedan, but added fresh lustre to French arms. When he arrived back again in France, Paris was in the hands of the Commune, and the Provincial Assembly then at Bordeaux, as well as of the universal voice of the French people, called upon him to take command of the army, and giving him plenary powers, looked to him to rescue them from the hands of the wicked. His actions were prompt and decisive. He drove this worse than German enemy from the fortification of Paris, and entering the city swept this rabble out of sight forever, arresting over ten thousand of the most prominent. He immediately announced the restoration of law and order, and counselled moderation, prudence and forbearance. After establishing the civil power, he resumed his position at the head of the army, and commenced immediately its reorganization. In May, 1873 the Provisional Assembly with M. Thiers, at their head, who was a kind of quasi-President of France, discussed the formation of a permanent Republic, but after an exciting debate it was rejected by a majority of only fourteen. Thiers, therefore, resigned his position, and McMahon was immediately called upon to succeed him. He accepted the trust. Confidence in the wisdom and stability of his government became universal and the era of prosperity commenced in

France. On the reopening of the Assembly in the fall of 1878 McMahon in his message insisted that while it may not be policy to definitely fix the form of government, it was very necessary, if confidence and security would be insured, to demand that the head of the nation should have a definite vitality and positive powers. The gravity of the question was incontestable, and after several days debate his presidential term was fixed upon at seven years. All parties rejoiced at the result. His administration was wise and liberal, and France prospered almost magically. The great war indemnity which she agreed to pay Germany was quickly wiped out, and France resumed her place as the most prosperous of European nations. The radical element ever aggressive and growing more powerful, insisted on pushing legislation into channels which McMahon disapproved. He at length resigned before the termination of his term, and retired to rest, from a long and glorious career, among the people he had served so well.

McMAHON, WILLIAM, D. D., one of the most eloquent of Methodist divines, was born in Virginia in 1685 of Irish parents, and was licensed to preach in his sixteenth year. He soon became celebrated for his eloquence, and was renowned throughout the South. He held important positions among his brethren and added largely to the strength and reputation on his church. He died in Tennessee in 1870.

McMASTERS, ERASTUS, D., son of the succeeding and equally celebrated as a Presbyterian divine, was born in Pennsylvania in 1806, graduated at Union College in 1827, was president of South Hanover College, Indiana, from 1838 to '45, and of the Miami University from '45 to '49, and Professor of Theology in New Albany Seminary. He is the author of several religious works. He died in Chicago in 1866.

McMASTERS, GILBERT, D. D., an able American Presbyterian divine, was born in Ireland February 13, 1778, and came with his parents soon after to the United States, who settled in that great hive of the race, Pennsylvania. He graduated in Jefferson College in 1803 studied theology and entered the ministry in 1808. He wrote largely for

the periodicals and published several religious works besides sermons and addresses, which were held in high esteem by his brethren. He died at New Albany, Indiana, Mar. 17, 1854.

McMASTERS, HON. WM., an able and public spirited Canadian statesman and financier, was born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, in 1811, and emigrated to Canada shortly after reaching his majority. He immediately engaged in business and soon by energy, foresight and business tact, became one of the leading merchants of Toronto, and more perhaps than any other man, first earned for it the reputation of a business centre. In a few years he acquired a large fortune for those days, his business extending to every part of Western Canada. In the meantime he became connected with many prominent financial enterprises, was a director of the Ontario Bank and bank of Montreal, President of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company, vice-President of the Confederation Life Association, and connected with other Insurance Companies. He at length transferred his great mercantile house to his nephew, and gave his attention to his financial enterprises. He was founder of the Bank of Commerce, over which he presided for sixteen years, and was chairman of the Canadian Board of the Great Western Railway. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislative Council of Canada and after the Confederation, which he advocated, was adopted, he was chosen one of the Senators to represent Ontario. He was also a member of the Council of Public Instruction and of the Board of the Toronto University, and has been a munificent contributor to Literary institutions in Canada. In religion he is a Baptist and his bequests to the different churches and institutions of that body would exceed \$100,000, and are a proof of the generous Irish blood that courses through his veins. He is one of the most influential men of the Dominion.

McMOLISSE, NICHOLAS, Archbishop of Armagh, A. D. 1292. He was celebrated for eloquence, wisdom and zeal, and was the author of many good works in those distracted times. He died A. D., 1303.

McMURRAY, REV. DR. WM., a talented Canadian Minister of the Episcopal Church, was born near Portadown, Ireland, Sept. 19th, 1810, and came to Canada with his parents who settled in York (Toronto). He studied under Dr. Strachan and was ordained in 1832, and soon after was sent as a missionary to the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, and there married a daughter of John Johnston (whose life see). In 1853 he was delegated to seek assistance for Trinity College (Canada) in the United States, and while there Columbia College gave him the degree of D. D., and Trinity College, Toronto, the degree of D. C. L. In 1864 he went to England in the interest of the University, and was received there with great distinction by the most prominent churchmen and other high officials. Dr. Murray was eminently successful in all his undertakings and ranks high among his brethren for ability and scholarly parts.

McNEILE, HUGH, D. D., an eloquent and able divine of the established church was born at Ballycastle, Ireland, 1795, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin in 1815. He at first intended to devote himself to law and entered at Lincoln's Inn, but he abandoned it for divinity and took orders in the Established church in 1820. His first charge was in Donegal, Ireland, but he soon received the appointment of Rector of Albany, in England, and had already acquired a fine reputation for eloquence. He next received a call to Liverpool, and in 1845 became an honorary Canon of Chester and Dean of Ripon in 1808. He published several volumes of sermons, lectures and papers on religious subjects, and ranked among the most eloquent preachers of his day in England.

McNEMARA, JOHN, a celebrated naval officer in the service of France, was a native of Munster, Ireland. The misfortunes of his country drove him to France and he entered the naval service of that country. He greatly distinguished himself on various occasions and rose to the rank of Vice-Admiral. He was decorated with the military order of St. Louis and was Governor of Rochefort. He died in 1747.

McNEVEN, WM. JAMES, M. D., a distinguished Irish patriot and co-laborer of the Emmets, was born in Galway, Ireland, March 26, 1763, and was educated on the continent, at Prague and Vienna, then studied medicine, graduating in 1784. On coming home he immediately joined the patriotic societies of Dublin, and was one of the most ardent members of the Society of United Irishmen, and was arrested and imprisoned for four years. He then went to France and became a captain in an Irish brigade. In 1804 he came to the United States with Thomas Addis Emmet. He was appointed professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons also in the Medical School of Rutgers College. He was a member of the Medical Council during the cholera of 1832. He is the author of "Exposition of the Atomic Theory," "Pieces of Irish History," besides editing some scientific works. He died in New York, July 12, 1841.

McREYNOLDS, COL. ANDREW T., a gallant officer and a distinguished citizen of Michigan, was born at Dunganon county Tyrone, Ireland, Dec 25, 1808. He received a good education and in 1830 emigrated to the United States, and first settled at Pittsburg, Penn. He had a strong military penchant and was ensign of the "Duchesne Grays," the first volunteer company that was organized west of the Alleghenies after the war of 1812, which company offered its services to General Scott to suppress nullification in South Carolina. In 1838 McReynolds removed to Detroit, Michigan, and at once became connected with the military of the State. There he commenced the study of the law, was admitted to the Bar in 1840 and soon acquired a fair practice. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he offered his services to President Polk, who commissioned him a Captain of Cavalry in the United States army. In the war he greatly distinguished himself by his bravery and dash and in conjunction with Captain, afterwards Gen. Phil. Kearney earned the highest praises and received the thanks of the President and Senate on their brilliant cavalry charge up to the gates of the city of Mexico, where he was almost fatally wounded. After the war McReynolds returned to Detroit and re-

sumed the practice of the law, and became prosecuting attorney of Wayne county. He afterwards removed to Grand Rapids, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion he was commissioned a colonel and immediately organized the "Lincoln Cavalry," which took the field in 1861. In 1862 he commanded a brigade and later a division. After the expiration of his term of service, three years, he returned to Grand Rapids and resumed the practice of his profession. He was appointed United States District Attorney for the West District of Michigan and was the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district in 1872. He still resides in Grand Rapids highly honored and respected.

MAC RONAN, THOMIAN, an illustrious successor of St. Patrick, was of royal descent and succeeded to the Primacy about 635. The venerable Bede speaks of him in reference to the controversy about Easter. He was a great patron of learning, and equally distinguished for piety, zeal and extensive knowledge. He died September 2nd, 623.

MCSPARRAN, JAMES D. D., a learned and eloquent divine of the Established church, was born in Ireland about 1695, and after completing his education entered the ministry of that church. He was a friend of Bishop Berkeley and at his suggestion came to America in 1721 to engage in missionary labor. He settled in Narragansett, R. I., and became noted for his eloquence and zeal. He is the author of a historical and geographical treatise called "America dissected," Dublin, 1753. He was also engaged on an extended history of the Colonies when he died at South Kingston, R. I., December 1, 1757.

MACULLA, JAMES, a projector and issuer of a copper currency in Ireland about 1730. He was a general artificer in metals and the country suffering for the want of a small currency he prepared and issued a copper currency, on one side of which was: "I promise to pay the bearer or demand 20 pence a pound for these," reverse, "cash notes, value received, Dublin 1729, James Maculla." He published two works on the

subject showing its benefits. Dean Swift endorsed the enterprise as beneficial under proper restrictions. He issued them for several years, copies of which are now very rare.

MADAN, MARTIN, a Protestant divine, was born in the North of Ireland about 1726 and was educated for the Bar, went to England and shortly afterwards took orders and became a very popular preacher at the Lock Chapel. In 1781 he drew upon himself a host of assailants by publishing his *Thelyphthora* in which he excuses polygamy in certain cases. He also published an edition of Juvenal and Persius with translations, besides other works. He died in 1790.

MADDEN, RICHARD ROBT., M. D., a talented Irish writer, historian and traveller, was born in Dublin in 1798, received a thorough classical education and took his medical degree. He afterwards travelled extensively in Turkey, Asia Minor and Egypt, and returning became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was sent to Jamaica in 1833 in connection with the emancipation Act, and became superintendent of the Africans in Jamaica. He was also commissioner of Arbitration in the Mixed Court of Justice in Jamaica from 1836 to 1839, and also of Enquiry into the slave trade on the west coast of Africa 1840, Colonial Secretary of Western Australia in 1847, and Sec. the Loan Fund Board of Dublin in 1850. Among his works are "Travels in Turkey," "West Indies," "Life of Savonarola," "Galileo," "Lives and Times of the United Irishmen," "Penal Laws against Roman Catholics" and "History of Irish Periodical Literature."

MADDEN, DR. SAMUEL MOLY-NEUX, an Irish divine, philanthropist and scholar, was born in Dublin, December 25, 1786, was educated in Dublin University and became a clergyman of the Established Church. He was the author of *Themistocles*, a tragedy of great merit, but not well adapted for the stage. A very curious work entitled, "Memoirs of the Twentieth century, being letters of state under George VI.," and which he suppressed immediately after issue. Reflections and Resolutions proper for

the Gentlemen of Ireland," besides letters on various subjects of public interest and poems. He was also promoter of the scheme for establishment of premiums in Dublin University and gave liberally to the same. He was also a great promoter of all societies which encouraged arts, manufactures and science, and gave liberally of both time and money, his own premiums often amounting to over \$1,500 a year. He was an ardent lover of his country although somewhat bigoted toward Catholics, and did as much as any man could do toward her material prosperity. He died December 31, 1765.

MADISON, JAMES, fourth President of the United States of America, was born March 16, 1751, at Port Conway, the home of his mother's (Eleanor Conway) family, who were Irish settlers of Prince Orange Co., Virginia; his father, Col. James Madison, was a wealthy planter of Orange County. He received his preliminary education at home under the parish minister, Rev. Thos. Martin, and graduated in Princeton College after a two years' course. He continued his studies and pursued a course of reading under the direction of President Witherspoon for some months longer, but injured his health by his almost ceaseless application, allowing himself usually less than four hours sleep. He returned home in 1773 to commence the study of the law, but he continued to read extensively in other branches. The Revolution, which soon after broke out, was already agitating the people, and adding to its intensity in Virginia was a local question akin to it, viz., the legal dominance of the Church of England in that state and the disabilities which the evasion of its statutory rights entailed. Madison entered heartily and vigorously into the discussion of those questions, and was an ardent advocate of civil and religious liberty, and the equality of all before the law. He repeatedly appeared in court in defense of Non-Conformists, who refused to be governed by state-church regulations, and he gained great credit for his manly and vigorous protests against such selfish, unchristian and barbarous enactments. He was elected to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1776, and distinguished himself there by his ability, boldness and liberal views. He pro-

cured an amendment to the "Bill of Rights" as originally drawn and presented by George Mason, by inserting the words "religious liberty" in place of "toleration," which he deemed not broad or emphatic enough. He was also elected to the Assembly in '77, and in '77 was chosen one of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress where he first gained prominence by his vigorous opposition to the issue of paper money. He soon became chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and as such produced an able document for the use of American Ministers in Europe, asserting and sustaining the claims of the young Republic to the territory between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi, and the right to a free navigation of the same. He was the principal author of the system of revenue adopted by the government in '88, and was the author of the address issued by Congress to the states on that subject. He also took a prominent part in his own state in having struck from its statute books all oligarchical and religious distinctions and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a state church was the ablest paper produced on the subject. He was also prominent in calling for a convention to cement more intimately the Union of the States, and one of the signers of the call of the convention of 1787, which resulted in the present constitution of the United States. He was one of the prominent figures in that convention and among the chief framers of its glorious constitution, and perhaps its ablest advocate with the pen. He was a member of the first four Congresses, and although not a prominent partizan, at once favored the policy advocated by Jefferson, or what was known as the Republican party. He was offered the French Embassy and Secretaryship of State, both of which he refused. As the party lines became more defined he more strongly identified himself with the Republican party, and as early as 1792 was its acknowledged leader. He was the choice of his party for President on Washington declining a re-election, but refused, favoring Jefferson. During the administration of John Adams, Madison remained in private life, but was not idle, for he gave birth to the famous resolutions of '98, adopted by the Virginia legislature, condemning the insane

"Alien and Sedition Laws" passed by Congress under the influence of the Adams administration. He was also author of the "Report" issued in defence of the "Resolutions," which papers entitle him to one of the most exalted places among American patriots. The illiberal course of the Adams administration and its treatment through its representatives of such sterling patriots as Thomas Addis Emmet threw the Irish blood of the Republic—which always courses through hearts filled with a warm and generous love of true liberty—into opposition and the generous Democracy, under the leadership of the Jeffersons, the Madisons, the Monroes, the Clintons and the Jacksons swept the country and permanently laid the foundation of that broad spirit of liberty that still, and let us hope may ever, characterize this great Republic. This re-action placed Jefferson in the Presidential chair, and Madison became his Secretary of State, which he held to the end of his term. Madison was chosen to succeed him by an electoral vote of 128 to 58, and was inaugurated March, 1809. During the administration of Madison the war of 1812 with Great Britain broke out. It was the result of the bitterness which filled the British soul from the humiliating days of the Revolution when she "lost," as she heard it proclaimed in her own Parliament, "America by the Irish," and it was the insolent persistence in claiming Irish born Americans as British subjects and forcibly taking them from American vessels in the high seas that compelled America in self-defense to declare war, which entailed upon England the ever memorable defeat of New Orleans, still by the hands of those same unconquered and unconquerable Irish Celts. Pending this war Madison was again elected President. The war lasted three years without any special results, unless it was that the boasted superiority of British skill and valor on the high seas was successfully disputed, for the American ship manned mainly by Irish-Americans, of any where near the same capacity, was almost uniformly the victor, and the most conspicuous instance in which it was otherwise was the "Shannon," which sailed from an Irish port, manned by Irish (unfortunately). During this war the English exhibited their venom by wantonly burning the Capitol at Washington, and the same

Tory blood in America by the Hartford Convention, which sought to embarrass the government. Madison retired from the Presidency March, 1807, to reside for the remainder of his days among a people whom he had so long represented. He still took a lively interest in the development of educational and other interests of his state. In 1829 he was sent as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, where his appearance was hailed with the greatest satisfaction, and his presence looked upon as an honor to the Convention. He came rather to encourage and counsel than to take a leading part. This was his last public appearance. He died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836. It is said of him that so admirably well balanced were his qualities that he possessed in a greater degree than any statesman of his day the respect and esteem of all his cotemporaries.

MAGEE, WILLIAM, D. D., LL.D. Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, an able but bigoted Irish divine and scholar, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, March 18, 1766, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin in 1785, was elected a fellow in 1788 and entered the Ministry of the Established Church in 1790, he having to support himself in the meantime by teaching. He remained for some time afterwards in the University as Assistant-Professor of Oriental languages and Professor of Mathematics. He retired from those duties in 1812 to accept a living and became Dean of Cork in 1814, where he won fame as a pulpit orator. He was a man of brilliant parts and extensive learning tarnished however by a bitter spirit of intolerance, not only against Catholicity but almost equally so against Unitarianism. He was the author of a number of works, the best known of which was "Atonement and Sacrifice," and was noted for his controversial encounters.

MAGEE, WM. CONNER, D. D., Protestant bishop of Peterborough, England, an able Irish divine and orator of the Established Church, was born in Cork in 1821; received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the Ministry of the Established Church, becoming first a Curate in Dublin. He afterwards went to Spain for his health where he remained for two years, returning he settled in Bath, England,

where he took a leading part in the organizing of the Defence Society in opposition to the Liberation Society. In 1860 he received a call to London, in 1861 to Inniskillen, in 1864 became Dean of Cork, and shortly afterwards Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin and Donnellan Lecturer. He has acquired a high reputation for eloquence and has taken an active part in the debates in the House of Lords, especially on all questions touching the Established Church, and especially in opposition to the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

MAGINNIS MARTIN, an able and prominent politician of Montana, was born in Wayne county, New York of Irish parents October 27, 1840, and removed with his parents to Minnesota when a child, where he received his education, leaving Hamline University before completing his course to take editorial charge of a Democratic newspaper. On the breaking out of the rebellion he immediately enlisted as a private in the First Minnesota Infantry, and was made 1st Lieutenant for gallantry at the first battle of Bull Run. He continued in uninterrupted service during the entire war, being present in almost every battle of the Army of the Potomac until September 1864 when he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland as Major of the 11th Minnesota Volunteers where he served under Gen. Thomas until mustered out of service in July 1865. He earned for himself an enviable reputation for skill and bravery, and on every occasion behaved in a soldierly and gallant manner. In 1866 he removed to Montana and engaged in mining, and subsequently established and edited "The Helena Daily Gazette." He has been five consecutive times elected to Congress to represent that territory, and is looked upon as one of the most promising and able legislators of that embryo State.

MAGINN, DR. WILLIAM, one of the ablest most versatile and witty of modern literary men, was born in Cork in 1794, where his father conducted an academy. He entered Trinity College at a very early age and graduated in his seventeenth year. For a while he took his father's place at the head of his academy, but his imagina-

tive mind and daring fancies were ill at ease under the never varying drudgery of pedagogy, even while here he however embarked in periodical writing and developed that wonderful talent which he afterwards exhibited. In 1819 he commenced contributing to Blackwood's Magazine for which he invented and sustained the character of Morgan O'Doherty and wrote some of the most spirited and attractive papers that ever appeared in it. He was equally happy in prose and poetry but it was especially in irony and witty, sarcastic ridicule that he was unrivalled. His mastery over the classics was complete as well as his knowledge of the Irish and Celtic, and he often made use of his powers in this respect to translate some of the best efforts of cotemporary writers into some of those languages, and then appear with a bold and astounding charge of plagiarism, with such ability and well sustained earnestness as to confound both the author and the public. In 1823 he came to London and devoted himself from thence forward to general literature. His union of various scholarships with his great talent for popular writing and his bold sarcastic style secured for him constant employment. For a while he was joint editor of the Standard newspaper, but getting into some misunderstanding with his associates, he abandoned it, and in 1830 founded Fraser's Magazine, and for some years sustained the principle burden of furnishing it with literary matter. Unfortunately like too many other great geniuses his habits became irregular and as he increased with age their power over him increased also, so that he could not be relied upon for regular work. The consequence was that being reckless and improvident with money at his best, he soon became involved in debt, when his resources became precarious from his irregular habits, and in 1842 he found himself in the Fleet prison for debt. He however soon obtained his release through the Insolvent Debtors' Court, but his constitution was already broken, caused by exposure and probably want of better care and nourishment, arising from his unfortunate habit, and he died of consumption shortly after his release. He was then reduced to absolute beggary, although Sir Robert Peel who was his friend and admirer, sent him

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relief on hearing of his forlorn condition, which however came but soon enough to supply his last wants. His mind, however, amidst all the abuse was active and vigorous to the last, and he dictated on his death bed the last of his Homeric Hymns, the most pretentious of his serious efforts in verse. Thus died this highly gifted man in the very prime of life leaving behind him no writer more able among his contemporaries. As a master of the classics in its broadest sense he undoubtedly was unrivalled in modern times. It is said of him that he wrote Greek and Latin poetry with the greatest ease and purity, and so perfect was his imitation of the great classic masters that the ablest critics were deceived. As a critic he was most formidable; armed with boundless stores of knowledge, in science as well as literature, with wit keen, penetrating and searching, while his inventive and humorous fancy could transform into the ridiculous the most solemn efforts or melt them by an irresistible humor. Dr. Maginn rivalled Dr. Johnson in power and magnitude of resources, while in wit, as ordinarily understood, brilliancy of fancy, and the thoroughness and extent of his classical and linguistic acquirements he far excelled him.

MAGLOCHLIN, MORIERTACH, King of Ulster and Monarch of Ireland was an able and warlike prince of the twelfth century. After ascending to the throne of Ulster he refused to acknowledge the authority of O'Connor the Monarch and successfully resisted him and compelled the surrounding princes to do homage to himself. After the death of the monarch he assumed the national sovereignty and compelled all the provinces to acknowledge his authority, exacting hostages from them. He instituted wise laws for the ecclesiastical as well as the civil government of the Kingdom and was instrumental in having the important national council of Kells called together, A. D. 1152. This council was called under the pontificate of Eugene III., who sent Cardinal Papero to Ireland as legate with four palliums for the four Archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam, and who opened the council and presided at first with Christian O'Conarchy, bishop of Lismore, who was apostolic legate after

the death of St. Malachi. Mac Liagh (Gelasius), Archbishop of Armagh (Primate), O'Lonorgain, Archbishop of Cashel, O'Hossin, Archbishop of Tuam, and Gregory, Archbishop of Dublin, were present, besides many bishops and theologians. This council seems to have been held open or prorogued for several years and was convened at the Abbey of Mellifont A. D. 1157, where the monarch and many princes of Ireland were present, when Dunchad O'Melaglen, King of Meath, was dethroned and excommunicated. It is said that it was about this time (1155) that Pope Adrian IV. issued a bull transferring the sovereignty of Ireland to Henry II. of England. It is pretended that it was done to promote and conserve religion, and so it was placed under that eminently religious prince. This seems so absurd that it cannot be believed, especially as nothing was said about it at the time and not for many years afterwards. The possibilities of such an unwarranted assumption of power could only arise from the fact of Adrian himself being an Englishman. Maglochlin, jealous of his authority, at length carried his severity too far in vindicating it. Eochad, a prince of Dalriada, having opposed him, he devastated his territories with fire and sword, but peace was restored through the exertions of the primate Gelasius and O'Carroll, prince of Ergallie, who stood as a guarantee for his friend. The monarch, however, for some unknown reasons, seized Eochad and barbarously blinded him and executed the hostages. O'Carroll, justly enraged at the grossness of the insult and punishment, put himself at the head of his troops and entering Tyrone attacked the monarch unexpectedly and killed him and many of his nobles A. D. 1166.

MAGRUDER, PATRICK, a prominent politician of Maryland, was the son of Irish emigrants, and was born in Montgomery County in that state in 1768; was educated at Princeton College, adopted the profession of the law and soon acquired high standing by his ability. He was elected to Congress in 1804, and afterwards was secretary of that body for many years. In 1816 he settled in Virginia in the practice of his profession and died at Petersburg in 1820.

MAGUIRE, ABBE de TULLES, an Irish divine and scholar and one of the founders of the Irish College in Paris. The original foundation was for the Lombards, but the Italian students having ceased to resort to the establishment, the trustees conferred it upon the Irish students in Paris in July, 1676, which was confirmed by letters patent. The buildings being in a state of decay, the Abbes Maguire and O'Kelly had them rebuilt in 1681.

MAGUIRE, REV. CHARLES, an Irish divine, philosopher, writer and antiquarian, was born in Fermanagh, in 1435. He was Prebendary of Armagh and Dean of Clogher, and was versed in all the science of his day. He was the author of notes and comments on the ancient MSS., preserved in the monasteries of that city, especially the Register of Clogher. He wrote the annals of Ireland down to his time. In commenting on the ancient name of the town he says it signifies "Golden Stone" from a celebrated pagan altar stone ornamented with gold and which was said to give forth oracles before the time of our Saviour. He says the stone was still preserved in his day and stood at the right of the church door.

MAGUIRE (or MAC GUIRE) CONN Prince of Fermanagh, one of the ablest and most distinguished of the Irish Confederate Chieftains. He early took up arms in the cause of his country and religious liberty, and ably supported O'Neill and O'Donnell in their long and desperate struggle. He battled by their side to the end, unflinchingly supported by his brave Ulster retainers, and laid down his arms only to accept the faithless promises and deceptive peace of the false invaders. He was implicated by the perfidious Cecil in his infamous charge of conspiracy and with O'Neill and O'Donnell passed over to France A. D. 1605. Maguire served with honor in the continental armies, like so many thousand of his countrymen, and was on his way to Spain to take service in that kingdom when he died at Geneva A. D. 1619.

MAGUIRE, JOHN FRANCIS, an able and patriotic Irish writer, legislator and journalist, was born at Cork in 1815; received a classical education and was called to the bar in 1848. He, how-

ever, devoted himself to journalism and became proprietor and editor of the "Cork Examiner." He was elected to Parliament in 1852, and became a leading exponent of Irish interests. He was an advanced Liberal in politics, and one of the most able advocates of "Home Rule." He was four times elected Mayor of Cork, and was a man of eminently practical views. He stimulated the growth of flax in the south of Ireland by establishing linen mills in Cork. He was an indefatigable worker and besides his large amount of journalistic and parliamentary work he was the author of the "Pontificate of Pius IX," "The Industrial Movement in Ireland," "The Irish in America," "Life of Father Matthew," "The Next Generation," a political novel. He died in Cork in 1872, greatly regretted, and Ireland lost a legislator and a patriot eminently practical, disinterested and honest.

MAGUIRE, PATRICK, an Irishman who accompanied the first voyage of discovery under Columbus, and who was the first man who reached the shore of the New World—having jumped from the small boat into the water and waded to the land, according to an account published in Italian in 1600 by John Baptiste Torritori, a copy of which is in the St. Louis University library. The name is there given as "Patricus Maguirus," and is but one of ten thousand instances of the ubiquitous character of the race for the last fifteen hundred years.

MAGUIRE, NICHOLAS, an eminent Irish divine and writer, was bishop of Leighlin. He wrote annals and other works, and died in the early part of the fifteenth century.

MAGUIRE, ROBERT, a distinguished Irish divine of the Established Church, was born in Dublin in 1826; graduated at Trinity College with the highest honors in 1846, and studied for the ministry; became curate of St. Nicholas in Cork in 1849, and going to England became vicar of Clerkenwell, 1857. He is the author of "The Seven Churches of Asia," "The Miracles of Christ," and other religious works.

MAGUIRE, REV. THOMAS, an able Irish divine, controversialist and

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pulpit orator, was a native of Connaught, Ireland, born about 1795. educated for the priesthood, and after ordination was stationed as a curate in a poor country parish in the diocese of Kilmore, County Leitrim. Those were the days in which the "great Liberator" was battling for Catholic emancipation, and as the moral forces with which he was battering the bulwarks of bigotry and hate were gaining ground and the light of victory was crowning his persistent efforts so, too, the champions of the state religion and its intolerance were on the alert, and beheld the inevitable with alarm and dismay. As their most successful and convincing arguments in the annihilation of their "Popish" adversaries—the penal statutes—were about being swept away, so it seemed to them necessary to buckle on their polemical armor, and with the aid of the material vantage ground still left them, to overwhelm by argument those whom force had failed to conquer. The consequence was that the Island was full of champions and challengers who were spoiling to annihilate or convert the Pope and his cohorts. Among the ablest and most eloquent of those champions was the Rev. Richard T. P. Pope, who was what might be called a latitudinarian Church of England divine. He was very zealous and confident in his work, and hurled his polemical defiances against all the supporters of "Romanism." As the Catholic bishops of Ireland were opposed to public discussions, especially oral ones, as leading rather to bitterness, that Christian charity or any good result, so the most prominent Catholic doctors were obliged to let those challenges pass unnoticed. Thomas Maguire, an humble, unknown curate of the "bogs of Leitrim," as he expressed it, took up the challenge of Mr. Pope, and they met in a public hall in Dublin for a six days' discussion of points of difference. John Lawless acted for Father Maguire and P. A. Singer for Mr. Pope. In arranging the particulars. The discussion opened in Dublin on the 19th day of April, 1827, and lasted six days. Daniel O'Connell acting as chairman for Father Maguire and Admiral Oliver for Mr. Pope. James Sheridan was the reporter for the former and Phillip Dixon Hardy for the latter, the contestants agreeing that full reports of the debate should be published with the endorse-

ment of both as to correctness. This discussion attracted great attention in England as well as Ireland, and the masterly manner in which the poor unknown curate answered the renowned and eloquent champion of Protestantism, made him famous. Mr. Pope would not limit or confine himself to a belief in any special form of Protestantism, not even to the "articles," which as a Church of England minister he had sworn to believe, but placing himself on what is called the "Evangelical" basis he allowed himself ample latitude. The young curate, however, proved himself at least equal to his famous opponent in all the essential qualities of a great debater, while he adhered more strictly to the rules agreed upon. That the result was most satisfactory to Mr. Maguire's friends is evident from the fact that they alone keep the work as a standard book in their libraries. Mr. Maguire soon became noted as a pulpit orator, and for many years afterwards he preached the Lenten sermons in the principal church in Dublin and made many converts to his faith. In social life he was very popular, abounding in wit and anecdote. He was also a noted hunter and a daring and graceful horseman, and highly popular with all classes of his Protestant neighbors. Like all of the patriot priests of Ireland he entered ardently into all questions looking to the welfare of his people and the civil and religious freedom of his country, and was prominent in the canvass of the celebrated Clare election of 1828, in which O'Connell was elected to parliament, and refused to take the test oath, which forced indirectly the act of Catholic emancipation the following year. Father Maguire ably and earnestly supported O'Connell in his life long efforts for Repeal of the Union. He retained all his brilliant qualities up to his death, and was one of the best known and popular of patriot priests. His "Lenten Lectures," or sermons, which are of a controversial nature, have been published in book form in Ireland and America, and are an able exposition of the claims of the ancient Church, and is of standard authority.

MAHAN, DENNIS HART, L. L. D., one of the ablest of American civil and military engineers, was of Irish extraction, born in New York City, April 2, 1802. After completing his prelim-

inary studies he took up medicine, but succeeding in securing a West Point cadetship he entered the military academy in 1810, graduating in 1824 at the head of his class. This placed him in the Engineer Corps, but he was retained at West Point as assistant professor of mathematics and engineering until 1826 when he was sent to Europe on professional duty, viz.: to study up all that was valuable and new in the engineering and military circles of the old world. He remained for four years, being fifteen months of that time in the engineering school at Metz. Returning home he was appointed Professor of the Department of Civil and Military Engineering, which he held up to the time of his death, Sept. 16, 1871. He was of a nervous temperament, and during his later years subjected to fits of melancholy, in one of which he jumped from the steamer Mary Powell into the Hudson River as he was on his way to New York City to consult his physician, and was drowned. His reputation in his profession was world-wide, and his works are of the highest authority on all matters treated. Among them are "Field Fortifications," "Military, Mining and Siege Operations," "Permanent Fortifications," "Course of Civil Engineering," "Advance-guard, Outpost and Detachment Service of Troops, besides many other valuable additions to science.

MAHAN, MILO, D. D., brother to the foregoing, a talented divine of the Episcopal church, was born at Suffolk, Va., May 24, 1819, and received his education at St. Paul's College, Flushing. On completing his literary course he studied for the ministry, and received his functions in 1845. In 1851 he became Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, New York; in 1864 rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore. He is the author of "The Exercise of Faith," "History of the Church," "Reply to Colenso," and other works. He died Sept. 8, 1870.

MAHER, REV. JAMES, a distinguished Irish Catholic divine, controversialist and writer of the early part of the present century, was a parish priest of Carlow. He early became distinguished for his able and bold advocacy of both the civil and religious rights of the Irish people. His scathing review

of Archbishop Whately's advocacy of the "Nunnery Inspection Bill," one of those periodical ebullitions of defeated bigotry in Great Britain," is perhaps unequalled in the whole range of controversial literature. He was also a preacher of great eloquence and commanding presence. His letters were published in Dublin in 1877, edited by Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, who was a relative, as was also Cardinal Cullen. In his defense of the conventual life he says that two of his sisters and eighteen of his nieces are members of religious orders, which is the best indication of the religious character of the Irish people.

MAHON, GEN. STEPHEN, a brave and skillful officer in the English service, was born in county Roscommon, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1768; entered the army and gradually rose by meritorious services on the Continent and elsewhere until he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. He died May, 1828.

MAHONE, GEN. WILLIAM, a distinguished politician and statesman of Virginia and known as "the great Re-adjuster," is of Irish extraction, born at Southampton, Virginia, in 1827, and received his education at the Virginia Military Institute, where he graduated in 1847. He adopted the profession of civil engineer and was engaged on the construction of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. On the breaking out of the great Rebellion he supported the action of his State, and was prominent in the capture of the Norfolk Navy Yard. He organized and commanded the Sixth Virginia Regiment, and participated in almost all the great battles against the Army of the Potomac, and earned a fine reputation as a brave and skillful officer, gradually rising until he was a Major-General in 1864, and commanded a corps in Hill's division. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession, and became President of the trunk lines from Norfolk to Tennessee. About this time he entered actively into politics, and became widely known by his famous manipulation of party politics by which he succeeded in ousting the Democratic party from the control of the state, by a combination of Republicans and disaffected Democrats, who were called "Re-adjusters," and who succeeded to the fall of 1883 in maintaining their control, when the

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Democrats again succeeded in carrying the state. Malone was elected to the U. S. senate in 1881 for a full term, and has exhibited considerable talents as a statesman and political manager.

MALACHI, King of East Meath, afterwards monarch of Ireland, A. D. 840, was nephew of Conquovar, the monarch. He defeated the Danes in two bloody battles, in which they lost upwards of 2,500 men, with Saxold their leader. Turgesius, son of the King of Denmark, who was head or King of the Danes in Ireland at this time and called himself King of Ireland thought it politic to court the friendship of Malachi, but being largely re-enforced from the northern hive he aimed to subvert the government of the Kingdom and to introduce Danish laws and to place his adherents in power. Having insulted Malachi by demanding his daughter Melcha, who was a most beautiful maiden, as a concubine, the Dane already having a wife, Malachi dissembled and hid his indignation, but with great celerity and secretness organized his people, determined to wipe out the insult by the extermination of the Danish plunderers. On the very day on which his daughter was to be presented to the Danish tyrant he sent her with an attendance of fifteen beardless young warriors, disguised as maidens, who had instructions to seize and secure the insulter alive, and leave the rest to Malachi. They seized Turgesius and tied him with cords, while at the given signal Malachi with his troops poured into the castle and put the Danes to the sword. Turgesius was kept in chains for a few days, was denounced by Malachi for his tyranny, cruelty and insults, and made aware of the general disaster which had so suddenly fallen upon his people, and was then condemned to be thrown into Lake Alinnin where he perished. Malachi's successful effort was the signal for a general rising, and the Danes were swept from the Island. Malachi by universal consent was declared Monarch. The Danes did not soon attempt to disturb the island by force, but received permission to settle at different points for the purposes of trade. They gradually increased in numbers and were again becoming powerful when a jealousy growing up between the black and the white Danes, or, Norwegians, who were

getting the cream of the traffic; a battle took place between them in which a thousand were killed and Dublin pillaged by the black, or Danes proper. This brought the attention of Malachi to them and he again curbed their power and defeated them in battle. Malachi visited France and Rome and sent ambassadors to Charles the Bald, and, according to Eginard in his preface to the Life of Charlemagne, a great intimacy and friendship existed between that monarch and the Irish Kings, and letters were extant which passed between them. It was during the reign of this monarch that Kenneth II., King of the Scots of Albania, with the assistance of their Irish brethren, totally crushed the Kingdom of the Picts, and merged into themselves the name and nation. It is probable that Kenneth was assisted by Finlath, son of the late monarch Niall, who was his son-in-law, and who succeeded Malachi as monarch under the name of Hugh VII. For, according to Cambden, p. 83, "The Scots from Ireland pouring in upon the Picts the latter were so overwhelmed in battle that they became almost annihilated, and those who remained merged into the name and people of the invaders. Malachi died A. D. 868, and was succeeded by Hugh VII.

MALCHUS, ST., bishop of Lismore. St. Bernard says of him: "He was a man eminent in virtue and possessed of great wisdom, and was celebrated not only for his life and doctrine but also for his miracles. He flourished in the twelfth century, dying about A. D. 1140.

MALACHI II., monarch of Ireland, A. D. 980. This prince commenced his career in a manner glorious to himself and full of hope for his country. He defeated the Danes in a memorable battle at Tara, in which 8,000 of them with the son of their king and many chiefs lay dead on the field of battle. He followed up his victory by sweeping them from the territory of Fingal which they possessed, and at length appeared before their stronghold, Dublin, which he took by storm after three days, releasing many prisoners, amongst them Domhnal, King of Leinster, and O'Neill, prince of Ulster. He, however, made the fatal mistake of not sweeping them

from the kingdom, for having confined them within a limited district and receiving tribute and an acknowledgement of dependence from them, he permitted them to remain. They, however, grew strong by repeated re-enforcements and at length commenced anew their predatory excursions on their neighbors. Malachi again attacked them and defeated them in two engagements, but he at last became supine and careless of the national interests as long as he himself was left undisturbed. In the meantime the Danes were becoming formidable and all parts of the Island were feeling the weight of their arms. There was a prince, however, who did not lie supinely, while the robbers of his country were spreading devastation far and wide and threatening to subvert her ancient institutions. This was Brien, King of Munster, who soon taught the invaders to tremble at his name, and indignant at the continued inactivity of the monarch he marched upon Tara and compelled him to abdicate A. D. 1002. On the death of Brien and his son Murogh, at the battle of Clontarf, Malachi again resumed the government of the Island. This battle broke the power and hopes of the Danes, and Malachi, calling to his aid O'Neill, prince of Ulster, marched on Dublin and after defeating the Danes took the city which he gave up to plunder. He also defeated them at Athimilachan and assisted the princes of the provinces in destroying the expiring power and efforts of the warlike invaders. His last years were more worthy of the promise of his earliest ones, and he died at an advanced age Sept 2, A. D. 1022.

MALACHI, ABBE, a celebrated Franciscan friar, was born in Ireland about 1270. He taught for some time at Oxford and afterwards went to Naples, where he was highly honored for learning and piety. He was author of many valuable treatises, some of which were published by Henry Stephens in Paris.

MALONE EDMUND, a well known and talented editor and commentator of Shakespeare, was the son of an Irish judge, and was born at Dublin in 1741; entered Trinity College, Dublin, and after completing his education he was called to the bar in 1767. But the bent

of his mind was literary, and having an ample fortune he was not compelled to drudge. He undertook, in conjunction with Stevens, to edit an edition of Shakespeare, but disagreeing in regard to it, he published one of his own in 11 vols., 8 vo. 1780. He died in 1812. Among his other works are a "Life of Dryden," "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," and an "Enquiry into the papers attributed to Shakespeare.

MALONE, REV. WILLIAM, an eminent and learned Irish Jesuit, was born about 1575, and received his education on the continent when he entered the Jesuit order. For upwards of twenty-four years he was on the Irish mission, residing principally in Dublin, and aided in the erection of their church and college in Backlane in 1680, supported by the influence of Wentworth, Earl of Kildare. The establishment was, however, seized and sequestered by the government in 1683 under the Lord Justices Loftus and Boyle, when they executed by commission the Deputy's place, and the buildings were transferred to Trinity College. In 1624 Malone published a controversial challenge, which was replied to by the Protestant primate Usher, which reply was answered by Malone in an able controversial volume printed at Douay in 1627. Most of the copies, however, which were shipped to England and Ireland being seized by the government and suppressed. In 1685 Father Malone was called to preside over the Irish college in Rome, where he remained until 1647 when he was again sent to Ireland as superior of the missions there. He remained there in the discharge of his dangerous and responsible duties until his death.

MANGUM, WILLIAM P., a distinguished American statesman, was of Irish descent, born in Orange Co., North Carolina in 1792; was educated in the University of that State, and in 1815 commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar, and soon attracted attention and a lucrative practice by his ability and eloquence. He was a member of the local House in 1818 and in 1819 a Judge of the Superior Court, and in 1828 was sent to Congress. In the exciting contest of 1828 he was a Presidential elector and in 1831 was elected United States Senator, which he

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held continuously until 1850, and was for many years president or acting president of that body, and in 1837 was honored with eleven electoral votes for President of the United States. He died at his home in North Carolina Sept. 14, 1880.

MANNING, RICHARD I., a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, was of Irish parentage and born in that State May 1st, 1789; was educated in the State University at Columbia, and on the breaking out of the war of 1812, with the éclat of a true American Celt, he raised a company of volunteers, and served with distinction against the enemy of his race. After the war he served in both branches of the State Legislature, and in 1824 was elected Governor of the state. In 1834 he was sent to Congress where his great abilities were soon recognized, and a brilliant future appeared before him when he suddenly died while visiting in Philadelphia with his family May 1st, 1836.

MANNON, ST., A. D. 1202, was a native of Ireland and a disciple of St. Remulch. He is acknowledged as patron of Massoin in Ardenne where he was buried. He was put to death in the forest of Ardenne, and Molanus puts him amongst the saints of Flanders.

MANSURY, or MANSUETUS, ST. a native of Ireland, is said by Usher to have been a disciple of Peter and a native of Scotia. He preached the Gospel in Lorraine, was first bishop of Toul and was canonized in the tenth century by Leo IX., who had also been bishop of the same See. Some place his time a little latter.

MARIANUS, SCOTUS, a celebrated Irish scholar, and a man of learning, called by some the most learned of his age, was born in Ireland in 1028, according to Florentius Wigorniensis. He was public professor of the liberal Arts in Reginburg (Ratisbon) and Paris, when he had amongst his pupils Nicholas Brakespeare, afterward Adrian IV. the English Pope, who it is said transferred the sovereignty of Ireland to Henry II. He composed many learned works, amongst them an Universal Chronical, a work of great repute, according to Usher. Trithemius in his "Vir

Illustr. says of him that he was usually celebrated for learning and virtue." He died at Mayence in 1086. The annals of the Boli thus mention him and his companions: "At this time also D. Marianus Scotus, a poet and eminent theologian, inferior to none in his time, together with his brother philosophers, John and Candedus. Clement, Murcheridacus, Magnoaldus and Isaac, came to Germany and then proceeded to Reginburgh (Ratisbon). Ireland indeed was, in the time of our ancestors, most fertile in holy and learned men." Bale gives a partial list of his works, religious and scientific.

MARSDEN, WILLIAM, D. C. L., a learned scholar and oriental historian, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1754. He entered the service of the East India Company in 1771, and was sent to Bencoolen, Sumatra, where he became principal secretary of the Colonial government, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the Malay language and literature. Returning home in 1779 he published a "History of Sumatra" and a "Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay language" and other works. In 1795 he became Chief Secretary to the Admiralty and resigned in 1807 on a pension. He secured a fine collection of coins and medals which he donated to the British Museum, and also a rare oriental library which he left to King's College. He died near London, Oct. 6, 1836.

MARSTON, ISAAC, a distinguished lawyer of Michigan, and late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. Was born in county Armagh, Ireland, Jan'y 2, 1839. His father dying while the family were yet young, his mother, although left with but slender means, succeeded by that energy and self-sacrifice peculiar to the Irish in such a case, in securing a fair education for her children. In his thirteenth year Isaac was apprenticed to a grocer and after three years' service determined to seek his fortune in America and in 1856 came with his mother and settled in Oakland Co., Mich. His first employment was on a farm at nine dollars a month, but his spare time was devoted to study and the acquirement of all kinds of useful knowledge. In 1859 he made his way to Ann Arbor, entering the law department of the University of Michigan, and

his resources were an indomitable will and thirty dollars in money. By the kindness of Judge Cooley, he was enabled to make his way, and he graduated with honor in 1861. He immediately afterwards opened an office in Gratiot county, but after six months he made little else but friends, and to add to his difficulties his office and contents were consumed by fire. In 1862 he removed to Bay City and in the mean time he had formed a partnership with Emily Sullivan, the basis of which was love, esteem and mutual help. The first few months in his new home were not very encouraging, especially to a man with a young wife, but he at length won practice and appreciation, and in 1863 entered into partnership with H. H. Hatch. His advance was steady and he successively became City and Prosecuting attorney, and the firm acquired a leading practice. In 1874 E. A. Cooley, a son of Judge Cooley, became a member of the firm, and about this time Mr. Marston was appointed Attorney General of the State, which position he filled with great satisfaction. In 1876 a vacancy occurred on the bench of the Supreme Court by the election of Judge Christy to the United States Senate, and Mr. Marston was appointed to succeed him. He was elected his own successor for a full term, and held his seat until 1883, when he resigned and removed to Detroit, where he settled down to the practice of his profession with Col. John Atkinson, and is fast acquiring the practice which his talents and industry entitle him to.

MARTIN, ALEXANDER, LL. D., a distinguished American patriot and legislator, was born in New Jersey, of Irish parents, in 1740, and was educated at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1756. He removed to North Carolina, and was distinguished by his bold advocacy of Colonial rights. He raised a regiment for the "Continental Line," and served with distinction at Brandywine and Germantown. He was also in the Colonial Assembly of the State, and was acting Governor in 1781 and Governor from 1782 to 1785, and again from 1789 to 1792. He was a member of the United States Constitutional Convention in 1787, and was United States Senator from 1793 to 1799. He died at Danbury, N. C., Nov., 1807.

MARTIN, JOHN, one of the most disinterested and incorruptible of patriots, was born at Loughorne, County Down, Ireland, Sept. 8, 1812. His parents were Presbyterians, whose ancestors for many generations had resided in that county, and whose immediate relatives owned at this time the fee simple of the townland in which they lived, and were engaged largely in the manufacture of linen. His father belonged to the "Volunteers" of '82, and was a strong opposer of the Union. The boy at first had imbibed some religious bigotry from "Orange" companions, but the lessons of his mother, a lady of cultured tastes and patriotic and liberal sentiments, and a rebuke from one of his uncles, on hearing him give expression to an unworthy and contracted national sentiment: "What! John, would you not allow your Catholic fellow countrymen the same rights that you enjoy yourself?" awoke in a naturally generous and impartial spirit a sense of the narrowness and injustice of the prejudices which he had thoughtlessly imbibed, and the foul exhalations which would separate him from his Catholic fellow countrymen were dissipated forever. At the age of 12 he attended school at Newry, where he became the associate of John Mitchel, and ever afterwards the firm friend and co-patriot. After leaving Newry he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and took his degree of M. A. in 1832, and then entered upon the study of medicine. He had about completed his studies when the death of his Uncle John, whose heir he was, recalled him home and made it necessary for him to devote his attention to the management of his estates. He soon became very popular by his consideration, kindness and benevolence to his tenants and neighbors. He treated all who desired his professional services without fee or reward, and soon earned a wide reputation for his skill and success, while the poor from far and near flocked to his door to receive advice and medicine. In 1839 he visited America, his tour extending through Canada and the Northern States, and in 1841 he made a Continental tour. He aided and supported the Repeal movement, his innate modesty, however, kept him from making any loud demonstrations, but his influence was undoubtedly more potential than many

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who did. When John O'Connell commenced to assume the role of leader, and when the differences between the Old and Young Ireland leaders became pronounced, and fault was found with the uses to which the funds of the association were put, and a demand made that a detailed statement should be made and published, Martin strongly supported the same, as but just and politic. His persistence in demanding it ended in his expulsion. He joined his fortunes to the Young Ireland party, and afterward became a contributor to the "United Irishman," and continued until it was suppressed and Mitchel, its editor, imprisoned. Each act of arbitrary power in suppressing the just and honest aspirations of the people who desired a government which would legislate for their interests, only seemed to inspire Martin with a more fearless and outspoken advocacy of the nation's rights, and the prison doors had scarcely closed upon Mitchel when Martin took up the peon of freedom in the columns of the "Irish Felon." In his opening he says: "I could not live in Ireland and derive my means of life as a member of the Irish community without feeling a citizen's responsibilities. These responsibilities involve the guilt of national robbery and murder, of a system which arrays the classes of our people against each other's prosperity and very lives, like beasts of prey, or rather like famishing sailors on a wreck—of the attempted debasement and moral ruin of people endowed by God with surpassing resources for the attainment of human happiness. I cannot be loyal to a system of baseness, terror and corruption. So long as such a government presumes to injure and insult me and my race I must offer it all the resistance in my power. That I do not exile myself beyond its reach is a proof that I hope to witness and assist in the overthrow of the most abominable tyranny the world now groans under. To abolish the political conditions which compel the classes of our people to hate and to murder each other and execrate the very name of English—to end the reign of fraud perjury, corruption and government butchery, and to make law, order and peace possible in Ireland, is the holy object of the "Irish Felon," and in doing this I shall speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but

the truth, so help me God!" He was soon arrested and tried for treason felony. He denounced the fraud and mockery on law and justice by which he was tried by a picked or packed jury. He was sentenced to ten years penal service beyond the seas, and shortly afterwards, in company with Kevin Izod O'Doherty, he was transported to Van Diemen's Land, Nov., 1849. In 1854 he was pardoned, as was also Smith O'Brien and O'Doherty, the only Irish patriots of '48 who remained in penal servitude, the others having escaped to America. He took up his residence in Paris, intending not to return to Ireland until she became an independent nation. Family complications, however, made it extremely necessary that he should return to his old home, which he did in 1858. In January, 1864, he started in Dublin the National League, as his patriotic spirit could not rest without striving for the good of his country. The judicial murder of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the Irish patriots in Manchester, aroused the indignation of Martin, as it did of all who admired heroism and manliness throughout the world, and Martin was the leading spirit in getting up the great funeral demonstration in Dublin, Dec. 8, 1867, and addressed the assembled thousands in an indignant and patriotic denunciation of the government. For this he was again arrested with Alex. M. Sullivan and others, and although a jury was carefully packed by the government, the manly and eloquent defences of Martin and Sullivan, succeeded in awakening a sense of justice in the breasts of some of the jurors, and a disagreement was the result. Martin continued to labor for the land of his love till the last, and when at length he died, in sorrow that his eyes were not permitted to look abroad over the lovely valleys and beautiful waters of his native land, freed from the laws and the avarice of the stranger, for which he had worked and hoped unceasingly, there died a patriot as pure, disinterested and unselfishly devoted as ever raised a voice or arm for "Holy Ireland."

MARTIN, MORGAN L., was a native of New York, of Irish extraction; received a fair education, and removed to the Territory of Wisconsin at an early day, and became prominent by his ability and energy. He represented

the Territory in Congress from 1845 to 1847, and was held in highest esteem.

MARTIN, WILLIAM D., a talented South Carolina politician and lawyer, was of Irish extraction, born in 1797, and educated in that State, where he was admitted to the bar. He early distinguished himself by superior talents and energy, and was made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1826 he was elected to Congress, where he fully sustained his reputation, and where he remained to the time of his death, which happened suddenly at Charleston, Nov. 11, 1833.

MASON, JEREMIAH, an able American lawyer of Irish extraction, was born in Connecticut, April 27, 1778, and graduated at Yale in his twentieth year, after which he pursued the study of the law, and soon acquired an enviable reputation as a profound and learned jurist. He was admitted to the bar in Vermont, and soon after removed to New Hampshire, and in 1802 became Attorney-General of the state, and in 1818 was elected United States Senator from that state. He resigned in 1817 to apply himself to his chosen profession, and removed to Boston in 1832, where he acquired a commanding practice. Webster considered him as amongst the ablest of American lawyers. He died at an advanced age.

MASSEY, GEN. EYRE, a distinguished officer of the British army, was born May 24, 1719, in County Limerick, Ireland, and entered the army at an early age, and greatly distinguishing himself at the battle of Culloden in 1746. He subsequently commanded the Grenadiers at Havana and in other important actions, and rose to the rank of a general officer, and was elevated to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Clarina, in reward for valiant service. He died May 17, 1804.

MASSEY, GEN. NATHANIEL WILLIAM, son of the foregoing and an officer of equal merit, who fully sustained the family name for bravery and military skill, rising rapidly until he was a Major-General at the time of his death, which occurred Jan., 1810, at the early age of 36 years.

MATHEW, REV. THEOBALD, D. D., known as the great apostle of temperance, or total abstinence, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, 1790. After completing his education for the sacred calling to which he proposed to devote his life, he joined the order of Capuchins, was ordained priest in 1814, and was stationed in Cork. He proved a most devoted and zealous missionary, and was ceaseless in promoting every good work, and in devising means to meet the temporal as well as the spiritual wants of his people. It was mainly through his exertions that the religious brotherhood of St. Vincent de Paul was first established in Ireland, and which has proved a great assistance in securing a Christian education for the Irish people of to-day. He also founded separate schools for the education of the young girls of his parish, and labored unceasingly in sustaining and perfecting his good works. His great work, however, was his marvellous temperance reformation, especially throughout Ireland, in which hundreds of thousands of his countrymen took the pledge of total abstinence, the majority of whom kept it faithfully till death, and an incalculable amount of good resulted in many ways. He did not confine his labors in the cause to Ireland alone, but he advocated it with great success in England and the United States, which he visited for that purpose. He was not only great in his special work, but he was a learned and able man; but his life was more in work than in words. He died in 1856, universally lamented.

MATHEWS, JOHN, an Irish American patriot of the Revolution, was born about 1744, and settled with his parents in South Carolina, where he was admitted to the bar. Like the rest of his race in America, he was an ardent and fiery opposer of British tyranny. He went to the breach at the first sound of the strife, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He represented South Carolina in the Continental Congress from 1778 to 1783, and was a signer of the Articles of Confederation. He was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1788 and in 1784 appointed Judge of the Equity Court. He died in 1803, much lamented.

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MATHEWS, GEORGE, LL. D., a man distinguished alike for learning and hospitality, was born at Thurles Ireland about 1660. He received a most liberal education enlarged by extensive travel and observation, and was intimate with most of the learned men of his day. On his estate in Thurles he built a magnificent mansion containing above forty sleeping apartments with corresponding accommodation for guests, fitted up in the most sumptuous manner, in which he entertained his friends. His visitors were informed that they must consider themselves entirely at home. That the place was erected especially for their pleasure and convenience, and they were expected to use it. Meals were served in the rooms of guests or they might be taken at the table d'hôte at their pleasure. There were coffee rooms, billiard rooms, salons and every adjunct of a first-class hotel. Mr. Mathews and his lady appearing only as guests. He died about 1790.

MATHEWS, VINCENT, LL. D., a talented lawyer and politician of New York, was of Irish extraction, born in Orange county, in that state, June 20, 1766, received a good education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1790. He was sent successively to the House and Senate of the state and in 1809 to Congress. In 1812 he was District Attorney for a large part of Western New York, and eventually removed to Rochester, where he acquired a large practice. The college of Geneva conferred on him the degree of LL. D. He died at his home, Aug. 23, 1846.

MATURIN, CHARLES ROBERT, an eminent writer, divine, dramatist and poet, was born in Ireland 1762, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Although a most eloquent preacher he did not receive much church preferment, and gave almost his entire time to literature. Among his works are *The Fatal Revenge*, *The Wild Irish Boy* and *The Milesian Chief*, published under the name of Denis Jasper Murphy; *The Universe*, a poem; the novels of *Melmoth* and *Women*; the tragedies of *Bertram*, *Manuel* and *Fredolpho*. Maturin was a man of great genius, not always under the control of pure taste. He died in 1824.

MATURIN, EDWARD, a talented Irish American scholar and writer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1812, and was the son of Rev. Chas. Maturin, the poet and writer. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated with distinction. Edward came to this country in 1832, bringing letters from Tom Moore, the poet, Richard Lalor Shéil and other eminent Irishmen. He entered the law office of Chas. O'Connor and afterward studied with Mr. Logan, and was admitted to the bar. Literature, however, had too strong a hold on him. He was a fine Greek scholar, and on recommendation of Prof. Anthon went to South Carolina and accepted a professorship of that chair in a college there. He resided there for many years, and in 1842 married Miss Gaillard. He returned to New York and for upwards of thirty years filled professorships in Greek, Latin and Belles Lettres. He was also an elegant writer, and published several romances and a volume of Lyrics, among them *Montezuma*, the *Last of the Aztecs*, *Benjamin*, the *Jew of Grenada*, *Eva*, or the *Isle of Life and Death*, *Roman Tales*, *Lyrics of Spain* and *Erin*, etc. He was held in high esteem for his great knowledge, and was one of those selected by the Bible Union to translate from the Greek the Gospel of Mark. He died May, 1881.

MAXFIELD, THOMAS, one of the early adherents of Wesley and the first itinerant lay preacher of the Methodist body, was born in the north of Ireland in 1720. He, however, developed some points of difference with his leader, and receiving ordination from the Bishop of Londonderry, he became minister of an independent congregation and was noted for his unpolished eloquence. He died in 1785.

MAXWELL, GEN. WILLIAM, a distinguished soldier and patriot of the Revolution, was born in Ireland in 1785, emigrated to America, joined the Colonial troops and took part in the "French war." He was constantly employed up to the revolution, and was a prominent and fearless advocate in New Jersey of Colonial rights. On the breaking out of the Revolution he immediately took the field with a regiment of New Jersey troops and joined Montgomery in the campaign against

Canada, 1776. He was appointed by Congress a brigadier-general, and participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and afterwards headed the pursuit of the British under Clinton through New Jersey. He took a prominent part in the battle of Monmouth, and supported Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians in 1779, also participating in the battle of Springfield, June 28, 1780. He shortly afterwards resigned, but was ever held in the highest esteem by Washington, both for ability and integrity. He died Nov. 12, 1786.

MAXWELL, CHARLES, a brave and skillful Irish officer, who served in Ireland in 1689-90, in support of James II., and after this monarch's inexcusable blunders and cowardice, went to France, where he greatly distinguished himself in the Clare and other Irish regiments, and was held in high esteem for skill and daring, and rose to distinction.

MAXWELL, WM. HAMILTON, a distinguished Irish writer and novelist, was born at Newry, Ireland, in 1794, he graduated at the age of 19, with high honors from Trinity College, Dublin, after which he spent some time in Spain in the British army. He then studied for the ministry, took orders in the Established Church, and was appointed to a rectory in Connaught in which not one protestant resided. He consequently had all his time to devote as he pleased, and he divided it between field sports and literary labor. Among his works are "Stories of Waterloo," "Wild Sports of the West," "The Dark Lady of Doona," "Stories of the Peninsular War," "Life of the Duke of Wellington," "Victories of the British Army," "Rambling Recollections of a soldier of Fortune," "The Fortunes of Hector O'Halloran," "History of the Rebellion of '88," "Bryan O'Lynn." He was also a constant contributor to the Dublin University Magazine and Bentley's Miscellany. He died Dec. 20, 1850.

MAYO, EARL OF (Richard Southwell Burke) a distinguished British statesman, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 8, 1322, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he

traveled on the Continent, and published his observations under the title of "St. Petersburg and Moscow," 1845. He sat in parliament for Kildare in 1847 and for Coleraine in 1852, was chief secretary for Ireland under Lord Derby, and was a member of the cabinet in 1866-68. He succeeded to his title in 1867, and was appointed Viceroy of India in 1868. He there distinguished himself by his administrative ability and reformation of abuses. He was killed in the penal settlement of Fort Blair, while on a tour of inspection, by being stabbed in the back by a Mohammedan convict, Feb. 8, 1872.

MEADE, ROBERT, a general officer of merit in the British army, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, Feb. 20, 1772. He early entered his profession and distinguished himself on the Continent on various occasions, rising at length to the rank of lieutenant general. He had a younger brother a general of equal celebrity. He died at an advanced age.

MEAGHER GEN. THOMAS FRANCIS, one of the most distinguished of the Irish patriots of '48 and most brilliant of modern orators, was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1823. He was educated partly at Clongoweswood college and partly at the Jesuit college at Stonehurst, Lancashire, where he was distinguished by his poetic imagination, classical command of English, and intense oratorical powers when moved. When he returned home the repeal movement was at its height, and the heart of the nation was throbbing with hopes of victory. Meagher's father was locally prominent in the movement, and was shortly afterward elected mayor of Waterford, and was the first Catholic who filled the post since the reformation. He was also an ardent supporter of O'Connell, and our young patriot, with all the fervor of an Irish heart, threw himself into the movement. As early as 1843 when only twenty years of age he became known as a local speaker of talents and prominent enough to preside at repeal meetings in his native city; but it was not till his advent in Dublin and his appearance in Conciliation Hall that he rose to those splendid heights of eloquence that electrified his countrymen and earned for him a place among the greatest of modern orators. His first appear-

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ance there was in 1846, when the great audience that crowded the hall one evening beheld a youthful stranger arise to address them; few if any except Smith O'Brien, the chairman, who was acquainted with him and admired his promising talents, ever heard of him. Neither did he at first produce a very favorable impression; his words were hesitating and indistinct; his pronunciation was somewhat strange on account of his foreign schooling; what little gestures he made were stiff and unmeaning, and even a certain confidence in his bearing but gave to his impatient hearers an impression of self conceit, which his youth and a certain trimness of figure confirmed, and it seemed for a while as if the ambitious young stranger was incapable of moving an audience ever ready to applaud—was a failure. But never were men more deceived. The orator, as he advanced into his subject, warmed and expanded, and his inspiration, like the Sybil's, at length burst forth. All the defects which a moment before seemed to weigh him down even below mediocrity disappear as if by magic, and he appears to their wondering eyes as one transfigured, pouring forth a torrent of eloquence, a voice rich and resonant, giving utterance in classic language to inspired thoughts, while his eyes sparkled and flashed with the light of genius, and his whole face illumined by that intenseness of expression which completes the power of the orator, and is visible only when the orator is lost in his subject and is indeed the secret of his power over the hearts and the wills of his hearers. The effect was irresistible, and before the young orator sat down, this audience, who had often listened to the bold and massive eloquence of O'Connell and the more classic periods of Shiel, were loud and long in their acknowledgments of the effort of the youthful stranger, and Smith O'Brien in their name warmly complimented him on his brilliant effort. He at once became the idol of Conciliation Hall, and ever when he was announced to speak, the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. When the unconditional peace policy of O'Connell became futile, if not slavish, in the eyes of the more ardent and irascible "Young Irelanders," and the freedom and boldness of their declamations in the hall even insinuated a resort to arms as the

final remedy, if justice and right were not otherwise attainable; then gradually resulted a divergence, which day by day became more marked, and an antagonism of views and policies which in marking lines, naturally pushed each party to a radicalism which ended in an open rupture, proving a stumbling block to their common desire to benefit their country and relieve her from the most wicked and heartless of tyrannies. O'Connell greatly admired Meagher and strove to detach him from the "party of action," telling him they would lead him into danger, "that may be true" he applied, "but not to dishonor." It is probable that if O'Connell had not been weakened by age and illness, but had retained the vigor and strength of his early manhood, this fatal divergence would not have taken place, but his son John, whom the weakness of a father's pride would exalt to a place he was incapable to fill, precipitated the catastrophe, and the friends of Ireland were again divided. The result came when the "Peace Resolutions", which asserted "that the use of arms was at all times unjustifiable and immoral!" were introduced to define the policy of the Association, and as a test of membership. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was in the chair, and the resolutions were supported by John O'Connell and Tom Steele, and vigorously opposed by Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel and others, when Meagher arose and delivered his famous "Sword Speech," which we here give as a specimen of his style, but not of his power, for the magnitism of his presence is lost. He said: "My Lord—I am not ungrateful to the man who struck the fetters off my limbs, while I was yet a child, and by whose influence my father, the first Catholic that did so for two hundred years, sits in the civic chair of my native city. But, My Lord, the same God who gave to that great man the power to strike down one odious ascendancy in this country, and who enabled him to institute in this land religious equality, the same God gave to me a mind which is my own, a mind that is not mortgaged to the opinions of any man or set of men, and which I was to use and not surrender." He then proceeded to say that while he believed in a strictly legal course of action, he could not support the resolutions because he

believed that there were times when arms alone could meet the emergency, and that not only a drop, but many thousand drops of blood were cheaply and gloriously shed to obtain the result, and then burst forth into the following brilliant apotheosis of the sword: "The soldier is proof against an argument, but he is not proof against a bullet. The man that will listen to reason—let him be reasoned with; but it is the weaponed arm of the patriot that can alone prevail against battalions of despotism. Then, my lord, I do not condemn the use of arms as immoral, nor do I conceive it profane to say that the King of Heaven—the Lord of Hosts!—the God of Battles!—bestows His benedictions upon those who unsheath the sword in the hour of a nation's peril. From that evening on which, in the valley of Bethulia, He nerved the arm of the Jewish girl to smite the drunken tyrant in his tent, down to this our day, in which he blessed the insurgent chivalry of the Belgic priests, His Almighty hand hath ever been stretched forth from His throne of light to consecrate the flag of freedom—to bless the patriot's sword! Be it in the defense, or be it in the assertion of a people's liberty, I hail the sword as a sacred weapon, and if it has sometimes taken the shape of the serpent, and reddened the shroud of the oppressor with too deep a dye, like the anointed rod of the High Priest it has at other times, and as often, blossomed into celestial flowers to deck the freeman's brow. Abhor the sword—stigmatize the sword? No, my lord, for in the passes of the Tyrol it cut to pieces the banner of the Bavarian, and through those cragged passes struck a path to fame for the peasant insurrectionists of Inspruck! Abhor the sword—stigmatize the sword? No, my lord, for at its blow a giant nation has sprung up from the waters of the far Atlantic, and by its redeeming magic, and by the quivering of its crimsoned light, the weak dependent colonies became a daring free republic. Abhor the sword—stigmatize the sword? No, my lord, for it swept the Dutch marauders out of the fine old towns of Belgium, scourging them back to their own phlegmatic swamps, and knocked their flag, their sceptre, their bayonets and their laws into the sluggish waters of the Scheldt! My lord, I learned

that it was the right of a nation to govern itself, not in this Hall but on the ramparts of Antwerp. I learned the first article of a nation's creed upon those ramparts where freedom was justly estimated, and where the possession of the precious gift was purchased by the effusion of generous blood. My lord, I honor the Belgians for their courage and their daring, and I will not stigmatize the means by which they obtained a citizen-King and a Chamber of Deputies." The young orator was here interrupted by John O'Connell, who refused to hear him further, and said either he or Meagher must leave the Association. O'Brien protested against the attempt to silence him, and the altercations growing warm O'Brien, Mitchel, Duffy, Reilly and Meagher, representing the party of action, or the Young Ireland party, left the hall, abandoned the Repeal Association and formed the "Confederation." The storm of revolution which about this time was giving evidence of its existence throughout Europe, and which soon afterwards upheaved dynasties and demolished thrones, found materials ready to inflame in Ireland. The brilliant young journalists of the Nation, and many others of like stamp, urged on by pen and voice the organization of men determined to be free and willing to purchase liberty with blood, while the Old Ireland party deprecated the resort to arms. Meagher was not as yet eager for revolution, and when O'Connell resigned his seat, Meagher, against the counsel and policy of his associates, went down to Waterford to stand for Parliament, and issued an address, claiming to belong to no English party, Whig or Tory, but to work alone for the legislative independence of Ireland. The Repealers, who had become but an appendage to the Whigs, also put forward a candidate, and the result was the election of a Tory. Mitchel and the "party of progress" rejoiced at the result, as they were now opposed to any compromise but absolute separation. The march of events hurried forward. Europe was in the throes of revolution, and in Ireland it prematurely burst forth. The result was, indecision and chaos marked its progress, the leaders were arrested before the outbreak was half organized, failure and ruin followed, and the Rebellion of '48 passed without any good re-

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sults. Meagher was tried for treason and defended by Whiteside and Butt before a packed jury and convicted, but recommended to mercy on account of his youth. He was sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation to Van Dieman's Land, where he arrived with his companions, O'Brien, O'Donoghue and MacManus, October, 1849. After some disappointments he at length effected his escape and arrived in New York in 1852. There he entered journalism and started the Irish News, which he conducted up to the breaking out of the Great Rebellion, when he raised a company, joined the 69th New York Regt., and fought gallantly at Bull Run, where so many blustering heroes had disgraced themselves and their country. He afterwards raised an Irish Brigade and was appointed Brigadier General, serving most gallantly in the Army of the Potomac, where his gallant men over and over again gave exhibitions of courage and invincible pluck which earned for them the praise and admiration of the whole army. He served with his brigade, which had to be repeatedly recruited, up to the taking of Richmond, where it did gallant work under the eye of Sheridan, when, after one of the most desperate engagements of the war, that brilliant Celtic soldier cut off the last line of communication which the besieged had kept open with the south, and thus compelled a capitulation. After the war Meagher was appointed by President Johnson governor of Montana, which position he held till his death in 1867, when he was suddenly cut off in the very prime of life and the threshold of what promised to be a brilliant civil career. He was coming east on a visit from his government in the Far West, and was descending the Missouri a dark and stormy night on board a steamer, when he went out on deck, and never returned. He is supposed to have been standing by the railing, which was low, when a sudden lurch of the boat threw him into the dark and angry waters, and he sank to rise no more.

MEHEGAN, WM. ALEX. DE, a celebrated French miscellaneous writer, was descended from Irish ancestors, who settled in France after the civil wars between James II. and William, was born in 1751, and became distinguished

as one of the most elegant French writers of the day. He died at the early age of 45 years.

MELINE JAMES FLORENT, a talented American catholic writer, and an accomplished scholar was Irish by his mother, Catherine Butler, whose brothers, Revs. Thomas and James Butler, were professors at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, and men of distinguished abilities. Our subject was born at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., in 1811, where his father, who was an officer in the Fifth U. S. Infantry, of French birth but Swedish lineage, was then stationed. He was sent at an early age to Mt. St. Mary's, where he soon distinguished himself by his talent and industry, developing capacity of the most varied order. Pecuniary misfortunes and the death of his parents made it necessary for him to commence the battle of life on leaving college, and he accepted a professorship in the Athenaeum, a new Catholic college started by Bishop Purcell in Cincinnati. His spare hours were devoted to the study of law, and he was admitted to the Bar. Having by close economy accumulated some money, he determined on a trip to Europe, for the purpose of enlarging his views and becoming familiar with the history, languages and character of its principal peoples from actual observation and study. He spent three years in France, Italy and Germany, becoming complete master of their languages, and storing his mind with the choicest studies of their literature and art. He returned to Cincinnati and resumed the study and practice of his profession. His talents and culture, which were of a high order and various, while admirably adapted for the law, loved still more to explore the general fields of literature and art, and cultivate those home talents which elevate, refine and charm social life. He possessed musical talents of a high order, and the prominence which Cincinnati has acquired for cultivation and high culture in this art is largely due to Meline. He also, in conjunction with Father Young, edited the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph. He made a second trip to Europe, taking up his residence at the University of Heidelberg, and studying important historical questions in the various capitals, and returned home one of the most cul-

tured and brilliant of American belles-lettres scholars. After his return he gave lectures on "The Study of Modern Languages," "Education in Austria," and other popular subjects. In 1848 he answered, in a forcible and pointed manner, the old calumny about Galileo, which was re-hashed by John Q. Adams in an address at the laying of the corner stone of the Cincinnati observatory. He afterwards made it the subject of a paper in the Dublin Review. In 1847 he married Miss Rogers of Cincinnati, and having during a number of years received the appointments of not a few foreign consulates at Cincinnati, he relinquished the practice of his profession and started a banking house, as a business which would allow him more time for writing and study. During the following twelve years he had ample time to cultivate his own tastes and add to the sunshine of those around him, but the financial crash which preceded the great rebellion swept away the fruit of his labors and hopes, and after providing as best he could to meet the future, he at first with pen, and then with sword, stepped forward to the defence of the Union. He became a major, and was judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. Pope in 1862 when that buncombe soldier started on his disastrous march to Richmond "without a base of supplies." Meline, however, behaved in a gallant manner, and was promoted to a colonelcy and served with distinction throughout the war. In 1865-6 he made a tour of inspection with Gen. Pope in New Mexico and Colorado, which he published in an interesting volume entitled "Two Thousand Miles on Horseback." His health being impaired he resigned, intending to devote himself to literature in New York, but the military department still desired his services, and he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Civil Affairs in the Third Military District, which position he held until the organization of the state governments south. In the meantime he acted as correspondent for prominent papers, and on retiring from the public service he went to New York and became a contributor of the Nation, Catholic World, Galaxy, his subjects being mostly historical. His most noted work is "Mary Queen of Scots and her Latest Historian." In this work he exposes the bad faith and

falsity of Froude as a historian, and his defence of the Unfortunate Queen was indorsed by Agnes Strickland, Hosack, Baird and other Protestant writers. When Froude came to the United States on his mission of slander against Ireland, for which he received such a severe castigation from Father Burke, his veracity on the above question was directly brought to his notice, to which he made a lame answer which was severely replied to by Meline, who completely used him up, and the traducer soon after slunk back to his master. Although completely broken down in health, Meline prepared and delivered an able course of lectures on English Literature at Seaton Hall College and other institutions at the request of bishop Corrigan. He went South for his health, without avail, and returning died at his home in New York Aug. 14, 1878, in a manner consonant with his life.

MELL, PATRICK H., D. D. LL. D., a talented and able American baptist divine, of Irish parentage, was born in Liberty County, Georgia, July 19, 1814. His parents dying when he was a boy, left him without any means but a brave heart and willing hands to push his way in the world. Although poor, like Irish parents generally, they saw that their boy had as good an education as their sacrifices would allow. Patrick had already imbibed a strong desire to secure a complete education, and he soon had earned enough to make the effort. He entered Amherst College, Mass., where he remained two years, applying himself closely and without cessation. He then became a Baptist minister, and soon became noted for talent. When Mercer University became organized he was appointed professor of ancient languages, and in 1857 was appointed to the same chair in the State University, and afterwards Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Mell stood high among Southern Baptists, and was looked upon as their ablest representative. He presided in their general assemblies for many years. He is the author of several works held in high repute, among them "Corrective Church Discipline," "Predestination," "Calvinism," "God's Providential Government," etc.

MEREDITH, SAMUEL, an Irish American patriot of the Revolution,

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was a scion of a Leinster family who early settled in Philadelphia, and was born about 1750. Like his countrymen in general, he early and ardently espoused the cause of the colonies, and immediately faced the storm when it came, acquitting himself with great credit in many desperate engagements, and like the Meads and other wealthy Irishmen of Pennsylvania, he liberally gave of his means to support the struggling cause in its darkest hour, he and his brother-in-law, George Clymer, giving \$50,000 in coin, which in that day and time was a large sum, in support of the war. He enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Washington to an unlimited degree. He served in his state legislature and also in the Continental Congress in 1787-8, and on the adoption of the Federal Constitution was appointed by Washington Secretary of the Treasury, which office he held till 1801, when, differing with the administration of Adams on the Alien and Sedition laws, he retired from the cabinet, like McHenry and Pickering, and in fact almost the entire Irish Celtic element in America, whose instinct for a broad and liberal policy was stronger, deeper and more generous than that of any other American element. He died in Wayne County, Penn., in 1817.

MERIDETH, HON. WM. R., a prominent Canadian lawyer and politician, is a son of John Cook Meridith, a native of Dublin, who emigrated to Canada at an early day. Our subject was born at Westminster, Ont., in 1840, and completed his education at the Toronto University, was called to the Upper Canadian bar when he was twenty-one, and soon acquired an honorable position in his profession. He was elected a member of the Law Society in 1871, and returned to the Canadian parliament in 1872. He held other positions of honor, and is considered one of the most promising of Canadian statesmen. The ladies of the family are as famed for their beauty and elegance as the men are for ability.

MESS INGHAM, THOMAS, an Irish divine and writer, was born in the province of Leinster, Ireland, about 1575. He received his education principally in France. He was an Apostolic Prothonotary and Superior of a community of Irish ecclesiastics in

Paris. He published in Latin a volume containing lives of many of the Irish saints. It was issued in Paris in 1624, and was entitled "Floreligium Insula Sanctorum."

MILLER, REV. PETER, an heroic Irish priest and martyr, was born in Wexford about 1550, and desiring to devote himself to a religious life, went to Spain, where he was educated and received the degree of doctor of theology. He returned to Ireland in 1588 to minister to its persecuted people, but was soon captured by the human bloodhounds of Elizabeth, first cruelly tortured to induce him to abandon his faith, and at length hung, cut down before dead and quartered Oct. 4, 1588.

MILLER, STEPHEN D., an able American lawyer and statesman, was born 1789, in the Waxhaw settlements, South Carolina, of an Ulster family of that name who settled there before the war. He received his education in the South Carolina College was admitted to the bar in 1812. In 1819 he was sent to Congress, and in 1828 was elected Governor of the State, and in 1831 was elected to the United States senate, but was forced to resign after two years, on account of his health. He removed to Mississippi, where he died in 1838.

MILLIGAN, JOHN J., a distinguished lawyer of Delaware, was of Irish descent, born in Maryland, Dec. 10, 1795, was educated at Princeton College, and studied law and was admitted to the bar in Delaware in 1818. In 1830 he was elected to Congress, and served with ability for a number of terms, and in 1839 was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the State, which he held to within a few years.

MILLIKEN RICHARD, a wit and poet of talent, was born in Ireland and was bred to the bar. Like so many sons of the old land, his social and imaginative qualities predominating, he turned his attention to literature, and was held in high esteem by his contemporaries for his brilliancy and wit. He was the author of the well known "Groves of Blarney" and other popular effusions of the day. The following is a specimen of his wit and style:

Had I the Tun which Bacchus used,
I'd sit on it all day;
For while a can it ne'er refused,
He nothing had to pay.

I'd turn the cock from morn to eve
Nor think it toil or trouble,
But I'd contrive, you may believe,
To make it carry double.

My friends should sit, as well as I,
And take a jovial pot;
For he who drinks—although he's dry—
Alone, is sure a sot.

But since the Tun which Bacchus used
We have not here—what then?
Since godlike tipping is refused,
Let's drink like honest men.

And let that churl, old Bacchus, sit.
Who envies him his wine?
While mortal fellowship and wit
Make whisky punch divine.

MINTY GEN. R. H. G., a distinguished Union cavalry officer during the war of the rebellion, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, Dec. 4, 1831. He entered the British service in 1849 as ensign, and served with credit in the West Indies, Honduras and on the coast of Africa. In 1853 he resigned his commission and came to America. After some time he settled in Michigan, and on the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he joined the Third Michigan cavalry as major, and shortly after was appointed colonel of the Fourth, and promoted to a brigadier general for gallant conduct and military skill. This regiment greatly distinguished itself during the war, and formed a part of a brigade commanded by Gen. Minty in the southwest, which became famous for its many brilliant feats of successful daring. The general received the highest praises from his superior officers, and is rated as one of the most daring and brilliant cavalry officers of the war. He never followed but always led his men into danger, and where the fight was hottest, in hand to hand encounters, there Minty was sure to be found, ever an example and an inspiration. He probably had no superior among the Federal cavalry officers, unless it was the irresistible "Little Phil" Sheridan, his brother Celt.

MITCHEL JOHN, an able and distinguished Irish patriot and writer, was born in county Derry, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1815. His father was a Unitarian minister of talent. Our subject received his education at Trinity college, Dublin, where he graduated in his twenty-first year. He then studied law and was admitted to the Irish bar, where he practiced for several years. In the meantime he was a constant contributor to the local press, and entered with ardor into the discussion of all questions which looked toward Irish independence. He joined the repeal movement, but its methods and theories becoming too slow and cold for his ardent nature, he became instrumental in organizing the Young Ireland party, which soon gathered into its folds the warm-blooded young hearts of Ireland, and possessed far more talent than judgment or discretion. Mitchel first attracted attention by his work "Hugh O'Neill," which was intended as an inspiration and an example. The Dublin Nation was then established to give voice to the hopes and yearnings of the Young Ireland party, and Mitchel became one of its chief editors. In 1847 he started the "United Irishman" which promulgated the most advanced doctrines as to the ways and means to secure just rights. In 1848 he was arrested with a number of the other leaders, convicted of felony and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. He, however, escaped in 1853, and came to New York city, where he shortly afterwards started the "Citizen," which, not receiving sufficient support, he went to Richmond and started the Southern Citizen which did not prove a pecuniary success, when he went to Paris, where he remained until the great rebellion broke out when he returned to Richmond and edited the "Enquirer" in advocacy of Southern independence. After the collapse of the "Confederacy," in whose cause he lost two brave boys, he returned to New York and started the Irish Citizen, and traveled extensively through the States lecturing on the cause of Ireland. His last journalistic venture also failed, when he went to Ireland in 1874 and was elected to parliament from Tipperary. He appeared to take his seat, but he was declared ineligible, but the patriotic people of Tipperary again returned him, and the question

as to what would be the result was creating warm discussion when death put an end to the difficulty March 20, 1876. He had long been ailing; a species of consumption had fastened itself upon him, but his indomitable spirit held him up to the last. His countrymen of all classes mourned his loss, for indeed Ireland gave birth to no purer or more disinterested patriot than John Mitchel. In his great and generous heart there was nothing small, contracted or selfish. He loved Ireland as he loved liberty with an abiding and universal love, and bigotry of any kind was a stranger to his magnanimous spirit. Let us hope that his life and example have not been vain, but that his spirit may animate all his countrymen Catholic and Protestant alike, and once united they would be irresistible!

MOCHELLOE, or KELLOE, St. A. D. 600, a man celebrated in the ancient Irish calendar for his learning and piety, was a disciple of St. Declan of Ardmore. He founded a school and monastery near the present parish of Mocallop, near Lismore, and also the church at Kilmallock, County Limerick. He died about the middle of the seventh century. Mrs. Hall, in writing of this latter place, says, "It was a walled town before the Roman invasion. The remains of the ancient houses are of hewn stone, generally these houses are ornamented with an embattlement and tasteful stone mouldings; the carvings are in a bold and massive style, and retain nearly their original sharpness." Sir R. Hoare, an English antiquary, observes of one of the ruins, "It surpasses in decoration and good sculpture any I have yet seen." Such facts may impress the dubious more powerfully than history or tradition of the advanced state of Ireland in those early ages.

MODH, CORB, King of Munster, son of Cormac-Cas, was a gallant prince and chief of the Dalcasse. In A. D. 288 he supported a revolt of the national militia against the monarch Carbre Leffeachair supported by the King of Connaught. He met the monarch and his allies at Tara and defeated them, the monarch being among the slain. He was, however, met again by the King of Connaught, Aidhe, at a place called Spaltrach, where Modh himself was defeated and slain.

MODHA-NUAGAT, a valiant and wise King of Munster and monarch of half Ireland, became King of Munster about A. D. 150. His first warlike efforts were in crushing the power of the Deagades, a branch of the Earnochs, who were allowed, many years before, to settle in Munster, but who on becoming powerful contested the right to the crown of Munster as against the race of Heber, the legitimate line of princes. Although Angus, head of this tribe, was supported by the monarch Conn, with 15,000 men, Modha crushed their power and compelled them to submit. Angered against the monarch he turned his arms against him, but was at length defeated and compelled to flee to Spain. There he was received favorably, and married Beara, the daughter of Heber-More, a King of that country. After some time he returned to Ireland with troops furnished by his father-in-law, and recommenced hostilities against the monarch Conn, whom he defeated at Broisne and Sampaite in King's county, at Greine, Athlone, Gabhran, Usnigh and other places in different parts of the provinces, and at length compelled him to divide the monarchy with him, Modha taking the Southern part. Some fresh causes of trouble arising Modha determined to strike for the whole kingdom, and the two monarchs met with their armies on the plains of Moylena, but before preparations were complete Modha was assassinated while lying in bed in his tent by Calle, son of Morn, of the royal line of Connaught. This decided the question, and Conn resumed authority over the whole monarchy.

MOLESWORTH, RICHARD VIS-COUNT, a Field Marshal in the English army, was born near Dublin about 1630. He was educated for the law, but ran away from the Temple and joined the army in Flanders as a volunteer; was aid de camp to the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Romilies, and saved the life of the Duke on that occasion. He afterwards served with great distinction throughout the campaign in Flanders and against the Scots at Preston, and rose to the rank of Lieut.-General, Master General of the ordnance and Field Marshal. He died in 1758.

MOLESWORTH, ROBERT, Viscount, a statesman and diplomat, was born in Dublin in 1656, and educated at Trinity college in that city. He opposed James II., who caused his estates to be confiscated, but on the settlement of affairs under William III, he was reinstated, made a privy counsellor, and afterwards ambassador to Copenhagen, where he had some difficulty with the King which caused him to return home very abruptly. He then published an account of Denmark, which was not very flattering, and was complained of by the Danish ambassador as a libel on his country. In 1714 he was made a commissioner of trade and plantations, and two years later raised to the Irish peerage for distinguished services. He died in 1725.

MOLLOY, CHARLES, a political writer and dramatist of talent, was born in Dublin in 1754, and educated at Dublin University. He studied law at the Middle Temple, but devoted himself to politics and literature. He was editor of a political paper called "Common Sense," and among his dramatic efforts are "The Perplexed Couple," "The Coquet," and "Half-pay Officers." He died in 1797.

MOLOCUS, SAINT, of Cong, founder of a monastery at Cong, a place, anciently of note, and situated between Lough Corrib and Lough Maske, Co. Mayo, residence of the Kings of Connaught, was also first bishop of a see of the same name since joined to Tuam. He was probably aided by Donald II., King of Ireland, whom Ware credits with founding the monastery. This was one of the finest monasteries in Ireland as its ruins plainly indicate. It was here that Roderick O'Connor, the last King of Ireland, retired to end his days in peace. The architecture of the Abbey, as it now appears, is of the decorative Roman style, and some of the carvings even as they now appear on the ruins are rich and artistic. The cross of Cong, now in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy, is a richly wrought memorial of antiquity, and is said to contain a portion of the true cross. At the time this religious house was confiscated it contained 700 monks. Our saint's name appears in the calendar on the 17th of April.

MOLYNEAUX, DANIEL, M. P. of the Irish Parliament, a celebrated antiquarian and genealogist, was born about 1550 at Armagh, and was appointed in 1587 Ulster King-of-Arms. His collection of Irish family history, now amongst the MSS. of Trinity College, Dublin, proves him to have been an accurate and very learned antiquarian. He died in 1632.

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM, grandson of the foregoing, an Irish patriot and writer, was born in Armagh in 1656, and represented the City of Dublin and afterwards Dublin University, where he was educated, in the Irish Parliament. He was the author of many excellent and patriotic works on Ireland, among them one entitled "The State of Ireland," dedicated to the Prince of Orange. In it he proves that Ireland was never conquered by Henry II., and by treaty between the two countries made in his day, Ireland was to be governed by her own parliament and laws, and was entirely independent of English parliament and laws.

MONCK, LORD VISCOUNT (Chas. Stanley), an able British statesman and Governor-General of Canada, was born at Templemore, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1819. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He succeeded to his title in 1849, and entered the House of Commons in 1852; was made a Lord of the Treasury in 1855, and Governor-General of Canada in 1861, where he became very popular, and displayed fine administrative powers, and during his administration the consolidation of the British Provinces was accomplished; returned to England in 1868 when he took his seat in the House of Lords, and became one of the commissioners of the Irish Church temporalities.

MONCK, MARY MOLESWORTH, daughter of Lord Molesworth, a lady of distinguished ability and culture, was born at her father's seat near Dublin, and became celebrated for her linguistic talents, great accomplishments and poetical genius. She was master of Latin, and of all the modern Latin tongues in which she conversed with fluency. She died in 1716.

MONROE, JAMES, fifth President of the United States, was born April 28, 1758, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and was the son of an Ulster Irish family in that state. He was educated at William and Mary college, and left it to take up arms in defense of his country in 1786, when he distinguished himself on various occasions by his bravery. He left the army to recruit his health and took up the study of the law. In 1780 we find him military commissioner for Virginia, and in that capacity visited the Southern army. He served as a delegate to the Virginia Assembly in 1783, and was a member of the Continental Congress. After the adoption of the Federal Constitution by a convention of his state, of which he was a member, he was in 1790 elected a U. S. Senator. In 1794 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France, but was recalled in 1797. In 1799 he was elected Governor of Virginia, and in 1802 was sent to France to negotiate the Louisiana purchase. In 1803 he was appointed Minister to England, and in 1805 in conjunction with Chas. Pinckney was sent on a mission to Spain. He returned in 1808 and was again elected Governor of Virginia, but he resigned shortly after taking his seat, and took the helm of state under President Madison. In 1817 he succeeded Madison as President of the United States; was re-elected in 1821. He died July 4, 1831, universally regretted.

MONTGOMERY, SIR HENRY CUNNINGHAM, a brave and dashing cavalry officer, was born in the County of Donegal about 1763. He entered the East India Company's service in 1783, and served as a cavalry officer about 20 years. In the war with Tippoo, Sultan, he was placed at the head of 6,000 cavalry, three battalions of Infantry and 17 pieces of artillery, and greatly aided Sir John Floyd in the results of the war. Upon his subsequent departure for home general orders highly complimentary to his services were published to the army. He afterwards entered Parliament for the borough of St. Michael's, and was created a baronet in 1808. He died about 1840.

MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH, an Irish American patriot of the Revolution and an able advocate of the rights of the people, was born about 1785, and

was educated at Princeton and afterwards took a degree at Yale. He served his country both by tongue and sword with distinction, and was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress for several years.

MONTGOMERY, SIR ROBERT, LL. D., a talented and able legislator, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1809; was educated in that city and entered the civil service of the East India Company at an early age, and rose to be Commissioner of the Punjab in 1849. He succeeded by tact and energy in disarming the native forces at Lahore in 1851. He became head commissioner of Ouda in 1848, and succeeded in restoring order in that province, for which he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and was knighted. In 1859 he became Lieut.-Governor of Punjab and a member of the Indian Council in 1868.

MONTGOMERY RICHARD, one of the bravest and ablest soldiers of the American revolution, was born near Raphoe, Ireland, in 1737. After having completed his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he entered the British army and fought with Wolf at the capture of Québec in 1759. He subsequently left the army and settled in New York, where he married Miss Livingston, and was soon noted as being a bold defender of colonial rights. He was a member of the first provincial congress, 1775. On the breaking out of the war he immediately offered his services to congress, and was appointed to a command in the Northern Army. He developed the scheme for driving the British from Canada and of securing the co-operation of the Canadians in the struggle for liberty, and would have succeeded had not the selfish greed for glory which distinguished Arnold pushed him forward too soon, and his blind bigotry towards Catholics alienated the Canadians, destroying their good will, and making them suspicious as to the security of their rights under such men, thus placing fatal obstructions in the way, and resulting in the death of a brave and gallant leader. As it was Montgomery took Fort Chambly and Montreal, and in the very midst of winter (Dec. 31, 1775) appeared before Quebec which he stormed at the head of his men. He succeeded and had al-

ready entered the city with the prestige of victory on his banners when, unfortunately, he fell mortally wounded. Arnold, who attacked another part of the city at the same time, was wounded and repulsed. The officer who succeeded Montgomery was so dismayed at the death of his commander, that he ordered a retreat, and all the fruits of victory were lost. No man fell during the Revolutionary struggle whose death was so lamented as this gallant officer; talented, brave, patriotic and generous, he had all the qualities which go to make a great and popular leader.

MOORE, HENRY, one of the first Irish Methodists, and friend and companion of John Wesley, was born in Dublin in 1751; joined Wesley in 1799, and became a noted preacher. He was the confidential friend and associate of Wesley during his later years, and was the author of a "Life of John and Charles Wesley and Memoirs of their Family," 1824. He died in 1843, aged 92 years.

MOORE, THOMAS, one of the most popular and talented of the modern poets, was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 28, 1779. He early displayed marks of that genius which afterwards so distinguished him amongst the literary men of his day. In his younger days the upper classes of Dublin society were much given to private theatricals and musical dramas. The young poet early took part in these intellectual amusements and became quite a little lion by his exhibitions of precocious talent in both music and the drama. In 1798 he entered Dublin University, and there made a brilliant record in classical and general literature. In the meantime he wrote for the Dublin magazines, and gained considerable local celebrity as a poet. While in college he translated from the Greek "Odes of Anacreon." In 1802 he published his "Poetical Works of the late Thos. Little," which were well received. In 1803, through the influence of Lord Moira, a friend of the family he received a government position at Bermuda and arrived there in January, 1804. The place was not a very attractive one at best, and the young poet found it very uncongenial. He, therefore, committed his official duties into the hands of a deputy, and started for the United States to make a

tour of that country before returning home. Whatever may have been the reason, Moore was not pleased with what he saw, and although in his younger days in Dublin a most ardent patriot and connected with the patriotic societies and press of his country, he with bad taste and worse judgment attempted to ridicule the institutions and men of America. It may be that having become a pet amongst the aristocracy of Britain he had insensibly imbibed some of their prejudices and lost some of the manly independence of thought and manner which can make a freeman dignified without arrogance or presumption and obliging without servility. This inconsistency between professed principles and the practice and habit of his life was still more marked afterwards. In his inspirations and songs a patriot, in his private life and actions a toady to a proud, exclusive and corrupt aristocracy and the fulsome admirer of the Prince of Wales (George IV.), whom he styled "the first gentleman of Europe." A patriot who could so stultify himself as to present such a spectacle, and who could attempt to ridicule the natural and magnificent republican simplicity of Thomas Jefferson, one of nature's grandest noblemen, a man as much superior to the bloated aristocrat to whom he toadied as can well be conceived, ought to have lost even the instincts of a patriot, and he probably would had he been anything else than an Irishman. On his return to England he published odes and epistles for which he was sharply criticized in the Edinburgh Review. The consequence of this was a duel between himself and Jeffrey, which proved harmless, but was the cause of a good deal of humorous pasquinade, especially by Byron. It, however, made the two heroes fast friends ever afterwards. In 1807 he commenced to produce his Irish melodies, which he gave to the world at various times up to 1884. In 1811 he married and went to reside in Derbyshire, where he produced the "Two Penny Post Bag." In 1817 he gave to the world his most famous work "Lalla Rookh," which was received with the greatest delight by the English reading public, and is certainly one of the sweetest and most brilliant of poetical efforts. About this time he went to Paris where he wrote the "Fudge Family," which appeared in 1814. The next

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year he traveled with Lord John Russell in Italy and visited Lord Byron at Venice. He resided in Paris till 1822, and while there wrote "The Loves of the Angels," and the "Epicurean," a prose romance, which was afterwards published in England. Byron left with Moore, whom he greatly admired, a manuscript autobiography, to use as he thought fit after the author's death, and over the fate of which there was afterwards considerable controversy. After the death of Byron in 1824 the manuscript was destroyed at the request of his relatives, and Moore wrote a life of his friend, which was published in 1830. Had Moore possessed less charming social qualities it would have been far better for his fame as a poet and his consistency as a patriot, for Moore undoubtedly possessed abilities of the highest order, but the best years of his life, when his genius burned brightest, were in great part absorbed by the social circles in which he moved and delighted, but which had they been given to heroic work, for which his nature and instinct were admirably fashioned, would have placed him second to no poet in modern times. As it is, his efforts will live and delight future generations as long as the English language endures. Moore died in 1852.

MORAN, THOMAS, a distinguished Irish-American artist, was born in 1837, and early developed a penchant for art. He adopted it as a profession, and, having the passion as well as talent he, soon acquired a wide reputation and has produced works of great merit. He is still engaged in the active practice of his profession.

MORE, MICHAEL, a learned Irish scholar of the seventeenth century, was provost of Trinity College, Dublin, about 1685. Being a Catholic he had to leave on the accession of William of Orange, and went to Rome and afterwards to Paris. He became rector of the University of that city and president of the College of Navarre, where he died in the early part of the eighteenth century.

MORGAN LADY SYDNEY, one of the most distinguished female writers and conversationalists of the present century, was born in Dublin about the year 1788. Her father, Prof. Ow-

enson (MacOwen) was a musical composer and a man of culture, and his daughter early displayed the germs of those talents that so distinguished her in after life. At the age of thirteen she produced a volume of miscellaneous poems, and afterwards a series of songs set to Irish airs. At the age of sixteen she had produced two novels which were favorably received, but the production of the "Wild Irish Girl" in 1801 at once raised her to a prominent position in the literary world. This work passed quickly through seven editions, and brought its fair author to the notice and acquaintance of the leading literary men of Great Britain, and also introduced her into the highest society. She soon after married Sir Charles Morgan, a physician of eminence, and continued her literary activity, producing "France," a critical review of the state of that country, which gave such offence to that government that she was prohibited from entering that territory again. Perhaps she is best known by her Diary, which is sparkling with wit, wisdom and gossip. Amongst her numerous novels Florence McCarthy is the most finished and famous. She died in 1859, leaving behind her in literary annals but few females who were her superiors. Among her other works are "The O'Briens and O'Flahertys," "The Pioneers," "Life and Times of Salvador Rosa," "Woman and her Master."

MORIARTY RIGHT REV. DAVID, R. C. Bishop of Kerry, was born in 1810, and was educated at Maynooth College, and raised to the priesthood, earning a reputation for scholarship and piety. He was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of Kerry in 1854, and succeeded to the See in 1856. He was very popular with all classes, both Protestant and Catholic. His severe denunciation of Fenianism, however, made him very unpopular with the Irish Nationalists; it is said of him even going so far as to say that "Hell was not hot enough nor eternity too long to punish them for misleading the people. He seems, however, to have been very considerate, zealous and pious as a Bishop and held in high esteem by personal friends. He died Sept 30, 1877.

MORIARTY, DR. P. E., O. S. A., one of the most eloquent of Catholic

American divines, was born in Dublin July 4, 1804, received his early instruction in an academy founded by his father. In his fifteenth year he entered the novitiate of the Augustinians at Callan at the instance of Dr. Doyle, who recognized in the boy the promises of distinguished ability. He pursued his course of studies in houses of his Order at Lucca, Perugia and Rome, and when completed was ordained priest. He then returned to Ireland, and was stationed in Dublin. In 1835 he was sent to India with Bishop O'Connor to assist him in removing the troubles caused by the Goa schismatics. He became secretary and Vicar-General to the Bishop, and chaplain to the British forces at Madrid, having been the first Catholic priest appointed by the government of England and officially recognized since the Reformation. On his return from India he was the bearer of an address of thanks to the Pope from 8,000 prominent Catholics of Madras. In 1831 he was sent to the United States and attached to the house of his order in Philadelphia. Here he soon won recognition as a pulpit orator of the first order, and attracted great attention by the eloquence and force of his controversial sermons. He was also an eloquent temperance advocate, and was the first in this country to organize a total abstinence society, 1841. He was largely instrumental in starting and sustaining by his energy and zeal Villanova College, Pennsylvania, of which he was president for many years, as he was also superior of his Order in America. He saw his brethren increase from one house in 1839 to twenty four convents and churches in the various States at the time of his death, which occurred at Villanova July 10, 1875. The Doctor was also an elegant writer, and was a frequent contributor to the magazines and papers of Philadelphia. His criticisms and castigations of bigots, whether with the tongue or pen, was always scathing and withering to the last degree. Among his works is a "Life of St. Augustine. He was also a constant contributor to the Catholic Record. As a pulpit orator and controversialist he had few equals and no superior in America.

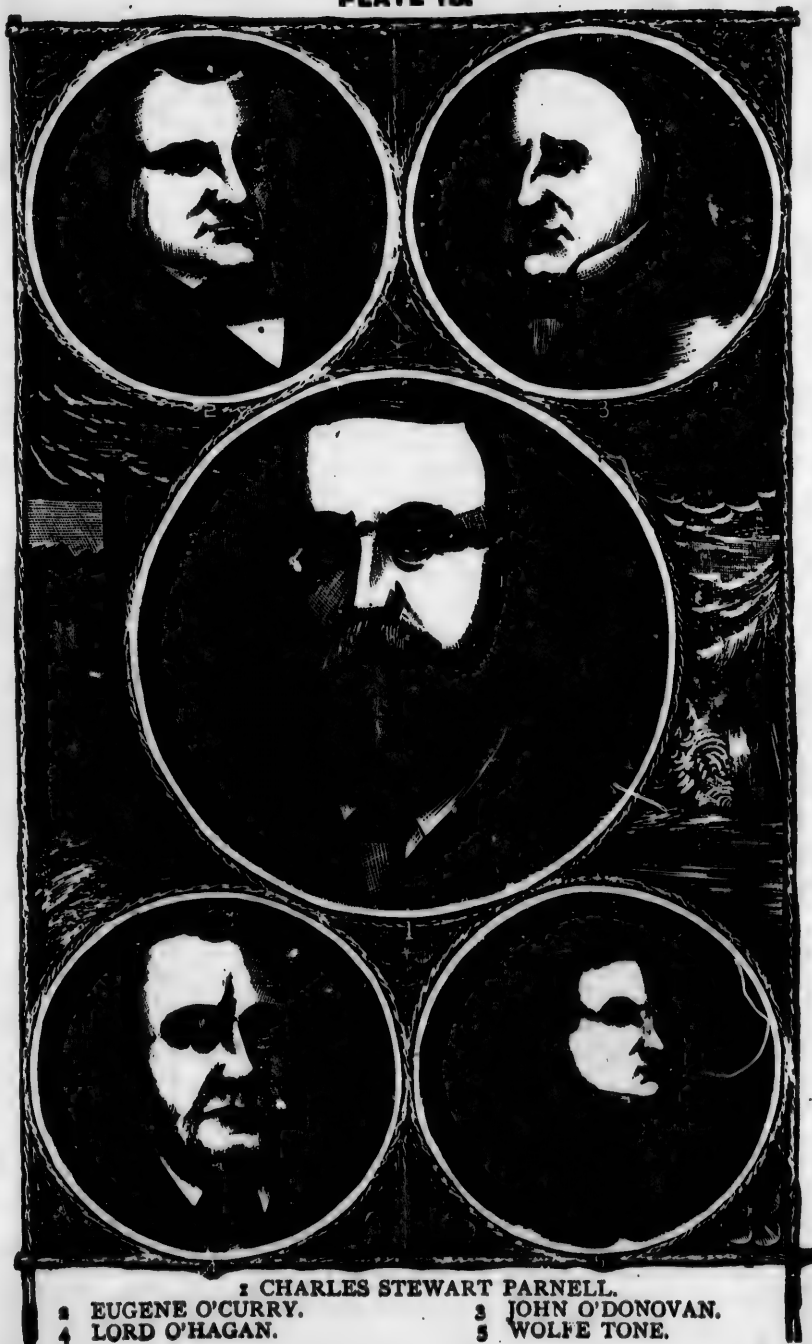
MORNINGTON GARRETT WELLESLEY, Earl of, father of the

Duke of Wellington and of the Marquis of Wellesley, was born in Meath, Ireland, about 1720, acquired great reputation in Ireland for his musical talent, and received the degree of Doctor of Music from Dublin University. He was a member of the celebrated Knights of St. Patrick, a patriotic club, of which Grattan, Curran, Plunkett and other celebrated Irishmen were members. Among his works were a number of pleasing musical dramas. He died in 1781.

MORRISSEY JOHN, a famous sporting man and democratic politician of New York city, was born in Tipperary in 1831, came with his parents to the United States when five years old and settled in Troy. His education was of the most ordinary kind, and he early went to work in an iron foundry, where he developed into a fine specimen of physical manhood. Becoming popular with the "Boys," he was tempted into the liquor business. In 1849 he went with the tide to California, but did not remain, his principal exploit there being in the Prize Ring. He returned to New York, and had contests with Yankee Sullivan, Pool and Heenan, and then abandoned that kind of business and invested in pools, rowing-races, etc., establishing at Saratoga, N. Y., gorgeous palaces for those kinds of games, almost rivalling those of Baden Baden. He afterwards entered politics and became member of Congress from the 5th New York district, 1861-3. Contact with the world had polished and educated him, and it was said that his word was as good as any man's bond. He became an opposer of Tammany, and a leader of the "Young Democracy," and was supported by the more respectable political elements in sharp contests against Augustus Schell and other strong men, and always elected. He died May 1, 1878, of consumption.

MORROW JEREMIAH, a distinguished Irish American politician was born in Pennsylvania in 1770, of Irish parents. After receiving a fair education, he cast his fortune, when a young man, in the wilderness west of the Ohio river, and was chosen a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1800. He was the first representative of Ohio in Congress, serving from 1803 to 1813, and

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then became U. S. Senator; was also named a commissioner to treat with the Indians. He was Governor of Ohio from 1822 to 1826, seated again in Congress from '31 to '33, and held other prominent positions. He died March 22, 1852.

MOSS JUDGE, a distinguished Canadian jurist, was the son of an Irish emigrant, John Moss, and was born at Cobourg in 1836, received his preliminary education at Gale's Institute, entered Upper Canada College in 1850, and finished at the University, where he graduated with triple first-class honors. In 1859 he took his master's degree, and won the prize for the best thesis. He was called to the Bar in 1861. His brilliant college career, gave him a reputation, and his rise at the bar was rapid and his success was such as to insure the confidence of his clients. He was early appointed Equity Lecturer, and one of the examiners of the Law Society as well as of the University of Toronto. He was named a Q. C. in 1872, and a bencher of his Inn about the same time, and was on the commission to report on the merging of law and equity. He was subsequently named Vice Chancellor of the University, and still later a judge of the highest court of justice in the province. He is without doubt one of the ablest judicial minds Canada has as yet produced. He died in the prime of life.

MOSSOM, ROBERT, a learned Irish divine of the Established Church, who suffered from the hands of covenanters, but after the restoration was made Bishop of Londonderry, and received other Irish preferments. He was a voluminous writer, and amongst his works are "Life of George Wild, Bishop of Derry," "The Preachers Tripartite," &c. He died in 1679.

MOSSOP, HENRY, a tragic actor of great eminence and a rival of Garrick, Dun, &c., was born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin University. He made his first appearance on the Dublin stage as "Zana" in the "Revenge." After some time he removed to London and appeared in Drury Lane and Covent Garden, and soon acquired an enviable reputation.

MOTTE, REBECCA, one of the heroines of the American Revolution, was the daughter of Mrs. Robert Brenton, a beautiful, accomplished and patriotic Irish lady who emigrated to America in 1738, and was married in Charleston, South Carolina. Rebecca was born June 28, 1738, and in her twentieth year married Jacob Motte, a resident of French descent, who owned a rich plantation on the banks of the Congaree. Here she became the mother of six children where she resided with them and her mother, when the storm of Revolution broke over the colonies. Both the mother and daughter were ardent patriots, and when Charleston fell into the hands of the British in 1780, they sought to overcome the entire state by the establishment of fortified posts throughout the interior. Mrs. Motte's fine residence was taken for this purpose and named Fort Motte, the family having to take up their residence in one of the farm houses. In May, 1781, Marion and Lee appeared before the fort and commenced a siege, but wanting proper guns they made but little progress. Lee saw their only hope was to burn the place, if possible, by means of arrows charged with combustibles. He proposed to Mrs. Motte, who immediately consented, presenting him with a beautiful East India bow and arrows, which had been presented her son by an East India Captain. By this means they fired the dry roofs of the building and compelled the enemy to surrender, but at the total loss of her beautiful homestead. Mrs. Motte regaled the officers, both of victors and vanquished, with a sumptuous dinner after the hot work they had been engaged in. She lived many years after the Revolution, adorning the high circles in which she moved by her grace and accomplishments. One of her daughters became the wife of Gen. Thomas Pinckney. Mrs. Motte died in 1815, after again seeing her country victorious over its ancient foe and the children of her banished race everywhere leading the van.

MUEMNON, a celebrated Irish monarch, who reigned about 700 B. C., and who instituted a military order among his subjects called the "Order of the Golden Chain." The knights of the Order wore chains of gold around their necks. The candidates for the Order were required to give certain

proofs of military skill and also to prove their descent from a kingly or noble line.

MULLAN, DENNIS W., a gallant American naval officer of Irish extraction, was born in Maryland Nov. 10, 1848, graduated at the naval academy in 1868; became a Lieutenant in '67, a Lieut.-Commander in '68, served in the Mononghela at the battle of Mobile Bay, and was noted for gallantry.

MULLANY, J. R. M., a gallant American naval officer of Irish parentage, was born in New York Oct. 26, 1818; entered the navy in 1832; was passed midshipman in 1838 and Lieutenant in 1844. He distinguished himself at the taking of Tobasco, Mexico, during the war with that country; commanded the "Oneida" at the battle of Mobile Bay, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was a commander in 1861 and a captain in 1866, a commodore in 1870 and a rear-admiral in 1874. He lost an arm at Mobile Bay. He ranks high as an able and skillful officer.

MULLEN, JOSEPH, a prominent New York politician, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to New York when comparatively young, and succeeded by his native talents and energy in raising himself to position and influence. Besides holding other positions of honor and trust he represented his district in the 30th Congress with credit.

MULLIGAN, COL. JAMES A., a gallant officer of the great Rebellion, was born in Utica, N. Y., of Irish parents, June 25, 1830; removed with his parents to Chicago, and was educated at the University of St. Mary's, of which he was the first graduate, 1850; commenced the study of the law, but interrupted it by joining John L. Stephens in the survey of the Panama Railway and after returning to Chicago edited a weekly Catholic paper, the "Western Tablet." He resumed the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1855; went to Washington in 1861 to take a place in the Interior Department but resigned on the breaking out of the war and returning to Chicago soon raised a fine Irish regiment, which was quickly in the field, and made a gallant defense of Lexington, Mo., against

vastly superior numbers, but after two months was obliged to capitulate. He was exchanged and reorganized his regiment and participated in a number of severe actions, and fell mortally wounded at Winchester July 26, 1864.

MULREADY, WILLIAM, an artist of great talent and celebrity, was born in Ennis, Ireland, in 1786. His first noticeable efforts were landscapes, principally local views, which displayed great naturalness and undoubted merit. He early went to London, and his first works there were views around Kensington and Lambeth, interior of cottages, etc. He next essayed figure painting with equal success, and produced many meritorious pictures of popular scenes and customs in England. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1815 and the following year an Academician. His paintings are held high, and are to be found in the best English galleries. He died July 7, 1868.

MUNCHIN SAINT, first bishop of Limerick, was born about the time St. Patrick commenced his missionary labors, and was the son of Sedun. He received a liberal education in one of the monasteries and became Abbot at Lumneach, Limerick. He built a cathedral church, which was subsequently rebuilt and known as St. Munchin's parochial church. Our saint was very learned in scriptural lore, and was placed by St. Patrick over the converts of a part of Connaught. He died about the year 500.

MUNROE, GEN. HENRY, a gallant and noble-hearted patriot of '98, was a native of County Down, born about 1755. He was a merchant of the town of Lisburn and a member of the Volunteer Corps. On the disbanding of that body he was highly indignant, and although a strong opposer to illegal action, so perfidious and tyrannical were the acts of the government, aimed as they were at the rights and liberties of the people, that when the Rebellion of '98 broke out he accepted the leadership of the patriots in his section. His men were almost entirely without proper arms or means of warfare, and he was defeated at Ballynahinch June 18, 1798. He was a fugitive for some time, but putting faith in

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a man named Holmes, whom he had often befriended, he was betrayed, tried by court-martial, hung and beheaded within a few hours. It was remarked that all those who had a hand in his death met miserable ends, especially Holmes who was execrated by his neighbors while he lived and died an outcast and beggar, Munroe was an Episcopalian.

MUREDACH, SAINT, a disciple of St. Patrick and first Bishop of Killala. Muredach early became a follower of St. Patrick, and although quite a youth was of great service to him on account of his knowledge of the country and his connection with some formidable clans. He took his master as his model in austerities, and with his companion, St. Asicus, strove to make daily advances in perfection, singing hymns and psalms together, and encouraging each other in mortification and self-denial. He is said to have been miraculously saved from a pack of hungry wolves who surrounded him. He was an indefatigable opposer of paganism and all its superstitions, freely exposing his life amongst the most bitter, threatening them with divine vengeance if they would not give up their idolatry. He destroyed their idols and denounced their wicked practices. He was also a stern opponent of slavery and secured the freedom of many. A pagan chief having captured in a raid a beautiful Christian maiden he determined that she should submit to his wishes. The saint hearing of it boldly demanded her liberation, at which the chief laughed at him as a meddling fool. The saint, in his indignation, told him that the moment he attempted to defile the vessel of the Holy Spirit in that moment he should die, and it so happened. The maiden was immediately let free and returned to her rejoicing friends. Our Saint, assisting Patrick in the conversion of Connaught, was placed over the See of Killala about 484. He died in about 455.

MURPHY, ARTHUR, a dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born Dec. 28, 1727, at Cloniquin, in Ireland, and like all Irish Catholics of those days who desired a finished education had to seek abroad what the 'free' government of England refused them at home. He was educated at St. Omar's, and for some

time after completing his studies engaged in mercantile pursuits. He, however, soon turned his attention to literature, and became an author by profession. He established the *Gray's Inn Journal*, and brought out the farce of "The Apprentice and the Upholsterer." These he followed by innumerable pieces in all the walks of the drama, many of which were popular in their day, and some still keep the stage, such as "The Grecian Daughter," "All in the Wrong," "The Citizen," "Three Weeks After Marriage," &c. In 1762 he was called to the bar, but his practice never became large. He tried his powers as a political writer by defending Lord Bute in the Test and the Auditor, but having been misled as to some important facts he was exposed to considerable ridicule. Among his other works are *Lives of Garrick Johnson and Fielding*, and translations of Tacitus and Sallust. He was a pleasing and able writer, and a man of varied talents. He died in 1805.

MURPHY, CHAS., a prominent politician of Georgia, was of Irish descent, born in South Carolina about 1800; removed to Georgia, where he held important public positions, and represented that state in the Thirty-third Congress.

MURPHY, EDMUND, a gallant officer of the Irish brigade in the service of France in the time of Louis XIV. He served with great credit and distinction and soon won honor and position by gallantry and good conduct. Another Murphy—Cornelius—who was a major of the Clancarthy regiment in 1685, also greatly distinguished himself and participated in the glories of the Irish brigade, winning a proud position.

MURPHY, FRANCIS, a noted and eloquent temperance advocate and Methodist divine, was born in Ireland in 1835; entered the ministry, and soon became noted for his eloquence in the temperance cause; came to the United States and made an extended tour, and fully sustained his reputation amongst his "Evangelical" brethren as a powerful speaker. He returned to Ireland, and again visited the United States in 1888.

MURPHY, HENRY C., a prominent American politician, financier and writer, was of Irish descent, born in Brooklyn in 1810, and educated at Columbia College: was admitted to the bar and practiced with success. After filling various positions of honor he was sent to Congress in 1843, and remained there for three terms. He was minister to the Hague under Buchanan, and has contributed largely towards unearthing the early history of his state. He died in the winter of 1882.

MURPHY, JAMES CAVANAGH, an architect and antiquarian of distinction, was a native of Ireland. He is the author of "Antiquities of the Arabians in Spain," "Travels in Portugal," besides some architectural works of merit all published in London. He died in 1816.

MURPHY, GOV. JOHN, an able American, jurist and statesman, was born in South Carolina about 1795 of Irish parents was educated at the South Carolina College, and studied law; was honored by his fellow citizens with positions of trust and prominence. Removed to Alabama in 1817, where he soon acquired a commanding position by his talents; was Governor from 1825 to 1829, and represented that state in the twenty-third Congress.

MURPHY, JOHN McLEOD, U. S. N., a celebrated American constructing engineer, was of Irish descent, born in New York state in 1827. He served in Mexico; was constructing engineer in Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1866-7, and with the Army of the Potomac and at Vicksburg in the war of the Rebellion. His great ability was universally recognized. He died in 1871.

MURPHY, GEN. JOHN R., a gallant and able American soldier, was born in Ireland in 1796, and emigrated at an early age. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he immediately enlisted, although only 16 years of age, and distinguished himself by his bravery and good conduct. On the breaking out of the rebellion he raised a regiment and distinguished himself at Winchester, where he covered Banks' retreat, but was taken prisoner. He was afterwards placed in the Vet. Reserve

Corps, and served to the close of the war. He died in Philadelphia Feb. 10, 1876.

MURRAY, CHARLES, a talented American artist, especially noted as a designer and figure painter, was born in Dublin, Oct. 26, 1854, and early gave evidence of the natural bent of his mind. He secured admission to the Royal Art School in that city, where he distinguished himself, gaining high honors. In 1871 he came to America. Here, as soon as his ability became known in decorative art, especially in its higher walks of figure painting, he gained constant employment at high prices. He is recognized as the most accomplished and artistic designer of show work in America, and in this specialty America leads the world. He is a hard student and passionately attached to art. He was engaged to paint the figures for the scenery in the great Dramatic Festival held in Cincinnati in 1888, which is indicative of his standing in his profession. He has sensibly chosen these paths in his profession which insures him remunerative employment; hereafter he will undoubtedly be heard from in the more pretentious walks of art.

MURRAY, DANIEL, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was born in 1767, and educated at Salamanca, Spain, where he was ordained a priest in 1790. He returned to Ireland, and after filling various positions in his sacred calling was in 1823 elevated to the Archbishopric of Dublin. He took an active interest in Catholic emancipation, and in conjunction with his brother prelates supported O'Connell in his efforts till crowned with success. In 1881 he was joined in a commission with the protestant Archbishop of Dublin and others for the purpose of promoting education in a national system of which the Queen's Colleges were the apex. Good faith, however, having been violated, according to the understanding of Catholics, in regard to considering their rights and wishes, and the principal authorities of the Church deeming the system as tending to irreligion and unsafe, the Archbishop withdrew. He afterwards confined himself to his strictly administrative duties and was generally looked upon, justly or unjustly, as a government bishop, so-called in distinction to those thoroughly Irish. He died in 1862.

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MURRAY, REV. JOHN, a Presbyterian divine and one of the ablest and most learned men of his day in America was born in Ireland in 1742, and after completing his education and being licensed to preach he emigrated to America, and settled at Booth Bay, in Maine, where he married. He represented his town in the provincial congress which sat at Watertown, near Boston, in 1775; acted as secretary and president and was chairman of the committee for reporting rules and orders for Congress. He was a strong Whig like the rest of his countrymen, and an able advocate of colonial rights. As a pulpit orator he had no superior or equal in his section, speaking without manuscript and with true Irish inspiration. He was also a learned linguist, being perhaps the best Oriental scholar of his day in America and a fine Greek one also. Besides he had an eminently practical and methodical mind. He was almost worshipped by his parishioners, being ever kind, considerate and self-sacrificing. He had a namesake, who was a Universalist preacher, who sometimes preached in the same pulpit on the same day. The people to distinguish them called our subject "Damnation Murray" and the other "Salvation Murray," from the distinguishing principles of their religious beliefs. He died at Newburyport, on the Merrimac, where he had resided for many years, in the spring of 1798, leaving behind him in America no scholar more profound or universal.

MURRAY, NICHOLAS, D. D., an able American Presbyterian divine, was born in Ballynasloe, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1808; came in his youth to the United States, and entered the printing office of Harper Brothers to learn the trade. He secured sufficient means to enter Williams College, where he graduated in 1826; studied theology at Princeton, and became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and afterwards of Elizabethtown, N. J. While there he entered into a religious discussion, under the signature of "Kirwin," with Bishop Hughes, which attracted great attention, but while it stamped our subject as a man of ability it showed him inferior to his powerful opponent. He is the author of a number of works, some of which are marred by bigotry. Among them are "European Sketches," "Happy Home," "Parish and other

Pencillings." He died at Elizabethtown, Feb. 4, 1861.

MUSGRAVE, G. W., D. D., LL. D., an able and distinguished American Presbyterian divine, is partly of Irish parentage, born in Philadelphia Oct. 19, 1804; received his education in New Jersey college, studied theology at Princeton, and entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1828. He was pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Baltimore for many years, and afterwards of the North Tenth Street Church, Philadelphia. He has held prominent positions in the assemblies of that body, and is looked upon as one of the soundest of their theologians and ablest of their debaters. He was prominent in healing the difficulties which existed in that body, by his influence and discretion.

MUSGRAVE, SIR RICHARD, a political writer of note, was born in the County of Cork about 1740. Among his works is a "History of the Rebellion of '98" which is chiefly noted for its unfairness, bigotry and blind advocacy of the Union. He died in 1818.

NAGLE, NANO, (Honora), the saintly founder of the "Presentation Order" of nuns, and the reviver in modern Ireland of the conventual life, was born in 1728 at Ballygriffin, near Mallow, County Cork. Her parents were of an ancient Catholic family, who had succeeded in preserving some portion of their ancient patrimony amid the ravages of the Stranger, perhaps as much through Protestant relatives as by any other circumstance. Her father, Garret Nagle, sent her to the Continent to be educated, and she entered one of the convents near Paris, where she soon acquired all the accomplishments with which those famous schools clothed their pupils. France at the time was filled with the best blood of Ireland, and the salons of Paris were often graced with the gallant officers of the Irish brigades who were as admired and popular in the drawing-room as they were brave and valiant on the field. Among them and their families Miss Nagle had both relatives and friends, and when she emerged into society an accomplished and beautiful woman it was into a circle in which everything that could captivate the heart or dazzle the glowing imagination of those who

desire the glittering things of earth that she entered. For a brief period she revelled in the fascination with which the most graceful and polished society of the world charmed gay votaries and almost forgot that the land of her fathers was full of tribulation and woe. Her attention was first seriously attracted to the dark and dreary experiences of human life by seeing at dawn, one morning as she was returning in a carriage with her lady companion from some brilliant fete, a crowd of apparently poor and humble people awaiting the opening of the church door, whither they had hied to hear the first mass, and thus bless the labors of the day. It made a powerful impression on her mind, and when she entered into her own frivolous life, and her want of gratitude to the good Lord who had dealt so kindly with her and saved her from so many hardships, she felt sick at heart and utterly dissatisfied with herself, and from that moment resolved to return to the home of her race and spend her time in alleviating the wants of the poor and afflicted, and aid them as God might direct. She at once set about her work by returning home to poor Ireland, but so appalled was she at the survey of the amount of misery which stared her in the face in Cork, together with the discouragements she met from her friends and with distrust in her own ability to grapple so great an undertaking, that she returned to her pious director and friends in France to lay the difficulties before them, and seek further counsel and advice. She was encouraged to go on, with the assurance that He who inspired the good design could easily do great things by simple means. She returned (at this time her father was dead and her home was with her brother who was married) and quietly set to work, first to aid and instruct a school of little girls. Through the agency of her maid she rented a house and had her gather together the poorest children; these she visited and instructed every morning, her family supposing her to be visiting the chapel for devotion. At length, however, her brother became aware of it and was greatly put out, and stormed about disgracing the family and many other foolish things; but the storm passed over and the family became reconciled to her and her noble work, and even an old uncle whose aristocratic notions she

feared most to offend, and from whom she expected a fortune to aid her in her designs, to her great joy offered no objection, but assisted her materially in carrying out her plans. Her school prospered and in nine months she had two hundred children in training. The poor in another section of the city begged her to open a school among them and supervise it, promising they would give her every assistance. She could not refuse, and thus the good work went on. She even opened schools for boys separate, and it can be easily supposed that this refined and delicate girl would soon find this self imposed but laborious task telling to her constitution and strength, and so she did, but it only inspired her to devise means to perpetuate the work. Her noble self sacrifice had already inspired other young ladies with admiration for her life and a desire to imitate, but Miss Nagle saw that to insure success it would have to be organized self-sacrifice. Four young ladies therefore, at her suggestion, went to the convent of the Ursulines in France, where they had been educated, and entered it to make the novitiate and thus establish a branch of that order in Ireland. They were Miss Fitzsimons, a great friend of Miss Nagle's, Miss Nagle's cousin, Miss Coppinger, a cousin of the Duchess of Norfolk, and Miss Kavanagh, of the noble house of Ormond. At this time it must be remembered that the Penal laws were still in force, and the possibilities of trouble were so imminent that they had to send to Dieppe to find a professed sister, Margaret Kelly, who was willing to face the danger of returning with them to Ireland to establish a house. This was happily done in May, 1771, and on the 18th of the following September the new convent was opened. There was some indignation and talk among the low-minded bigots of enforcing the law, but the high standing of the ladies who composed the new house, and their connection with the first families of the kingdom, very probably prevented an assault. The good work once inaugurated went on and these ladies soon after opened one of their noted schools for the education and training of young ladies. Miss Nagle after some time felt that the rule of the Ursulines was too circumscribed to meet great and crying wants, because it must be remembered that no other sisterhood filled the vari-

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ous wants, as to-day in Ireland, and the constitution of the Ursulines was not intended to cover wants, which, on the continent, had other sisterhoods to care for. Miss Nagle therefore separated herself from the Ursulines and taking an adjacent house, which she purchased, she gathered around herself some pious and devoted women, and organized them into a society in honor of the "Presentation of Our Blessed Lady in the Temple." The more special object of this good sisterhood was to seek through the city all poor girls, induce them to attend school, instruct them in all their duties; and preserve them from a thousand snares, and also in visiting the poor and sick in their own houses and in public hospitals, or substantially such work as is performed by the Sisters of Mercy to-day. Christmas, 1777, saw the work inaugurated with the sanction of Bishop Moylan; fifty poor persons partaking of a Christmas dinner, presided over by Miss Nagle. Thus was inaugurated the "Presentation Order," which is now spread over Great Britain, Ireland, (in which there are over fifty convents), America and Australia, daily doing incalculable good, and relieving every species of human misery. In 1781, five years after its inception, the society was formed into a "Congregation" by a brief of Pope Pius VI., directing the members to follow the Ursuline rule as near as possible, and sixteen years later it was changed into an Order by a brief of Pius VII., under the title and invocation of the "Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The pious and disinterested founder did not live to see these honors conferred on her work; but with hands full of good works to present to her Divine Master, and amidst the benedictions and tears of thousands who had received blessings at her hands, she sank to rest, worn out by the multitude and weight of her self imposed labors. She died April 26, 1784, just one hundred years ago, her last words to her dear co-laborers being, "Love one another as you have hitherto done."

NAPIER LIEUT.-GEN., SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS PATRICK, K. C. B. an able British soldier and historian, was born at Castletown, County Kildare, Ireland, Dec. 17, 1785, and belonged to a family distinguished for their military tastes and talent. He entered the army in his fifteenth year, and became a cap-

tain by 1804, served at the siege of Copenhagen, 1807, and accompanied Sir John Moore to Portugal, 1807; distinguished himself at Alameda, 1810, where he was wounded and at Casal Nova, 1811. He greatly distinguished himself in many desperate engagements on the Peninsula—Busaco, 1810. Fuentes de Onoro, 1811; Salamanca, 1812; Bedassoa, 1813 and Orthes, 1814, besides many minor brushes and gradually rose to be a Colonel by his soldierly conduct. After the war he wrote a "History of the Peninsular War," which attracted great attention and violent discussions, but it is considered as one of the most remarkable of military histories. Napier became a Major-General in 1841, Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey in 1842, Knighted in 1848 and Lieut. General in 1851. He wrote the life of his brother "Sir Charles Napier," "The Conquests of Scinde," "Administration of Scinde." He died Feb. 12, 1830.

NAPIER WILLIAM JOHN Lord, a distinguished naval officer of Britain, was born at Kinsale, Ireland, in 1787. He entered the naval service at the age of sixteen, and held the rank of midshipman at the Battle of Trafalgar, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1833 he was appointed superintendent of the trade and interest of the British nation in China, and he arrived at Macao in July, 1834. Here some difficulties arose, and the governor of Canton seemed desirous of frustrating his mission, forbidding him to sail for that port until the emperor's wishes were promulgated on that subject. Lord Napier was not willing to put off attending to the interests which he had been appointed to protect, and lost no time in sailing for Canton, where he arrived on the 25th of July. The orders and edict of the Governor that he should return to Macao were disregarded, and on the further edict of the Governor that business should cease between the Chinese merchants, he sent two vessels of war up the Bogue river which were fired at by the forts, and which in return opened upon them and quickly knocked them about the heads of the Chinese aggressors. This occurred on the 7th of September, but on account of want of wind the ships had to anchor for several days. Lord Napier becoming seriously ill about the middle of the same month, he ordered the fleet to

drop down the river; and he returned to Macao, where he died on the 11th of Oct., 1834.

NAVEL SAINT, a son of the celebrated King Angus of Cashel, who was converted by St. Patrick, and is said to have been one of twenty-four children, most of whom became religious. Our Saint was brought up in his father's court, and was trained as a warrior as well as receiving all the advantages which the growing schools of Ireland possessed at that day. When grown up he was placed in the care of St. Ailbe bishop of Emly, with whom he remained until he had completed his education for the holy office of the priesthood. He had well imbibed the lessons of his saintly teachers, and as his zeal prompted him to labor amongst those not yet converted, he soon became celebrated for his power and zeal as a preacher. His rank, appearance, eloquence and sanctity of life gave him great influence, and his success was marked. He established monasteries and built churches amongst the communities he converted. He traveled into Ossory, where he converted many from paganism. This was about 515, and it is said that St. Canice, first bishop of Ossory, was placed under his care. It is said that while traveling through Kilkenny he stopped at a chief's house whose wife tried to tempt the saint. He reproached her in such strong terms that she determined on revenge, and on the return of her husband made charges against the saint, who had gone on his way. The chief pursued him for the purpose of slaying him. The saint asked to be confronted with the woman, and if he did not make her confess her falsehood; he was willing to suffer. He returned, and the woman boldly renewed her charge, when the saint praying called upon God to pass judgment between them, and that the lying tongue might be paralyzed. The woman was instantly struck dumb, and throwing herself at the saint's feet, clung to his garments in terror. He then said to her, "If you will confess the truth I will release you," and making the sign of the cross on her lips speech was restored and she declared her falsehood, and both she and her husband became pious Christians. In the year 520 he founded his most celebrated monastery,

that of Kilmanagh. This became a famous school, and its halls were soon filled with students from all parts. The place, which was a forest, soon became cultivated, populous, and blossomed as a garden. The monks were the first to properly cultivate the lands and bring from them rich harvests. They reclaimed marshy lands by draining and barren lands by enriching, so that abbey lands became a synonyme for rich lands. He died about 564, and his feast is kept on July 31st.

NEAGLE JOHN, an American portrait painter of merit, was born in Boston of Irish parents Nov. 4, 1799. He began life as an ordinary coach painter in Philadelphia, and gradually developed artistic talent, and by 1818 was skillful enough to undertake portrait painting as a profession. He soon won a fine reputation. Among his works are portraits of "Gilbert Stuart," "Matthew Carey," "Henry Clay," and "Com. Barron." He died in 1865.

NEAL JOHN, a talented Irish American poet and literateur, was born in 1798, and has contributed under the nom de plume of "John O'Catract" many poems and sketches of merit to the literature of the day.

NEALE JOSEPH C., a popular American writer of Irish descent and author of "Charcoal Sketches." He was born in Pennsylvania, and for most of his life was connected with the Philadelphia Press, and was a writer of much promise and ability. He died in 1847, aged 46 years.

NEILL REV. EDWARD D., a Presbyterian divine of ability was of Irish descent, born in Pennsylvania in 1823; was private secretary to President Johnson and Consul to Dublin, Ireland. He is the author of several works on American history.

NEILL GEN. THOS. H., a distinguished American officer, is of Irish descent, born in Pennsylvania in 1825. He organized and commanded the 28d Pa. Volunteers 1862, was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fredericksburg and other important actions, until he attained the rank of

Major General. He was commandant at West Point in 1875.

NELSON GEN. ROGER, a soldier of the American revolution, was of Irish extraction and a resident of Maryland. Like the rest of his countrymen, he was an ardent supporter of colonial rights, and served with distinction during the war. He was also a member of congress for several terms representing one of the Maryland districts. He died June 7, 1815.

NELSON SAMUEL, a prominent Irish patriot, was born in Ireland in 1759, and early entered into the discussion of the wrongs and remedies of Ireland. In 1790 he edited the "Northern Star" with great spirit and effect. On the suppression of the rebellion of 1798 he was thrown into prison, where he remained till he was released by French interference at the Treaty of Amiens, in 1802. He then emigrated to America, where he resided till he died.

NIALL, THE "GREAT" (son of Eocha XII), one of the most famous of the Irish Monarchs. He succeeded Crinthon on the throne. His first warlike act outside of Ireland was in support of the Scoto-Milesian colonies in Albania (Scotland), who were principally of the family of the Dalriads and who were looked upon as subjects of the Irish Monarchy. The Picts, apprehensive of the growing power of these colonies, determined to subjugate them, and they, greatly alarmed, sent to Niall for aid. Niall crossed the channel, and in a few decisive battles reduced the Picts and compelled them to submit to his terms. He extended the territories of the Scoto-Milesians over Cantire and Argyle, and formed a treaty of alliance with the Picts. He then with his allies passed the walls which the Romans had erected to protect the Britains, entering the country he swept before him all opposition, A. D., 888. He then crossed over to Armorica or Gaul, traversed a large extent of the country, and after capturing immense booty was killed on the banks of the Loire by an arrow shot by Eocha, son of the King of Limerick, for some slight, received. It was in this excursion to the continent that St. Patrick and his two sisters, Lupida

and Daverca were captured and taken to Ireland, according to Usher. It was about this time, too, according to Cambrenses, that the six sons of Muredus, King of Ulster, with a large fleet seized upon the northern parts of Britain, and the people who are descended from them are called Scotch. This was undoubtedly only additional colonies who seized upon portions of that country and settled as independent communities.

NIALL, MONARCH OF IRELAND A. D. 888. This monarch, unlike his father, Hugh IV., made a gallant resistance to Danish pretensions, defeating them in several important battles, but was unfortunately drowned in a frozen stream in Kilkenny, while striving to rescue a guide who had fallen in. He evidently was both generous and brave.

NICHOLSON GEN. JOHN A., a distinguished British soldier and legislator born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 11, 1821; entered the East India service in 1838, and was engaged in the disastrous campaigns against Afghanistan 1840-42, and was taken prisoner. He took part in the Sikh war of 1845, was assistant resident at Lahore, distinguished himself in the Sikh war of 1848, and became one of the commissioners of the Punjab, where he acquired such extraordinary influence over the natives that they insisted on paying him the honors of a prophet, or a kind of worship, which compelled him to resort to punishment to stop it. He secured Punjab to British allegiance during the great mutiny of 1857, and by his energy destroyed the rebel forces between Lahore and Delhi. He was mortally wounded while leading the assault on the latter place Sept. 28, 1857.

NOBLE PATRICK, an eminent American lawyer and politician, was of Irish descent and a native of South Carolina. After acquiring a good education he adopted the profession of law and soon rose to distinction, and also became a popular and influential politician. He was governor of his native State. He died in 1840, aged 53 years.

NOLAN. CHIEF JUSTICE MICHAEL, was an eminent British law-

yer, a native of Ireland, and after raising himself to a distinguished position at the London bar he was appointed Chief Justice of the Bacton Circuit in Wales. He published reports of cases, duties, etc., of justices of the peace, and many other practical law books of great authority. He died in 1827.

NOLAN, LOUIS EDWARD, a gallant Irish officer connected with the British light cavalry, and who was killed by a shell while bravely leading his company at the desperate charge of Balaclava. He was not only a brave but also a skilful and scientific soldier, and held in great esteem for his brilliancy and talents. He was the author of a work connected with his profession. At the time of his death he was in his 36th year.

NORIS, CARDINAL HENRY, an Italian prelate of great learning and distinction, was the son of expatriated Irish parents, and was born in Italy in 1681. He early exhibited the great natural powers with which he was gifted, and after completing his education he embraced a religious life. He soon became celebrated for his great and varied talent and linguistic acquirements, and was made chief librarian of the Vatican. He was author of a History of Pelagianism and other works. He rose to the dignity of Cardinal and died in 1704.

NORIS, M. T., a celebrated Italian author and dramatist, was the son of Irish parents, and probably a brother of the Cardinal of that name, was born in Venice about 1640. He acquired distinction as an elegant writer and a popular and witty dramatist. He died in 1710.

NORRIS M., a distinguished lawyer and politician of New Hampshire, was of Irish descent, born in 1799 and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828. He was shortly afterwards admitted to the bar and practiced with great success. Held various state offices, and in 1844 was sent to Congress, where he served two terms. In 1849, was elected U. S. Senator from that state. He died in Washington towards the close of his term Jan. 11, 1855.

NORRIS PHILIP, an Irish Catholic divine and writer, was a doctor of theology at Oxford, and afterwards Dean of the Cathedral of Dublin. He was the author of many works and took the same position against mendicant friars as did Richard, Archbishop of Armagh, the extremeness of which at length brought him into trouble. He died about 1415.

NORTON, HON. CAROLINE E. S., a novelist and poetess of merit, was the daughter of R. B. Sheridan, born in 1808. Her principal works are the Sorrows of Rosalie and the Undying One. She was twice married, the last time to Sir W. Sterling Maxwell. She died in 1877.

NUGENT, GEN. SIR GEORGE, born in Ireland June 10, 1757, and was a son of Col. Nugent, and grandson of Viscount Clare, and the scion of an ancient Irish family. His sister, Mary Elizabeth, was Marchioness of Buckingham. He entered the army at an early age and greatly distinguished himself on the continent and rose to be a general officer. On the 11th of November, 1866, he was created a baronet for distinguished military services, and was made a Knight Grand Cross of Bath. He was also Governor of St. Mawes, and held other important positions.

NUGENT GEN. RICHARD, a distinguished Irish officer, born about 1670. He fought under Hamilton in Ireland against the adherents of William of Orange, went to France after the treaty of Limerick, and was Lieut. Col. in the Lord Grand Prior's Regmt. He was afterwards colonel of what had been called the King's regt. of cavalry, but then known as Nugent's. He participated in many of the famous battles of the day and acquired an enviable reputation for gallantry and military skill. Especially did he distinguish himself on the Rhine, 1703, at Friedlingen and Spire, at which latter battle his brilliant and desperate cavalry charge secured victory for the French at a moment when defeat seemed inevitable. He became a general officer, and was held in high repute in the French army.

NUGENT, ROBERT CRAGGS, Earl of, a poet of merit and member of the British Parliament, was born in Westmeath, Ireland. The family being Catholic, and he being brought up as such, was ineligible under the penal laws to sit as a member of parliament. The temptation to seek glory and fame in the council chambers of the nation seems to have been too strong for our subject, and he was weak enough to forsake his religion for worldly glory. He was returned to parliament as member from Bristol three times, and in 1776 he was created Earl Nugent. He was author of a volume of poems, and other works of some merit.

NUGENT THOMAS, LL. D., a learned and voluminous writer, was a native of Ireland, and after completing his education traveled extensively on the Continent. He afterwards settled in London and engaged from thenceforth in an active literary career, producing numerous works of great merit and reputation; among them a French and English Dictionary, often since reprinted, Travels in Germany, 2 vols, Observations on Italy and its inhabitants, 2 vols, The Tour of Europe, 4 vols, Hensault's History of France, besides many other translations and essays. He died in 1772.

O'BEIRNE THOMAS LEWIS, a general writer of considerable talents, was born in County Longford, Ireland, and being intended by his parents for the priesthood, was sent to St. Omer's to be educated. He, however, lost his vocation, if he ever had one abandoned the design, and came to London. Being of good address, witty and talented, he soon attracted attention, and made some noble and influential friends. He was offered preferment if he entered the English church. He did so, and was appointed chaplain to the fleet under Lord Howe, then about to start for America. In 1782 he accompanied the Duke of Portland to Ireland as private secretary, and obtained two English livings, viz., Cumberland and Northumberland. He was afterwards made a bishop of the church of England, first of Ossery and then of Meath. He was the author of political and other pamphlets,

sermons, etc., besides the comedy of "The Generous Imposter" and a poem "The Crucifixion." He died in 1828.

O'BRIEN MARSHAL CHARLES, Lord Clare and Earl of Thomond, a distinguished Irish patriot and soldier, who rose to positions of great dignity and trust in the service of France under Louis XIV. He was born in France in 1710, and succeeded his distinguished ancestors in the command of the Clare regiment, which had retained its identity from its coming to France after the Treaty of Limerick, having been constantly recruited by the sons of Irishmen or exiles from the old land. He early entered the "Brigade," and participated in many glorious victories, becoming at length Colonel of the "Clare" regiment, a part of the famous "Irish Brigade," which had for so many years successfully illustrated the character of Irish valor, and so often won victory and added lustre to the French arms. It was O'Brien who led the famous charge of the Brigade at Fontenoy, where they snatched victory from the hands of their ancient enemy and gave the coup de grace to the hopes and efforts of British dominion on the continent. Our distinguished subject rose to be a marshal of France, and was held in the highest esteem till his death.

O'BRIEN GEN. CHARLES, Earl of Clare, a distinguished Irish patriot and soldier, was born about 1760, and took up arms in defence of that imbecile and fraud, James II., and commanded a regiment of dragoons at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he went to France as captain in James' body-guard, and soon distinguished himself in the ranks of the Irish Brigade. After the battle of Marseilles, where he greatly distinguished himself, he was appointed to the command of the Queen's regiment of dragoons, O'Carroll, the Colonel, having been killed. It was thence forward called the Clare regiment. Our subject participated with ever increasing fame and credit in all the actions of the Irish Brigade up to the battle of Ramillies, 1706, where he was killed while leading his men with his usual impetuosity; and was succeeded in his regiment by Murrough O'Brien, who afterwards rose to distinguished eminence as a soldier.

O'BRIEN COLONEL, a talented Canadian pioneer and equally distinguished both on sea and land in the British service, was the son of an Irish officer and born about 1800. He received his early education at Cork, where his father was stationed, and was almost constantly on the water from his earliest years. Being destined for the navy he passed a short preparatory course at Plymouth, and when only eleven years of age he went to sea as a Middy on the frigate "Sybelle." He afterwards served under his cousin in the frigate "Doris," and won promotion by skill and good conduct. After the close of the American war he left the navy, desiring something more active, and joined the army. His regiment being ordered to the West Indies, he there lost his health and retired on half pay. Change of climate having restored him, he entered the merchant service, soon acquired high reputation for seamanship, and was about to take command of one of the first passenger ships in the eastern trade when he was again prostrated by sickness. He then determined to seek health and fortune in the backwoods of Canada, and as soon as he was able settled with his family on the North Shore of Lake Simcoe, Canada. Here he labored for some years, and was honored with many offices of trust by his fellow-citizens. He afterwards removed to Toronto and became editor and proprietor of the Patriot and also the Colonist. He took an active part in all public questions, political and otherwise, and was one of the original designers and prospectors of a railroad between Toronto and Saranac, and also organized the Provincial Insurance Company. He was also an enthusiastic lover of every manly sport, especially aquatic, and was the organizer of the first Yacht club of Toronto. He died in 1875.

O'BRIEN, CONCHUR or **CONCHOVAR**, a munificent and pious prince, King of Munster, A. D. 1140. This prince, who cultivated the arts of peace and insured prosperity to his kingdom, dispensed with a princely hand. He not only built and endowed churches and institutions of learning in his own province, but the Chronicles of Ratisbon, by Gratianus Lucius, c. 20, p. 163, say that "Isaac and Gervasius (Irish missionaries), who were descend-

ed from noble parents, being endowed with piety, learning and eloquence, were joined by two others of Irish descent, Conradus Carpentarius and Gulielmus, were sent by Dennis, Abbot of the monastery of St. Benedict, established by the Scoto-Milesians (Irish) at Regensburg (Ratisbon), to Ireland to solicit aid for their work, and who paid their respects to Conchur O'Brien, and explained to him their wants. He received them hospitably, and sent them back to Germany laden with gold, silver and precious gifts, which were so ample that the abbot entirely rebuilt his monastery, which was going to decay, besides a magnificent church in the city and costly vessels for the divine service. This prince also sent a large sum to Lothair, King of the Romans and Emperor, to aid the expedition to the Holy Land. He went on a pilgrim age to Kildare, where he died in 1142.

O'BRIEN DANIEL, Earl of Lismore and Knight of St. Louis, a gallant Irish officer and son of the marshal of that name under whom he learned the art of war in France. He was made a peer of Ireland as Earl of Lismore in 1747, and in 1750 was decorated with the grand cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis. He died at Rome in 1759.

O'BRIEN DANIEL, Earl of Clare, a gallant Irish soldier and commander of the regiment of Clare, distinguished in French arms. He took up arms in Ireland in support of the imbecile James II, and in 1690 was sent to France with his regiment in the brigade of Mountcashel. He served with distinction in Savoy under Marshal Catinat, and received the credit, in common with his Irish compatriots, of contributing greatly to the reduction of that province, and especially distinguished himself at the battle of Marselles, Nov. 4, 1693. He died shortly afterwards at Pignerol, greatly lamented by his compatriots.

O'BRIEN DERMOT, or **DERMITIUS**, King of Leinster and Monarch of Ireland. He was son-in-law of Donough O'Brien, but denounced his conduct toward his brother Thadeus, and took the son of the latter under his protection. He defeated Donough and his supporters in Munster in several

battles, and secured his dethronement, placing Turlough, son of Thadeus, on the throne. He also crushed the last effort of the Danes of Dublin and became their king, and compelled O'Connor, King of Connaught, to do him homage. He was, however, killed Feb. 7, 1073, in a battle with the king of Meath. He was a disinterested and generous prince, with qualities every way worthy of a king.

O'BRIEN, DONNOUGH (Denis), son of Brian the Great, King of Munster and Monarch of Ireland. He took command of the National forces after the battle of Clontarf, and after thanking the Connaught troops for their valorous assistance, dismissed them. He then marched towards Cashel with his Munster forces. On the way a difficulty arose as to the succession to the crown of Munster, as according to the ancient constitution of the province, it alternated between two branches of the family of Oilioll Olum. Donnough, however, was unwilling to forego rights which his father and uncle had asserted, and a battle became imminent. Donnough drew up the domestic forces of his family, the sept of the Dall-Caiss, to assert his authority, when the wounded, who were being sent to the rear, protested, and asked that they might be staked up in the line of battle with swords in their hands to defend the rights of their house. The rebel forces were won by admiration of so desperate a resolve, and renouncing their claims, Donnough was proclaimed King of Munster. He also claimed supreme authority as Monarch, but was not recognized by the entire kingdom. Having been suspected as accessory to the death of his elder brother Thadeus, he was dethroned by an assembly of the Nobles of the Kingdom, and reduced to the rank of a private individual. He then made a pilgrimage to Rome, and ended his days in St. Stephen's monastery at an advanced age, after, having, it is said, presented the crown of Ireland to the Pope.

O'BRIEN FITZ-JAMES, a brilliant American journalist, poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in Ireland in 1829, came to the United States in 1850, and soon became a popular contributor to the best literature of the day. He was the author of some exquisite little

poems and brilliant sketches in the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Weekly, and other journals. He volunteered at the breaking out of the great Rebellion, and was attached to Gen. Landers' staff, when he was fatally wounded in West Virginia, dying of lockjaw April 6, 1862.

O'BRIEN ADMIRAL JAMES, a distinguished naval officer in the service of Britain, was born in Ireland in 1770, served with distinction in the Napoleonic wars and rose to be rear admiral of the Blue.

O'BRIEN CAPT. JEREMIAH, a brave and distinguished patriot of the American revolution, was born at Cork, Ireland, in 1740, and emigrated with his father and family to the Irish settlements of Maine. He was the eldest of seven brothers, all of whom, with their aged father Maurice, entered ardently into the defence of colonial rights. To them alone belongs the distinguished honor of making the first naval capture of the war, and under circumstances that ordinarily would seem impossible. It was the capture of the British armed schooner *Margaretta* in Machias Bay, she having been sent there to overawe the settlements. This brave family, under the leadership of their brother, determined to capture this vessel, and securing an old cannon which was possessed by the village, they planted it on a flat boat secured for the purpose. With such formidable preparations, one gun mounted on this raft flotilla, but taking every precaution which their limited means could supply, and the necessities of the situation demanded, this band of heroes, supported by their brave neighbors, pushed out to the attack of this vessel of war, which carried an armament of 10 guns, and whose officers and crew viewed the preparations with laughter and contempt. They, however, quickly had to change their minds, for, through the skill and bravery of its leader in boarding the enemy, this crude armament succeeded after a short and sharp struggle in compelling him to strike his colors. O'Brien afterwards commanded a privateer and made a number of captures during the war, but was at length captured and kept prisoner in England for a year. Some of the descendants of this brave family still inhabit the hardy

North, or are scattered throughout the Great Republic whose independence was secured by the valor of their Irish ancestors; but the name itself has lost in most cases its distinguishing Irish mark of "O"—reads Brian or Bryant. Our hero died in 1818.

O'BRIEN JEREMIAH, son of the preceding, was born at Machias, Me., in 1768, and was a man of sterling character and sound judgment. He was a successful merchant and very popular politically. He served his fellow-citizens in the legislature of Maine and afterwards in Congress from 1823 to 1831. He died in Boston at the age of 90 years.

O'BRIEN LUCIUS, a talented Canadian artist, was the son of Col. O'Brien, and early developed a love and aptitude for art. His paintings, both in oil and water colors, are highly prized, and have placed his name amongst the first of Canadian artists.

O'BRIEN DR. LUCIUS, a talented Canadian physician and editor, was a brother of the Colonel, and born in Ireland in 1795; after completing his education he studied medicine. He also entered the army, and was an active surgeon during the rebellion in Jamaica in 1831. Soon after he resigned and settled in Canada near Toronto, where he soon acquired a large practice. He also entered politics, and with his brother edited the Patriot for some years. In the rebellion of 1837 he was appointed chief military surgeon and removed to Toronto. He was appointed to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence in King's College in 1845 and held it to '58. He died in 1870.

O'BRIEN MORIETACH, King of Munster and Monarch of Ireland, succeeded his father Turlough A. D. 1089. He is styled by St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, "the glorious King of Ireland," and he extols him highly for his love of justice, peace and kingly qualities. His authority extended to the Hebrides and Isle of Man, and one of his family was sent to rule them during the minority of Olanus, son of Godred, according to Camden. He was solemnly crowned at Tara, and afterwards at an assembly of lords and bishops at Cashel, the usual residence

of the kings of Munster, he gave the city and property pertaining to the crown as a present to the archepiscopal see. He also, with consent of Pope Paschal II, assembled a national council of the clergy, at which fifty bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand inferior clergy were present, besides the Monarch and several of the chief lords of the kingdom. Gilbert, Bishop of Limerick, presided as apostolic legate A. D. 1110. This counsel, among many other things, reduced the number of dioceses to 26 (3 archbishops and 24 bishops), defining the boundary and limiting the jurisdiction therein. During the prince's reign the Danes of Dublin proclaimed Godfrid king. The Monarch crushed them in three battles, and having driven Godfrid from the country, had his own authority re-established. Magnus, King of Norway, having received a proper rebuff through his ambassadors for some insolence, set out to conquer Ireland. Arriving in the north he commenced hostilities, but a quick stop was put to his designs. He was almost immediately surrounded by the national forces and he himself and all the troops which had landed were put to the sword, and those on board the fleet returned to Norway with the unhappy news. According to Malmesbury, a cotemporary writer, a strong friendship existed between this prince and Henry I of England, and one of his daughters was married to Arnulph de Montgomery, eldest son of the Earl of Arundel. This pious prince at length resigned his crown and withdrew to a monastery where he took minor orders and spent the remainder of his life in preparations for eternity. He died March 6, 1120; and was the last King or Monarch of Ireland of his race.

O'BRIEN MURROUGH, Earl of Inchiquin, a soldier of renown, was born in Ireland about 1600. He first served under the republican banners, but finding them more arbitrary and tyrannical in their treatment of Ireland than even the "tyrant," he espoused the royal cause and became an exile until the restoration. He was not however idle in the meantime. He joined the French army and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General, and having aided materially in the conquest of Catalonia, he was appointed viceroy of that prov-

ince in 1654. His wife was a daughter of Sir William St. Leger, President of Munster. He returned to Ireland after the restoration and died in 1674.

O'BRIEN MURROUGH, a celebrated officer who rose by his commanding ability to be a Marshal of France. He was not of the same branch of the O'Brien family as the Earl of Clare, but belonged to the noble house of Carrigoginiol. He was born about 1665, and served with distinction in Ireland against the adherents of William of Orange. He served first in France in Hamilton's regiment, and afterwards with Greder, a German. On the death of Col. Daniel O'Brien, Earl of Clare, he was offered the majorship of the Clare regiment by de Lee who succeeded as Colonel. On the death of Col. Charles O'Brien, who fell at the battle of Ramilies, Murrough, who was lieutenant colonel, and who greatly distinguished himself on the occasion by the capture of two stands of colors, succeeded as colonel. He afterwards greatly distinguished himself by his skill, daring and address at Pallue in which action he foiled the enemy, and saved Cambray, for which he was made a Field Marshal of France. He retained the colonelcy of his regiment, which was called O'Brien's till his death in 1720. This practice of a general officer being still retained as colonel of a favorite regiment being then common in France as it is still in England. Thomond says of him that he did not receive that recognition which his commanding talent entitled him to. Nor is this strange; for it would be impossible if some little jealousy did not exist toward the promotion of strangers to the most important positions in the army of a great nation.

O'BRIEN RICHARD, a patriot of the American revolution and a successful and gallant naval officer, was born of Irish parents about 1760, probably in Pennsylvania, and went to sea at a very early age. During the revolution he became a successful privateer and afterwards distinguished himself as a naval officer in the regular service. Having fallen into the hands of the Algerian pirates he was kept as a slave for some time. After his release he was appointed Consul General to the Barbary States. On his return to the

United States, he settled in Pennsylvania and was for some years a member of the Legislature for that State. He died in 1824.

O'BRIEN ADMIRAL ROBERT, a distinguished British naval officer, was a native of Ireland, and entered the navy at an early age. He distinguished himself during the Napoleonic wars and rose to the rank of captain. He afterwards served in the East in command of the frigate "Doris," which became under his command one of the crack vessels of the British navy. He at length rose to the rank of Admiral, and on retiring from active service he settled in Canada, where his cousin, Col. O'Brien, who had served under him in the "Doris," had previously settled. He died there a few years since full of years and honors.

O'BRIEN THEODORE or TERDELACH, King of Thomond, a valiant and warlike prince in the time of Henry VIII. In company with James Fitzgerald Earl of Desmond, he entered into a treaty with Francis I, by which Francis bound himself to enter into no treaty with Henry VIII without including his Irish allies. He, however, failed in his promises. O'Brien was a life long opposer of English usurpation in Ireland, and fought the enemy with varying success. He died about 1580, greatly regretted by his countrymen.

O'BRIEN TURLOUGH, King of Munster and Monarch of Ireland, succeeded his uncle Donnough as King of Munster, and his uncle Dermot, King of Leinster, as Monarch. He was grand-son of Brien Boru and proved himself worthy of his illustrious ancestors. Lafrancus, Archbishop of Canterbury, bears testimony to his great and kingly qualities. He was afflicted during the latter years of his life by a lingering illness which he bore with truly Christian patience. He died at Kincora in the seventy seventh year of his age and the 14th of his reign A. D. 1089.

O'BRIEN WM. SMITH, a prominent Irish patriot and legislator, was born in County Clare, Ireland, Oct. 17, 1803, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He first entered par-

lament for Ennis 1826, and was not at that time noted for liberal or national principles. He, however, soon became a pronounced liberal and supporter of Catholic emancipation, and afterwards of the "Repeal" movement. In 1846 he was confined for refusing to serve on a committee of the House of Commons, and eventually became identified with the Young Ireland party, going to Paris in 1848 as a representative of the "Irish Confederation" to seek aid from the French Republic. He was prominent in seeking to call a National Convention and was arrested for sedition, but acquitted, and shortly afterwards attempted to organize a rising in Mullinahone, July 1848, but had to fly. He was captured and tried for high treason with Meagher and McManus, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, etc., which was commuted to transportation for life. He was pardoned in 1856 and visited the United States in 1859. He died on June 17, 1864.

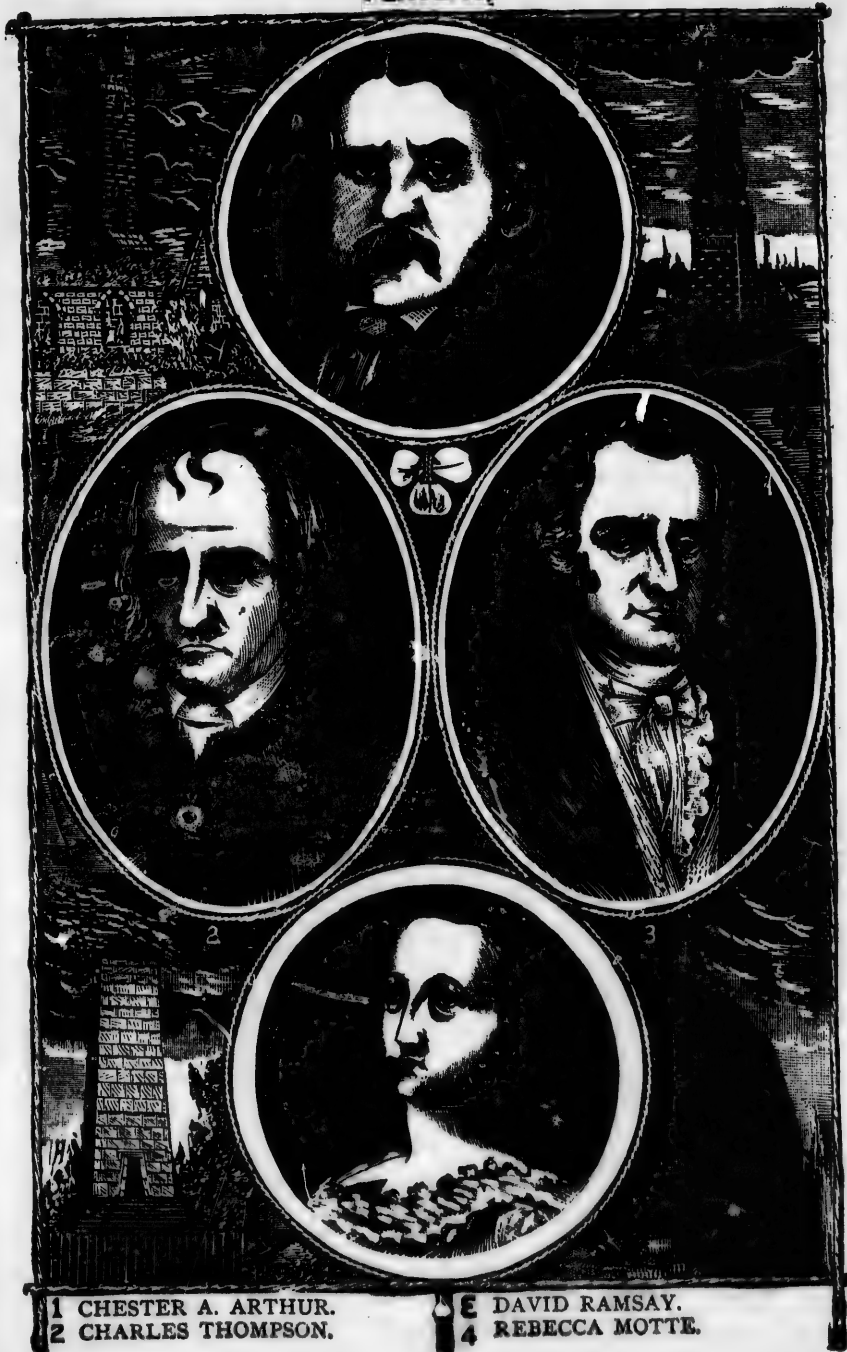
O'BRIEN WM. S., of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, and one of the so-called Bonanza princes, was born in Ireland in 1825, and came to the United States with his parents when a boy. He went to California in '49, and for a while tried his chances in the mines. In '51 he went into the liquor business in San Francisco, and then into ship chandlery. In '54, in company with Flood, he engaged in the restaurant business and continued in that for twelve years, but in the meantime they speculated in mines, both having had practical experience. In 1867 they formed the great partnership with Fair and Mackey in the Nevada mines, which developed such enormous results and made the firm a power on the Pacific slope. O'Brien died at San Rafael, Cal., May 2, 1878, worth from 15 to \$20,000,000. He was a man of considerable cultivation, great business tact and pleasing address.

O'BRIEN TERENCE ALBERT, O. P., Bishop of Emly, a famous Irish confessor and martyr, was born in Limerick about 1610, and was a scion of the king's house of Munster. His uncle Maurice was prior of the Dominican monastery at Limerick and there our future Confessor received a part of his education. The continual warfare and persecution which had harassed the

Island for so many years, devastated and destroyed one by one the great schools (Monasteries), which for ages distinguished Ireland above all the nations of the earth, and our young student was compelled to go to a house of his order in Toledo, Spain, in his fifteenth year, where he finished his education and was ordained priest. After eight years absence he returned to his native city and busied himself in dispensing the consolations of his priestly office to an afflicted people. In 1648 he was elected provincial of his order, at a chapter of his order (Dominican) held in the "Black Abbey," Kilkenny, which the princes of the Confederation had at that time again secured to the rightful owners. He also about this time attended a chapter of his order in Rome. In 1647 he was elevated to the See of Emly, which he found in a lamentable condition, after the ravages of the infamous Earl of Inchiquin, who, although of the same celebrated family as our heroic bishop, out did if possible, the Cromwellians, his confreres, in acts of barbarity and cruelty. Dr. O'Brien became a member of the Catholic Confederation and supported the Nuncio in his condemnation and excommunication of the general devastators. In 1650 he was compelled for a while to retire to Galway, but he returned just before the siege of Limerick in 1651, and ministered in that unfortunate city, which famine, the treachery of Col. Fennell and the plague, at length after a heroic resistance, compelled a surrender. The articles of surrender exempted twenty-four persons from quarter, among whom was our Confessor, but the conditions were brutally violated and an indiscriminate slaughter and butchery took place, which included men, women and children, and which out-rivalled the most wanton excesses of the most unchristianized savages of America. Ireton, the worthy lieutenant of his master Cromwell, had our saintly prelate brought before him, and first tried to induce him to abandon his faith, using threats and bribes, but finding him inflexible, he ordered him thrust into prison, condemned by a court martial and half naked, taken from his prison to the place of execution, where he was strangled, his body then riddled with bullets and his head hacked off. At his mock trial he upbraided Ireton with his heartless cruelty and violation of

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soldierly faith, and told him to prepare for death, for that in a few days he would follow his victims and be tried himself before a terrible and a just tribunal. It so happened, for ten days afterwards this wretched and heartless butcher was seized with the plague and grew rapidly worse. In his delirium, says "Sir Philip Warwick," who was present, he shouted repeatedly, "Blood! Blood! I must have more blood!" while again and again in wild tursts of frenzy he claimed to be innocent of the Bishop's death, saying, "he had no hand in it, it was the work of the court martial"; and after eight days of this frightful terror and remorse, he died. The venerable Martyr and Confessor suffered on the eve of All Saints, 1651.

O'BRIEN GENERAL, one of the ablest of the South American patriots, was born in Ireland and emigrated to South America prior to the revolutions in the Spanish American states. He served first with San Martin in the Argentine Republic, where he established his reputation for military skill and daring. On the defeat of the Chillians in 1814, and the retreat of O'Higgins into the Argentine Confederacy, O'Brien joined the expedition destined to secure the independence of Chili and Peru. He distinguished himself at Chicabuco February, 1817, after the crossing of the Andes, and in the subsequent engagements; but it was at the battle of Maypu, April 5th, that he covered himself with glory in snatching victory from the hands of the Spaniards by his decision, quickness and valor, and turning what might have proved a crushing defeat into a glorious victory. On the 18th of the preceding March the Spaniards surprised the Patriots in their camp at Canchayarada, while they were celebrating San Martin's birthday, and almost overwhelmed them with destruction, O'Higgins having been severely wounded. The Spaniards were pushing on to the capital, Santiago, flushed with victory, when San Martin met them at Maypu, where a desperate battle took place. In spite of all of San Martin's efforts, after a struggle which had continued nearly the entire day, his center and left wing were giving way with the prospects of a total rout, when O'Brien, who commanded a regiment of Horse Gren-

diers on the right, seeing the regiment of Burgos changing its line to form a new front, quickly precipitated himself upon them with desperate valor, and reaching them before they were able to form anew, shattered them to pieces and drove the left wing of the enemy into confusion. The Spanish center, finding itself exposed and flanked, was immediately seized with a panic, and soon the whole army was in a headlong rout. The Spaniards never recovered from the disaster, and from that day forth they acted only on the defensive. O'Brien was made a general and continued to bear a conspicuous part in the struggle until Spanish authority sank to rise no more on the Pacific coast. O'Brien married in Chili, and his descendants are to-day highly honored and prominent in the land whose liberties he bore so conspicuous a part in securing.

O'BRIEN REV. JOHN A., an able American Catholic divine and scholar, was born in Tipperary, Ireland July 27, 1841. He received a good fundamental education in Clonmel, Ireland, taught for some time in his native country, and afterwards was a professor at Liverpool. He came to the United States in 1863. In 1865 he entered the seminary of Mt. St. Mary's, Md., and subsequently taught at St. Charles' Seminary, Pa. In 1878 he was ordained priest at the seminary in Germantown Pa., and immediately after was offered a position in the faculty of Mt. St. Mary's. The next year he was appointed rector, which position he held till '77, when his health failed and he visited Ireland. On his return he was appointed professor of Ecclesiastical History and Sacred Liturgy, which position he held till his death which took place Dec. 5, 1879. He is the author of a valuable and able work "The History of the Mass," which has received the highest encomiums and has already gone through many English editions and been translated into the different continental languages.

OBUGEY, DAVID, a celebrated Irish divine and philosopher, who flourished in the 14th century, was a member of the Carmelite order, and was a professor at Oxford, and afterwards at Treves. He returned to Ireland as provincial of his order. He was considered

a great philosopher, an eloquent orator, a profound theologian and one of the most learned men of his time in the civil law. He wrote extensively on law, theology and philosophy. He died at an advanced age at his convent in Kildare, where he was buried.

O'CALLAGHAN CORNELIUS, an eminent lawyer and member of the Irish parliament for Fethard, was born in Tipperary about 1680 and died about 1740. From him is descended the present Viscount Lismore.

O'CALLAGHAN, DR. E. B., LL.D., an author of merit, and better known as the historian of the state of New York, was born at Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, Feb. 29, 1797. He received a liberal education, and having chosen medicine for his profession, he went to Paris to finish his studies there, and was present when the Allies entered Paris in 1815. In 1823 he came to America and settled in Quebec, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. After some time he removed to Montreal, where he became prominent in politics and entered journalism as the editor and proprietor of a new paper called the "Vindicator." He was elected a member of the Assembly and advocated the policy of the "Canadien Patriots." On the defeat of that party, Dr. O'Callaghan had to flee the county, his office was sacked, type and presses destroyed, and a reward offered by the Government for his arrest for high treason. Dr. O'Callaghan next settled at Albany, and engaged again in the practice of his profession. Here, during the anti-rent troubles he investigated the rights of the Patrons, and to do so properly had to acquire a knowledge of Dutch. Thus armed he examined the early records of the Dutch in the State Department and others in the keeping of some of the old Dutch families, and was astonished at the amount of information they contained of the early history of New Netherlands, which was a dead letter to the English reader. He therefore determined to put it into a systematized English form, and produced his History of New Netherlands in two octavo volumes. His work placed the early Dutch in a new light. He swept away the Knickerbocker which English traditions had made historical, and did what the descendants of those settlers failed to do

for themselves, showed that the phlegmatic Dutchman of the past was but a creature of Puritan imagination, and that the Dutch settlers of New York were as industrious, enterprising and religious as their neighbors, and established as popular a form of government, and as good schools for the education of their children, without cant, hypocrisy or slandering the good name of others. This work brought the Doctor into prominent notice, and he was employed by the state to edit its documentary history, which he did in eleven quarto volumes. In 1870 he took up his residence in New York city, having been solicited by the authorities to edit the early records of the city. The troubles of the Ring corruptions put a stop to the work, and it was not resumed up to the time of his death, which took place in May, 1880. Dr. O'Callaghan produced many other valuable works, and was engaged at the time of his death on Biographies of Early American Physicians of Eminence.

O'CAROLAN, THURLOUGH, a celebrated harper, was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, 1670. He lost his sight through small-pox and afterwards roamed over the whole county on horseback, giving utterance to his effusions. His contemporaries who heard him, declare that his extemporizing was of the most sublime character, well arranged and sustained. He died in 1738, and was the most celebrated of his race if not the last.

O'CARROL, THOMAS, a learned Irish divine, was of a noble family of Eile. He was Archdeacon of Cashel in 1848, and although not nominated by the Canons, was raised by the Pope to the Archbishopric of Tuam and consecrated at Avignon in 1849. In 1864 he was transferred to the See of Cashel, which he governed for eight years with great prudence. He was greatly esteemed for wisdom and learning, both at home and abroad. He died at Cashel on the 8th of Feb., 1878, and was succeeded by Philip de Torrington.

O'CARROLL, COL., a gallant Irish officer, who went to France after the treaty of Limerick and became Colonel of the Queen's regiment (Irish Brigade) of Dragoons. He distinguished himself on various occasions from 1691

to Nov. '98, when he fell while gallantly leading his regiment into the thickest of the fight at the battle of Marsailles or Marsaglia, in which Catinat defeated the Duke of Savoy and reduced that province to obedience.

O'CARROLL TURENNE, a distinguished Irish officer of the same family as the foregoing, was lieutenant colonel in Sarsfield's (Earl of Lucan) regiment of dragoons, and a worthy compeer of that gallant patriot. He served with distinction in all the principal actions in which the Irish brigade participated, and sustained with distinguished credit the high standing of Irish gallantry and valor.

O'CKAM WILLIAM, a divine and philosopher, was a member of the order of St. Francis and a disciple of John Duns. He was called the Invincible and Prince of Nominalists. Volateran calls him an Irishman and Cardinal of Armagh, under the pontificate of John XXII, and says he was a celebrated logician and highly esteemed for his learning and writings. O'Sullivan the historian says his real name was O'Ca-han, but Ware thinks he was an Englishman. He flourished A. D. 1850.

O'CLERY PEREGRIN, an Irish scholar and antiquarian, one of the "Four Masters," was born about 1600 in Ulster, and wrote on the antiquities of Ireland, and a life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell in Irish. He had a learned and able co-laborer in Ferfessus O'Conroy and Peregrin O'Dubgennan, who edited with him much valuable history.

O'CLERY BRO. MICHAEL, an eminent and learned antiquarian and historian, was a native of Ulster and a monk of the order of St. Francis. He was educated on the continent, and was a contemporary of Dr. Hugh Ward, who was his religious superior, and who sent him to Ireland from their monastery in Louvain to collect material for projected Irish histories and monuments of the past. On the death of Dr. Ward, O'Clery continued the labors, and produced an "Abridgment of the Lives of the Irish Kings," with their genealogies. Also lives of Irish saints called "Sanctilogium Genealogium," and also a history of the different inhabitants and conquests of the

island, wars, and other remarkable events up to the twelfth century. This work is called "Leabhar Gabheltas." He was also the principal author of the "Annals of the Four Masters." His assistants were his brothers Conary and Peregrine O'Clery and Ferfessa O'Mulconry, or O'Conroy.

O'CONNELL DANIEL, one of the greatest of popular orators and patriots, and most illustrious minds of the 19th century, equally distinguished for political sagacity and unrivalled legal acumen, was born near Cahirciveen, county Kerry, Ireland, Aug. 6, 1775. His father was of an ancient Irish family which had preserved some of its patrimony in the midst of the robberies and pillage of the strangers. His mother was a woman of high intellect, and to her, according to the testimony of her illustrious son, is due the noble aims and aspirations which animated him through life. He displayed an aptitude for study from his earliest years and also an abiding interest in the honor and welfare of his race and country. He was living with his uncle, the head of the family, and whose heir he was, most of the time in his early years, and was an interested reader of the Dublin Magazine, loving to read sketches of distinguished men and admiring their portraits, which often embellished the pages, and would often think to himself, will my portrait ever appear in this? One day when he was about nine years of age the family were discussing the merits of Burke and Grattan, the young patriot was a deeply interested but silent listener. A lady present, noticed the glistening eye and intense expression which lit up the face of the boy, and said: "What are you thinking of Dan.?" when he sententiously replied, "I'll make a stir in the world yet!" Young Daniel received a part of his preliminary education in Cork, when he was sent to the continent at about the age of fifteen, studying successively in Louvain, St. Omer and Douai. The French Revolution was now fully under way, and its career of reckless, blind and savage barbarity not only cured our young patriot of his admiration of it, but it drove him from France. For three years he pursued his law studies in London, and was called to the bar in that memorable but unfortunate year, '98. The independence of his country was now threatened by the venal but

fiery Castlereagh backed by British gold, and although a young lawyers prospects were almost hopeless if he opposed the Government, O'Connell hesitated not to raise his voice in unison with Grattan and the other illustrious patriots, in indignant protest against the fatal and unholy union. His first speech was made in the Royal Exchange, January, 1800, and as he said afterwards, that first speech contained all the principles of his whole political life. His success in his profession, which was due alone to his unrivalled ability, was steady and marked. He was no sycophant of the Government, but on the contrary, its determined, unceasing and unsparing opponent. He asked no favors from judges or high officials, but standing on the ramparts of the British constitution, he hurled his thunderbolts at its pretended defenders, stripping them of their false garments of liberty and justice, and exposing the infamy as well as absurdity of their course. In a few years his income reached \$50,000 a year. In 1809 he commenced the agitation of Catholic emancipation, and his letters address to the people were headed with Lord Byron's couplet,

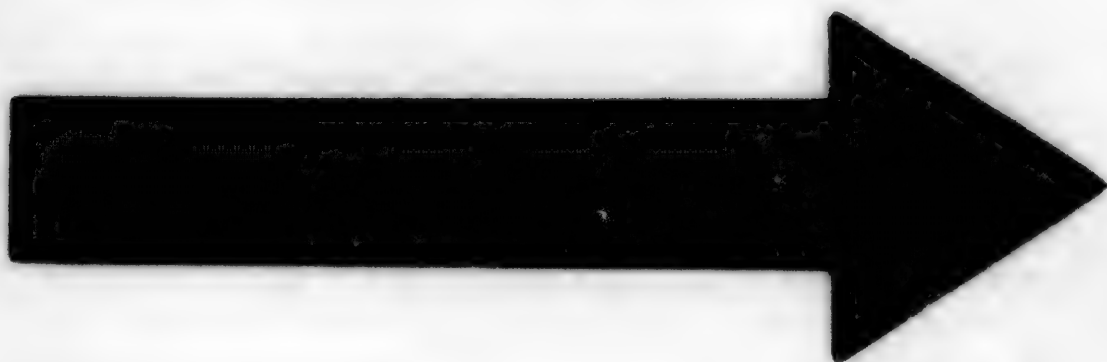
"Hereditary bondsmen know ye not,
Who would be free, themselves must
strike the blow."

To this great work and the repeal of the obnoxious union he dedicated his life and all his great energies. In season or out of season, by letter, speech and petition he almost alone stirred the hopes and energies of a despondent people. The union was still fresh and seemed like a pall covering the cold form of a dead nation. The task of revivifying it seemed almost hopeless, but the young patriot went to work, before his eye was the marvelous work of Grattan in establishing a nation's freedom without a blow, in the very teeth of the tyrant. Surely the world was not going backwards argued the young giant. The same means, lawful combinations of an entire people, can accomplish anything if persevered in; let us set forward! and so Catholic emancipation was the first step. First, because religious is the most outrageous and indefensible form of tyranny; secondly, because it was indispensable to form an united people to secure national freedom. So thought Grattan, and although he secured the liberty of his country without it, it was lost because of its want, and to the day of his

death did he advocate Catholic emancipation as the first essential step to secure the liberty of his country, because it required the entire and united force of the nation to secure even respectful consideration to their just wants and rights from the tyrant, whom fear alone would make listen to reason. This could alone be secured by the absolute equality of all classes before the law. So too, thought O'Connell, and to its accomplishment he bent all his energies. When the English Government was at work by its venal and underhand means of bribery, deceit and intimidation to secure the passage of the Act of Union in Ireland, they sought to secure the co-operation of the Catholics by promising to pass a general act of Catholic emancipation and made such representations to the liberal lords of Ireland, but when they secured the victim they utterly refused to move in the matter. Grattan and Ponsonby brought it up in the English Parliament, but in vain, bigotry blind even to dishonor, can be moved only by fear. O'Connell early set to work to organize and put life into the Catholic body. He organized "The Catholic Board" for the purpose of consolidating and directing Catholic action towards an assertion of their rights. Various schemes were proposed by the liberal Protestant Irish leaders to secure Catholic emancipation, and among them a pernicious one which came very near being consummated. It was that the concession of such rights should be purchased by the right of veto in the English Crown, to the appointment of Catholic Bishop. The English Catholics were willing to submit, and one or two of the Irish Bishops and even the Pope's Nuncio, Quarantotti, committed Rome to such an agreement; but the Irish Bishops entered a strong protest against it, and Bishop Doyle declared that he (and he hoped every Catholic Bishop in Ireland) would resign before he would submit to the compromise of Quarantotti. Their language was strong, uncompromising and determined, and at length was harkened to at Rome. As long as Napoleon was a power, England was temporizing, but in 1815 when his star had set, the Catholic Board was suppressed by proclamation, O'Connell resorted to other means to keep the people awake to the assertion of their rights, and as far as the Catholic "gentry" of Ireland was concerned, he was almost

alone, but had gallant aid in some of the patriotic prelates. It was at this time that he was forced into a duel with one D'Esterre, a member of the Dublin corporation and a famous shot, who pretended to have been personally insulted by some sharp remarks of O'Connell on the corporation, calling them a "beggarly set." It is said he was put forward as a consistent and practical Catholic, if he succeeded in putting this insolent and troublesome papist out of the way, and that in any event his family would be well provided for. O'Connell, although opposed to dueling as a consistent and practical Catholic, was placed in a position, if he refused, to be continually taunted with cowardice, and insulted by every swaggering bigot, and thus his power and usefulness to his people utterly destroyed; for it must be remembered that these were the days when dueling was considered the test of true bravery, and in Ireland there was scarcely one prominent member of the bar or parliament but had fought one or more duels. O'Connell accepted the challenge, and D'Esterre fell. The "beggarly" corporation to which he belonged took no steps to provide for the widow and orphans, and O'Connell ever afterwards charged himself with their support. O'Connell during these years was making rapid strides in his profession, and although surrounded by as able and brilliant a body of lawyers—such as Plunket, Bush, Saurin and others—as the world ever saw together, he soon became recognized as without a peer. He excelled not in one branch but in all. Fully armed and equipped with all the artillery of the law; witty, ingenious, penetrating, bold and eloquent, he swayed the hearts and the minds of his auditors with a matchless power. It is hard to-day to conceive what he had to contend with, the rabid bigotry that sat upon the bench, as well as the more dense and ignorant which monopolized the jury box, was to be overcome and mastered. Yet so powerful was his reasoning, so ingeniously did he commit the court to the law, so withering and sarcastic his denunciation of the violation of the British Constitution, which he so often made use of to shield his client; now bursting into strains of impassioned and patriotic eloquence, now rollicking in veins of irresistible wit and side splitting humor,

and anon with a tear in his voice, holding before them some misfortune to themselves or their country, he won their sympathies against their prejudices, and often saved a client already foredoomed to death. The work which he did, as it were, in the face of the oppressor, is the best evidence of the extraordinary powers with which he was gifted, and the restless energy with which he labored. When the minions of the tyrant strained and misconstrued the laws, illiberal enough of themselves in design, to defeat the just efforts of the Liberator, he resorted to new moves to keep alive the hopes of the people and show to the civilized world the honest constitutional struggle of an enslaved people, desiring only equal rights in their own land. In 1823 he organized the Catholic Association, and founded the Catholic Rent, which was to be used in electing fair and liberal men to parliament, and in the face of danger and strong government threats he struggled on, keeping faith and hope alive in the hearts of the people. In 1828 he took a new, and to the amazed bigots, a startling and revolutionary departure which was no less than boldly to offer himself—papist as he was—as a candidate for parliament for the county Clare. This, to them, was a threat against the British Constitution, the Hanoverian succession and Protestant ascendancy. Although threatened, ridiculed and poohed, he pushed forward and carried the election. He next presented himself in Parliament where his fame as a bold and defiant papist rebel, rather than the matchless advocate and orator, had preceded him, and the house was crowded with the highest in the land, to behold, if not the champion who came to break the bonds of religious slavery which had long disgraced the land, at least to see how the bold leader would conduct himself before the embodied wisdom and power of the nation, whose statutes and customs he came to defy. On the 15th of May, 1829, he appeared to take his seat and was introduced by Lords Ellington and Dungannon. As he came forward the great audience beheld one of the noblest specimens of God's handiwork—a man of commanding figure, whose dark curly hair covered a massive and highly intellectual head, with an unmistakable Irish face, still fresh and ruddy, although then in his fifty-



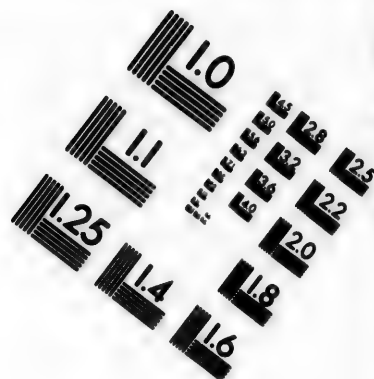
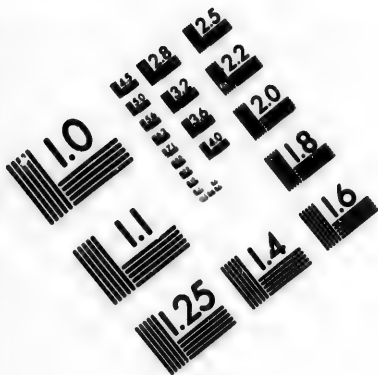
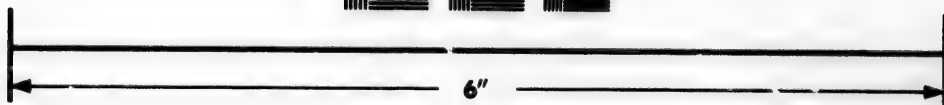
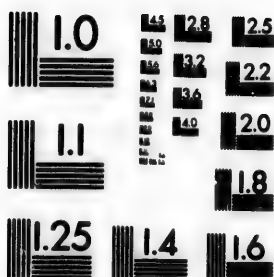


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fifth year, full of honest passion and fire but softened by the sunlight of an ever suggestive smile, carrying himself with that free, bold air of conscious power and strength that feared no foe intellectually or physically. He was handed the oath required to be taken. He read it over in an audible voice, especially the portion which reads "the sacrifice of the mass, the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and other saints as now practiced by the church of Rome are impious and idolatrous," and other parts which contained charges not true. He turned towards the speaker and said: "I decline to take this oath—part of it I know to be false, and part I believe not to be true." He was refused his seat and retired. A new election was ordered and he again presented himself to the electors and was returned, in the meantime agitating the cause throughout the kingdom. The ministry was embarrassed. England could not well play the liberal role before Europe and refuse to her Catholic subjects rights that all over Europe were mutually accorded. Besides, her colonies, where the Irish element was strong, had already set an example, so that by the time O'Connell again presented himself the government abolished the odious test and proclaimed Catholic Emancipation. He was hailed as the great "Liberator," but while bigots were loud in their wail at this partial concession to justice, the government and its Catholic toady supporters thought that a great debt of gratitude was due to so paternal a government. O'Connell saw, however, that it was only the first steps towards the full emancipation of his country. He now commenced the agitation of the repeal of the union, forming a society called "Friends of Ireland." The government, under the act to suppress "Illegal Associations," proclaimed it; he then formed the "Anti-Union Association." This was also suppressed. In 1834 he brought forward an act of parliament for the Repeal of the Union, which was debated for four days, but something far more potent than reason or justice was required to secure even a shadow of hope. Various acts and relief—so-called—bills were enacted for the benefit of Ireland by pretended reformers, such as the "Poor Laws," the "Tithe Law," and "Municipal Reforms," all of which were the veriest

shams and frauds, and actually greater burthens than the injustices to be relieved, but very convenient and plausible matter for English statesmen and lying historians to howl over and exhibit as proofs of their generosity and of the perverseness of the rebellious Irish. England has never passed an act yet that had not some sinister purpose, and she never will. The little relief from crying injustice which has been accorded has been wrung from her by fear or shame. Catholic or Protestant she is the same, and it will be the weapon of the patriot Celt alone that will make her drop her hold of the throat of Ireland. O'Connell continued his agitation for repeal in and out of parliament. His wonderful influence as a popular orator was soon felt, and the people of Ireland, and in fact the Irish race throughout the world, were drawn into an enthusiastic support of the "Great Agitator." It culminated in 1843; the greatest popular gatherings that the world ever saw were held at different places in Ireland—Mallow, Tara, Mullaghmast and other places—as many as 200,000 being present at some of those peaceful and legal gatherings. O'Connell was sanguine that so unparalleled an exhibition of a nation's just desire would secure the object, and perhaps it might have, if, like the volunteers, they held arms in their hands. The government at length issued a proclamation against these monster meetings, and O'Connell and eight others were arrested for conspiracy. Of course, as is still the custom in all government cases, the jury was packed and the verdict was a foregone conclusion. If any reader doubts this, hear Lord Brougham, indorsed by Lord John Russell, on the subject, two witnesses who cannot be impeached on account of sympathy. Russell said about this time in Parliament, quoting Brougham, "Nominally, indeed, the two countries (England and Ireland) have the same laws. Trial by jury, for instance, exists in both countries, but is it administered alike in both? The law of England esteems all men equal. It was sufficient to be born within the King's allegiance to be entitled to all the rights the loftiest subject of the land enjoyed. In Ireland, however, the law held an entirely opposite doctrine. The sect to which a man belonged, the cast of his religious opinion, the form in which he

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worshipped his Creator, were grounds on which the law separated him from his fellows, and bound him to the endurance of a system of the most cruel injustice." O'Connell and his friends were imprisoned for about three months, when the verdict was set aside by the British House of Peers on a writ of error. O'Connell was enthusiastically received by the people, but his legal victory was not due to any sense of wrong or injustice committed, but merely the expediency of party policy in the Whigs sustaining on this occasion justice and law for their own advancement. O'Connell was now supported by the entire nation, with the exception of a few Orangemen and Government toadies. His great moral force policy, which sought to redress a nation's wrongs without the "shedding of a drop of blood" was a grand Christian idea, but it was futile against an armed and bloody despotism; the people while implicitly following and supporting O'Connell and his peace policy, still in their hearts, implanted their by a just God, looked with an abiding hope to a step farther, if stern necessity demanded it; independence, equality and just rights by the moral force of armed organizations to support them, outside the edicts of the tyrant, or absolute independence by an appeal to force. O'Connell, however, was now getting old, and his magnificent physical powers were breaking down under the anxieties, cares and multitude of his labors, and he was becoming morbidly anxious about success, won exclusively by the great and untried policy of moral force, which he vainly hoped might be done, and be a grand precedent, an example for the world in the settlement of national difficulties. Had O'Connell been at this time in his prime, backed as he was by an enthusiastic people, with the assurance, from a long and sad experience, that peaceable effort was worse than vain against a treacherous, perjured and heartless tyrant, urged on too, and supported by a million ardent and impetuous young Irish hearts, ready and willing to spill their blood to secure their country's freedom, if he spoke but the word; it is probable that he too would have been a young Irelander, and that Ireland would have been free. Who can doubt that he would have cast aside his peace policy, had he at this time beheld the thousands slaughtered in cold blood the few fol-

lowing years by the premeditated and fiendish policy of the tyrant, when the highways and byways of Ireland were strewn with the dead and dying, starved, evicted and death devoted by this Moloch of Nations. If Sarsfield, in sorrow, in a foreign land, exclaimed as his life-blood flowed from his death-wound, "Oh, that this had been for my country!" how much more could not these slaughtered victims have exclaimed, "Why did I not die expelling those unglutted monsters from the land of my fathers and the home of my race?" Unfortunately, we must believe, O'Connell persevered in the peace policy, and even pushed it to an extreme, not justified by reason or morality, saying in the "Peace Resolution" offered in Conciliation Hall, "that the use of arms was at all times unjustifiable and immoral." This extreme position resulted in a division of the friends of Ireland, and those who justified the use of arms as a last resort, in securing the freedom of one's country, separated from O'Connell and pursued a policy consonant with their belief. They were composed of some of the most eloquent and brilliant young men of Ireland, including Meagher, Mitchell, McGee, Devin, Reilly and others. To add to the misfortunes of Ireland, famine seized upon the land, the result of the accursed legislation of the enemy, and revolution, premature and half organized broke out, leaving the country in a state of hopeless chaos and misery. O'Connell, already falling, broke down amidst the accumulating evils which befel his beloved country, and while on his way to Rome to see Pius IX, he died at Genoa, Italy. May 15, 1847. It is hard to overestimate the great, the unrivalled ability of O'Connell, both as a lawyer and a public leader. It is almost impossible for one in this free country and in these times to conceive the mighty and seeming impregnable ramparts of prejudice he had to break down and overcome to secure—not success—but the shadow of a fair show in his profession. Those prejudices had become hard as adamant, and the favored few to whose benefit they redounded stuck to them with an insolent and death-like tenacity. Six hundred years of exclusive rights in the courts of Dublin had to be overcome, when the stalwart young giant appeared at the Irish bar; yet, with a haughty, defiant, impatient and commanding

mein, he entered the bulwarks of legal bigotry, and with giant blows smashed to pieces the barrier that shut out from Catholics the benefits of the British Constitution. Nothing short of the most commanding ability could insure success, where court, jury and every law officer was arrayed against him and his client, if a Catholic; yet so universal, politic and powerful was his use of the matchless legal resource which he wielded, that in spite of their iron prejudices and one might say even of their wish, he often wrung from them a verdict for his client. Wit, sarcasm, pungent ridicule, defiance, blarney, with irresistible bursts of fiery and tempestuous eloquence were used, and court, counsel and jury alike were arraigned before the majesty of the Constitution, whose plainest behests they so often violated. It was, however, perhaps as a popular orator that he shone brightest; as such, he achieved more than any and all others together, who ever controlled the tumultuous minds of men by the might of their eloquence. He achieved much for his Catholic fellow-countrymen, and the result of his labors were truly gigantic, and he but failed, when attempting what the armed hand of united patriots alone can accomplish against battalions of despotism.

O'CONNELL GEN. COUNT, a distinguished officer in the service of France and uncle to the preceding, was born in Ireland about 1785 and received his education in France, as in his day there was no Catholic education to be had in Ireland outside of the family. He early manifested a military spirit and entered the French service as a sous-lieutenant in one of the Irish regiments which still in his day flourished, sustaining the ancient glory which their forefathers won in the days of Louis XIV. He fought through the active and desperate period of the Revolution, at which time he held the position of General, earned by conspicuous services. He participated with distinction in the defence of the Rhine and along other parts of the frontiers, protecting the soil of France from the foreign hosts which beset it until Napoleon had seized the helm of state and established an Empire. He lived to an advanced age, highly esteemed and honored by his military associates.

O'CONNOR GEN. ARTHUR, a distinguished Irish patriot and a gallant

officer of France, was born at Bandon, near Cork, Ireland, July 4, 1767, received a thorough education, and was admitted to the bar in 1788; served as a member of the Irish Parliament from 1788 to 1796, and supported Grattan and the other patriots in sustaining Irish rights. He became a member of the United Irishmen and was a member of its directory, was imprisoned for six months on the charge of publishing a seditious pamphlet, and went to France with Lord Edward Fitzgerald to negotiate an alliance for the securing Irish independence. He took service under Hoche in the invasion of Ireland, was arrested in England, Feb. 27, 1798, tried for treason and acquitted, re-arrested before he left the court room on other charges and kept four years a prisoner at Fort George; released in June, 1803, on condition of perpetual exile. He went to Paris, where he was appointed by Napoleon a general of division, and was to take part in the invasion of England, landing on the coast of Scotland with the Irish brigade. In 1807 he married the daughter of the celebrated Condorcet. He distinguished himself on various occasions in the wars of Napoleon, and withdrew from the army in 1815, when in company with M. Arago he edited the works of M. Condorcet, his father-in-law. He was the author of many political pamphlets, and continued till his death to take an active interest in public affairs. He died April 25, 1853, at an advanced age.

O'CONNOR REV. CHARLES, a learned antiquary and historian, was born in Ireland about 1750, and after completing his education he studied for the priesthood. He was afterwards, for many years, a resident in the family of the Duke of Buckingham as chaplain and librarian, and where he devoted his time to researches in Irish history. He was the author of "Modern Irish History," "Ancient Irish Chronicles," "Columbanus' Letters," etc. He died at the seat of his brother, the O'Connor Don, at Balingar in 1828.

O'CONNOR FERGUS E., a celebrated Chartist leader in England, was born in 1796 in Ireland, and after completing his education drifted into literature and became a leading liberal editor. He was very popular with the

masses in England. The Chartist troubles brought him into serious difficulties, and he was arrested and thrown into prison for his democratic and seditious utterances. He died in 1855.

O'CONNOR HON JOHN, an able and prominent legislator and politician of Canada, was born in 1824 and removed at an early age to Canada with his parents, who settled near Windsor, Ont. He received only an ordinary education, but having lost a leg, he applied himself to mental improvement, and for awhile taught school, but eventually took up the study of the law and was admitted to the Upper Canadian bar in 1854. He commenced practice in Windsor with considerable success, and held local positions of honor and trust. He removed to Detroit, Mich., opposite Windsor, for a short time, and was admitted to the bar of that state, but he again returned to Canada, and was returned to Parliament for Essex. In 1867 he was returned to the Commons and re-elected the next term. He became a member of the Privy Council and President of that body in 1872 and '73, and removed his residence to Toronto. In 1878 he was appointed minister of Inland Revenue, and was also for a time a Senator of the Dominion. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Toronto.

O'CONNOR RIGHT REV. MICHAEL, D. D., an able American Catholic divine, was born in Cork, Ireland, Sept. 27, 1810, made his preliminary studies at Queenstown, and in 1824 entered the propaganda at Rome and was made a doctor in 1833. He was ordained priest, came to the United States, and in 1838 was President of the R. C. Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia. In 1848 he was consecrated Bishop of Pittsburg, translated to the See of Erie, Pa., in '53, but re-legated back in 1854. In 1860 he resigned his office of bishop, and entered the Jesuit order in which he died at their seminary in Woodstock, Md., Oct. 13, 1872. Dr. O'Connor was a learned and able divine,

O'CONNOR RODERICK, King of Connaught and Monarch of Ireland, succeeded Moriartach A. D. 1166. He was at first opposed by Donald More O'Brien, King of Limerick and others,

but he succeeded in compelling all to submit to his authority. He then called a general assembly of the state, ecclesiastical and secular, at which 1300 bishops and lords assembled from all parts of the kingdom. They enacted many wise laws and regulations, and so complete was the protection afforded that a lady might cross the kingdom from sea to sea without fear of insult or molestation. The national games were again re-established, learning encouraged and fostered, and a professor's chair for strangers was established at Armagh. That weakness in the constitution of Ireland established by Eocha IX, viz., its division into four semi-independent kingdoms, and which had so often demonstrated itself by wars for supreme authority and divisions even when the independence of the kingdom was threatened by the stranger, was now, at last, to involve it in disasters which, for eight hundred years, has made it the victim of a savage and relentless foe, and made of her the Niobe of Nations; only upheld by indomitable determination to sustain her individuality and an unquenchable hope in the successful assertion of her nationality. This disaster arose from Dermot, King of Leinster, having been deposed and driven from the kingdom for his crimes. He took refuge in England, and filled with a desire for revenge, he sought the King, Henry II, who was then in Aquitaine. To this monarch, as unscrupulous and wicked as himself, he told his misfortunes, offering, if he would assist him to recover his throne, to acknowledge him as his lord. This pleased Henry, as he was desirous of getting a foothold in an island so rich and convenient, and told him that although he was not able just then to assist him personally, he might get troops and adventurers to assist him in England, and issued authority for that purpose. Dermot went to England, and by promises of reward if successful, succeeded in enlisting in his cause, a number of adventurers, and among them Richard, son of the Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, to whom he promised his daughter Eva in marriage. He also succeeded in having Robert Fitzstephen, an experienced general, who was in prison and disgrace; pardoned on condition of his leaving the country, and Maurice Fitzgerald his half brother. After making

all possible arrangements he quietly went back to his province to secretly organize and prepare his adherents to support his English allies when they should arrive. May of 1169 saw the arrival of the first adventurers on the coast of Wexford, who were immediately joined by Dermot and 500 horse. Their first effort was against Wexford city, which was inhabited principally by Danes, who acknowledged Dermot as their king, and over whom he placed Fitzstephen as their lord. Being reinforced by new arrivals and strengthened by the submission of many of his old subjects, he advanced against Fitzpatrick, prince of Ossory, who was instrumental in his downfall, and whose territories he laid waste with fire and sword. The Monarch, at length alarmed at the progress of the enemy, marched against them at the head of the national troops, but Dermot and his allies, unwilling to risk a battle, withdrew into marches and inaccessible places near Farna. The Monarch at length determined to reach them at all hazards, was preparing to surround and at the same time penetrate their fastnesses, when the bishops of the provinces begged that the war might be arrested by an honorable compromise. It was at length agreed that Dermot might resume his authority, pay homage to the Monarch, and that Fitzstephen might be allowed to retain his position as lord of the Danes in Wexford, and that no more English should be received in the province. The treaty was, however, a delusive one. A prince who had been expelled for his crimes could hesitate but little in violating his oath. The arrival of Maurice Fitzgerald, Raymond Le Gros and Richard (Strongbow) with reinforcements, encouraged Dermot to throw off all restraint and disregard his sworn obligations. He and his allies first moved on Waterford, mostly inhabited by Danes, and after a desperate siege of several days captured it and treated the conquered with a savage cruelty. They next turned their arms against the Danes of Dublin and besieged that city. Asculp, their chief, mistrusting his ability to hold out, sent Lawrence O'Toole, the saintly archbishop of that city, to negotiate a peace with Dermot. While this holy man was striving to avert from his people the horrors of war, the Normans entered the city by a

breach Sept. 21, and spared neither age nor sex, but the helpless and unarmed as well as the defenders fell beneath the sword of those heartless butchers. The inactivity of Roderick at this time is unaccountable, unless it was that those who suffered were mostly Danes, who were even yet but dubiously attached to the state. However the danger increasing, he upbraided the King of Leinster with his perfidy and bad faith, and threatened to behead his son Arthur whom he held as a hostage. Dermot showed that he was worthy of his brutal allies, for he answered that such a threat would not stop him and that his intention was to proclaim himself monarch. The Monarch prepared to take the field, but the season being far advanced nothing was done, and before operations commenced in the spring this wicked cause of the misfortunes of his country was dead. Richard tried to have himself proclaimed King of Leinster as the son-in-law and heir of Dermot, as had been agreed upon, and he led his forces towards Munster committing great devastation. He was, however, met by Roderick, and Donough O'Brien, King of Limerick, at Thurles, and defeated with a loss of 700 English dead on the field. Strongbow fell back to Waterford, while the Monarch swept his adherents out of Meath. Roderick, however, met reverses the next year. Strongbow was ordered back to England by his master, and other difficulties gathering around him, it was a matter of necessity to obey, even were he inclined otherwise. He returned and found the king preparing to invade Ireland. The king at first first pretended to be indignant at his conduct in Ireland, but they soon came to understand each other, and Strongbow was received into favor, and promised to put Dublin and other sea port towns into the king's hands. In October, 1172, Henry landed at Waterford with a powerful army and was joined by all the English adherents in Ireland. Dermot, King of Cork, was the first of the native princes to acknowledge his claim of lord, and he was soon after followed by the King of Limerick as Henry approached his territories, and afterwards by others. Roderick, finding himself but feebly supported, consented to an interview on the banks of the Shannon in the presence of both armies, but no result was reached, and Henry

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thought it too risky to attack an enemy well posted and determined. However, some time afterward a treaty was made through the intervention of the Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, by which Roderick acknowledged Henry as his superior lord and agreed to pay a tribute, but he was to be recognized as monarch and all others subject to him. This was productive of no good result, for the English adventurers, anxious for an excuse to plunder, were continually guilty of acts of aggression, and the authority they recognized was not that established by law, and consequently no justice could be had but by retaliation, so that the condition of the country under such a false peace was even worse than acknowledged war. In 1176 Strongbow died in Dublin and was succeeded by Fitz Adhelm. The same line of policy continued, and the English sought to control the ecclesiastical as well as the civil power. The country was wrecked with contending powers, the English forming alliances now with one power, now with the Danes and now with another, but alternately robbing all, and keeping the country in a constant state of distraction. The Monarch, worn out with domestic as well as alien enemies, at length laid down his crown and entered a monastery where he died after some time in his 82d year. He was succeeded by his son Conchovar as King of Connaught.

O'CONNOR TURLOUGH-MORE, King of Connaught, and Monarch of Ireland succeeded Moriatach -O'Brien A. D. 1120. He compelled the princes of Munster and Ulster to acknowledge him by force of arms. He established the national games at Tailton, which had been interrupted for many years. These games consisted of races on foot, horseback, wrestling, tournaments, leaping, putting the stone, throwing the javelin, and every species of military evolution. He also gave great attention to all kinds of public improvements, and the restoration of churches, religious houses and seats of learning. He was royal in his munificence and inflexible in his enforcement of law and the punishment of crime. He imprisoned his son Roderick for a public violation of law, loading him with irons and keeping him confined for a year, only releasing him after repeated solicitations of the Archbishops

of Armagh and Cashel. The latter part of his reign was not so prosperous. Maglochluin, King of the Northern Hy-Nials, became a formidable rival, rejecting his authority and securing the control of a large portion of the kingdom. Turlough O'Connor died about A. D. 1150, and was succeeded by his rival.

O'CONNOR WM. DOUGLAS, an American writer of talent, was born in Boston of Irish parents, 1833. Having artistic talent he at first intended to adopt painting as a profession, but he drifted into literary habits and became assistant editor of the "Boston Commonwealth" 1853, and then of the "Philadelphia Evening Post" from 1854 to '60. He was connected with the Light House department in Washington in 1861, and Librarian of the Treasury department in 1871. He has contributed largely to the popular literature of the day in poems, tales, etc. for magazines, and is author of "Harrington," a romance, and "The Good Gray Poet," a vindication of Walt Whitman, and the "Ghost."

O'CONOR CHARLES, LL. D., one of the ablest of American jurists, and perhaps as erudite and profound a common law lawyer as ever lived, was born in New York city of Irish parents in 1804. He was educated by his father, was admitted to the bar in 1825, and was not long in earning recognition as a young man of extraordinary legal capacity. By 1830 he had established a fine reputation and practice, and was eminent then as a criminal lawyer. Before he was thirty years of age he had established a national reputation, and even then was considered second to no living lawyer in the extent and profundity of his legal lore. From that time to the present, a period of more than fifty years, he has remained unrivalled, pursuing a splendid legal career and not less renowned for the spotless integrity and exalted dignity of his character, than for the greatness of his legal knowledge. He never entered the arena of politics, although always a Democrat and a strong state right advocate. For a few months, under Pierce's administration, he was United States District Attorney of New York. He was offered the attorney generalship of the United States, but declined. In

1868, on a ticket with John Quincy Adams, jr., he was the candidate for president of the United States, of the old line Democrats, but it was against his wish and more as a matter of consistency than with any idea of succeeding in the election. During his legal career he has been retained in almost every case in which great interest were involved. He was counsel for Jefferson Davis, and appeared in the interests of the Democratic party before the presidential commission in the great contest between Tilden and Hayes, but party was more potent than law, and 8 to 7 was the answer to all questions. Mr. O'Connor has retired from all legal practice, and is passing the evening of an active and well spent life amid the pleasures of a happy home, surrounded by fellow citizens who honor and admire the lofty character which he sustained through his long and matchless legal career.

O'CULLENNAN GELASIOUS, an Irish divine and martyr, was a member of the order of St. Bernard and abbot of a monastery in Boyle. He refused to conform and acknowledge the virgin queen as his spiritual superior, and consequently was thrown into prison, from whence, after much suffering he was taken and hanged, with others, in Dublin Nov. 1st, 1588.

O'CURRY EUGENE, a learned Irish archeologist and antiquarian, son of Owen O'Curry or Brig Owen, was born at Dunaba, County Clare, Ireland, in 1796, and was for many years employed in the Archeological department of the ordnance survey of Ireland. His masterly knowledge of the Irish language secured for him the position of collator and transcriber of the ancient Irish documents in possession of Trinity College, Dublin and the Royal Irish Academy, and under his supervision these ancient Gaelic MSS. were catalogued and their contents made known. Here were found and deciphered fragments of the ancient Brehon Laws. O'Curry, on the establishment of the Catholic university of Ireland became professor of Irish History and Archeology, 1854. He continued his labors in this field with the ardor of a lover to the very last, and to himself and Dr. O'Donovan are we indebted for opening up hidden stores of Irish history

which had remained buried for a thousand years. O'Curry died in 1863; his distinguished co-laborer having preceded him a few months. O'Curry was undoubtedly the first and greatest of modern Irish scholars. In 1873 his latest researches into the ancient manuscripts of his country were published under the editorship of Prof. O'Sullivan, "The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," and forms the complement of a former work, "The Manuscript Materials of Irish History."

O'DOGHERY CAHIR, a gallant young Irish chief of Inishown, who took up arms to defend his rights, civil and religious, during the early part of the reign of James I, A. D. 1608. He captured Derry and took by storm the strong castle of Culmer on Lough Foyle. Field Marshal Ginkel was sent against him with a large force, whom he foiled with great skill and bravery with a much inferior force, but at length his great daring cost him his life, and his troops losing the inspiration of their leader broke and dispersed.

O'DOHERTY KEVIN IZOD, an able and talented young Irish patriot of '48, was born in Dublin in 1824, received a collegiate education and was noted for his ability, entered on the study of medicine about the time the political excitement culminating in '48 had commenced to agitate society. He immediately threw himself into the struggle, with all the abandon and ardor of a true Irish heart, and became an enthusiastic member of the "Young Ireland Party," and was one of the principal founders of the Students' and Polytechnic Clubs, composed of talented and brilliant young men. When Mitchell was arrested and his paper suppressed, O'Doherty, in conjunction with Richard Dalton Williams, immediately established the "Irish Tribune." It was equally as bold in asserting Irish rights as was the suppressed "United Irishmen," and in about a month O'Doherty was in prison, charged with treason-felony. Three times was he tried before the government could find a proper jury to convict. He was sentenced to transportation for ten years, and in company with Smith O'Brien and John Martin he was shipped to the penal colony of Van Diemens Land. He was pardoned at the same time as O'Brien and settled in Par-

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is, when he took up his medical studies. He made a secret visit to Ireland to claim and take away his devoted and talented betrothed "Eva," one of the sweetest and most talented poetesses of the "Nation." In 1857 his pardon having been made absolute, he returned to Ireland and established himself for practice in Dublin. He soon acquired a fine reputation in his profession, ranking among the first surgeons. After some years he again turned his face towards the "Southern Cross," this time freely, and settled in the new nation which Celtic arms and brains (mainly) are building up in the great continent. He has acquired a commanding position both professionally and otherwise in his new home, and one can feel assured that the young scions of the house of O'Doherty and his "Eva" will keep the Celtic name and fame prominent and bright in their home and among their race, until the old land and the giant nations in the new hemispheres which have sprung out of her matchless race, will successfully assert Irish Celtic superiority and autonomy everywhere in its aggregated form, as it is to-day, and always has been, in the individual.

O'DONNELL LIEUT. GEN. CHARLES, a distinguished Irish patriot and soldier, who was the son of an officer in the Irish brigades, who came to the continent about 1700 to carve out fortune with his sword. Our subject also adopted arms as a profession, and after serving in various countries he settled in Spain, where he rose to distinction, became a Lieut. Gen., and held many high positions. His descendants are among the noblest of that land.

O'DONNELL HUGH, Prince of Tyrconnell, the illustrious compatriot of Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, and his precursor in the generous struggle for Irish rights and religious freedom, was the son of Magnus O'Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnell; and was born in 1578. He had reason early to mistrust English faith. His father, refusing to give hostages to the English, the deputy Perrot decoyed young O'Donnell with others on board a trading vessel that cast anchor in Lough Swilly and was exposing rare goods for sale, carrying him and his companions prisoners to Dublin. This young boy thus cruelly snatched from his parents and imprisoned in Dublin castle, was but thirteen years of age,

and here he was kept in close confinement for seven years, when he escaped in company with the sons of Shane O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, Henry and Art, the latter of whom unfortunately was wounded by the fall of a stone from the wall as he was being lowered down, and from the effects of which he died. This escape was planned by two young friends, Fiach O'Brien and Edu Eustace, who furnished the captives with a piece of linen which was torn into strips. O'Donnell, when he arrived at home, was received with great joy, and his father, who had grown old by sorrow, resigned his rights to his boy, who was crowned Prince of Tyrconnell, although but 20 years of age. His first act was to drive from his territories an armed band of tax gatherers who came to force contributions. He then called upon the different branches of his house to arm in defence of their rights, and was joined by the Mac Sweeney's, O'Dogherty's, O'Builla, O'Rourke's and others. He immediately took the field against the enemies of his country, besieged and took the castle of Enniskillen, and planned the defeat of Sir Henry Duke who was marching to its relief. He spurred on Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, to take up arms, and participated in all the efforts of that chieftain to establish the liberties of their country. He was engaged for some time in Connaught and foiled all the efforts of Gen. Norris, and at length compelled him to retreat with considerable loss. He was equally successful against Gen. Clifford, who although aided by O'Brien of Thomond and Burke of Clanricard and others, he drove from the province. He next foiled the efforts of Essex, who sent Clifford with a strong force by land and Theobald Burke by sea to capture Sligo. O'Donnell met Clifford between Boyle and Sligo, and completely routed his army, Clifford himself being among the large number of the slain. He next served near Loughfoyle, keeping the garrisons which occupied the fort built by Mountjoy in a constant state of alarm and destroying large bodies which attempted plundering expeditions; but having no fleet and no siege pieces he could only confine the enemy. When the Confederates became weak from the long struggle, the defection of many chiefs, and the aid which arrived from Spain, and

which was besieged in Kinsale by the English, being inadequate to produce any positive results, O'Donnell went to the continent with Redmond Burke and Hugh Mostian to seek substantial assistance, A. D. 1601. He was received by Philip III and other princes with distinguished consideration, and had every hope of returning with powerful assistance. Fourteen thousand men were assembled at Corunna and ready to sail when the news of the surrender of Kinsale reached Spain and the order for sailing was countermanded. O'Donnell still continued active in urging the Spanish court to send an effective force to Ireland, and would probably have succeeded had he not died in the midst of his hopes and his patriotic labors. In him Ireland lost a gallant chief, full of energy and determination, and a patriot whose life was a willing sacrifice for the civil and religious liberties of his country. When Ireland shall be free, as free she will, Hugh O'Donnell deserves as proud a monument as the most illustrious among her faithful children.

O'DONNELL, MARSHAL LEO-POLD, Count of Lucena and Duke of Tetuan, one of the most celebrated of Spanish generals, was, it is needless to say, of Irish descent, and was the son of Lieut. Gen. Charles O'Donnell. He was born at Santa Cruz, Island of Teneriffe, where his father was at the time acting as viceroy, January, 1806. From his infancy he was trained to the military profession, and at the age of ten years, having completed his primary education, was commissioned a sous-lieutenant in the Spanish army. This was not a mere honorable title, but entailed the actual duties of the position, for we find him the next year at the headquarters of his regiment at Ocana, where the so-called liberal Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed by the Conde del Abisbal, also an O'Donnell. The parents of our hero being opposed to the so-called liberal policy, his father retired from the army and his mother, displeased at the action of the government, and also thinking that her boy was too young for the hardships and temptations of a camp life, took him with her and passed into France. For being absent without leave, the little lieutenant was court martialed on his

return, but was honorably acquitted. In 1823, when the French entered Spain to support Ferdinand VII, O'Donnell was at Valladolid, and soon after we find him a staff officer and aid to the commanding general at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he so distinguished himself by his coolness and courage under fire that he was made a full lieutenant, and soon after was commissioned captain in the Royal Guards, which position he held until the death of Ferdinand VII.

The civil wars which followed this event were the cause of untold misery to that unfortunate country, reducing her power and influence to a low place in the affairs of Europe. The trouble arose from changes in the laws of succession, the "Salic Law," as it is called, limiting to male heirs, being introduced into the Spanish constitution in 1713. Some steps were taken towards its abrogation in 1789 and it was finally abrogated by Ferdinand VII. The result was that on the death of Ferdinand, Don Carlos, his brother, backed by most of the old nobility and their adherents, determined to assert his rights, claiming that the abrogation was illegal and void. The new Queen was assisted by England, France and Portugal. O'Donnell sided with the Queen for reasons undoubtedly satisfactory to himself, while his brother espoused the cause of Charles V and fought on the other side in a manner worthy of an O'Donnell. On the commencement of hostilities our hero was sent to the defence of one of the principal cities of Aragon, then threatened by the insurgents. He acquitted himself so well that he was immediately promoted. He continued to be actively engaged in that part of the peninsula till he fell severely wounded at the battle of Erice while leading his men to a charge. For gallant services he was made a colonel January, 1836, and when able to take the field again he was put in command of a brigade with which he took possession of the valley of the Ebro, and completely routed a body of the enemy at Roncesvalles. He was soon afterwards sent towards Navarre to protect the flank of the main army and keep open its communications with Madrid, and in doing so took an important part in the battle of Unza, March 19, 1836, contributing greatly by his gallantry to the success of the Queen's forces. For this he was

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commissioned a brigadier general, being only in his twenty-seventh year. He was compelled to take an enforced rest of nearly a year at this time, typhus fever, together with repeated wounds, having brought him to the verge of the grave.

He again took the field as soon as he was able to move around, against the earnest remonstrance of his physician, and joined the army at San Sebastian. He was permitted to take a part in the advance on the enemy's lines at Orlamenti, the surrender of Hernani and the fall of Tuenterrabia. Some of the Queen's troops having mutinied about this time he brought them to obedience by his tact and great personal influence without the use of force. He finished the year by compelling the enemy to evacuate Urrieta and Anoain, and was raised to the rank of major general. Early in 1838 he occupied with his forces the defensive lines of San Sebastian. On the 24th of June he engaged the enemy and drove them from their entrenchments and across the Oria, and on the 25th he again routed them at Oyarzun, capturing many prisoners and munitions of war, and in the following October entered that city as a conqueror. The following year he was appointed to the command of the Central Army in place of Noguera, and made Captain General of the kingdoms of Aragon, Valentia and Murcia. The enemy's strongholds were then in lower Aragon, and to these he turned his attention; before the close of the campaign he had taken and destroyed nearly all the enemy's works and swept their defenders from the province. He also during this campaign performed a most brilliant exploit in the relief of Lucena, then defended by only two thousand men, and invested by a powerful body of troops under Gen. Cabrera, an able and experienced officer. With but eleven battalions and 900 cavalry, he suddenly attacked the investing force with great impetuosity, drove them from the position, capturing many men and guns and compelling a precipitate retreat. For this important service he was rewarded with the rank of Lieutenant General and the title of Count of Lucena. He was now conceded to be the ablest of the Spanish generals, and had won his high position by merit alone. The civil war ended the following year, 1840, and the Car-

list were forced to abandon the lost cause and flee the country. The unsettled condition to which it brought affairs, and a general disrespect for law and authority as well as the abuse of the same by those in power, soon became painfully evident. O'Donnell becoming dissatisfied with the intrigues of the Queen Regent, he became involved in an insurrectionary eume in Madrid in 1841, and proceeding with a body of discontents to Pampeluna, he was threatened by overwhelming numbers of government troops, and had to seek safety in flight. This cost him also his position in the army. In two years, however, he returned to Spain, drove Espartero, that wily, unprincipled statesman, from power, and was restored to his former rank and appointed Captain General of Cuba. This latter position he held until 1848 with equal satisfaction to the Cubans and the home government. On his return to Spain he took his seat in the Alta Camavilla, and became an active and influential parliamentary leader. The abuse of power had, however, become chronic in Spain, and there appeared no peaceful cure. The insurrection of 1854 took place, and O'Donnell headed it, uniting the entire opposition. They demanded the re-establishment of the constitution of 1837, the dismissal of the ministry, the banishment of Christina, Regent Mother of the Queen, and the reorganization of the National Guard. Everything was conceded, and Espartero returned from exile to act as regent for the young Queen. A new ministry was formed with O'Donnell in the department of war. Espartero remained but two years in power, and was then banished, O'Donnell becoming for a short time head of the government. He retired in October, 1856, and came into power again in 1858. In the mean time he was elevated to the rank of Field Marshal, and in 1859, on the breaking out of war with Morocco, he took command of the invading army. The campaign was short, sharp and decisive, full of glory for the Spanish arms, and reviving their old reputation. O'Donnell, although in a strange country full of difficulties, surrounded by a cunning and watchful foe, seems to have pursued but a series of successes, and by his skill and daring challenging even the admiration of his foes. He concluded a most advantageous peace

for Spain, returned to receive the plaudits of a grateful country with the title of Duke of Tetuan. He was soon reminded, however, not to put his trust in princes, or rather princesses, far more feeble and unreliable, even than princes, and he must have reflected often in his last exile, if after all, the Salic Law might not be more advantageous to himself and his country. Be that as it may, he did not long enjoy his crown of laurel at home, for scarcely had the huzzas for his victories died away, than once again he had to flee from the country, whose best wishes he had so long and so ably served, and he died in exile at Biarritz, France, at the age of 58 years. His death was lamented throughout Spain, although banished by the rulers of his country, he had never lost his place in the hearts of the Spanish people, who looked upon him as one of the greatest generals of the age, and an able and consistent defender of the people's rights. So manifest was this feeling, that the government itself pretended to partake of it, and the Queen ordered his remains brought to the capital and buried with regal pomp.

O'Donnell had every element of a great and popular leader. He was of magnificent physique, being over six feet in height and of commanding presence, with courage never questioned, and a skill and daring which made him victor of a hundred fields. He was descended, too, of one of the most illustrious kingly families of Ireland, that of Tyrconnell, whose chiefs were ever on the side of their country, who fought the invaders for over five hundred years, and gave to Ireland many a gallant chieftain.

O'DONOHUE, JOHN a distinguished Canadian statesman and Senator of the Dominion of Canada, born in county Galway, Ireland, and educated at St. Jarlath's, the celebrated school of the archdiocese of Tuam. When quite a young man he emigrated to Canada with his elder brother Malachi, settling in Toronto, engaging in the commission business, and amassing considerable property. In 1860 and thereabouts, the Irish Catholics of Toronto, especially of the ward of St. David, began to claim

a share in the municipal government, from which, through Tory-Orange bigotry, they had been excluded. Accordingly O'Neill, the young editor of the "Mirror," the Irish organ of the day, a resident of St. David's, contested that ward, but was defeated. The following year the Irish girded their loins together, and chose O'Donohoe for their standard-bearer. He very wisely formed an alliance with the liberal Scotch element, and he was returned at the head of the poll, for the ward of St. David, in spite of an attempted riot. During his career in the City Council he was remarkable for his fine and carefully prepared speeches, and the patriotic loyalty he displayed towards the men whose work placed him where he was. Retiring from the council he continued his political labors, entering zealously into the support of Mr. D'Arcy McGee in his various schemes, attended the Buffalo convention and favored the colonizing of poor Irish of the cities on the Hastings Road free grants in Canada, a project which bore rich fruits, was an influential delegate to the London conference, called by McGee for the purpose of reuniting once more the Irish Catholics and the Reformers. In the mean time he studied law, was admitted to the bar and subsequently appointed prosecuting attorney of York by the Reform Government. He soon won high standing in his profession and was raised to the bench. He was, however, too fond of an active life to be put away on the shelf at his age, so he threw off the ermine and entered the arena of politics once more, running for member of parliament on the Reform ticket for East Toronto, which included "Cabbage Town," the pet name for his old constituency of St. David's. On his canvass he was received with enthusiasm by his old friends, and was elected by a rousing majority, defeating the strongest man the Conservatives could bring forward. After varying fortunes he finally retired from the lower house, entering the Senate, which is a seat for life. O'Donohoe is a man of warm sympathies, fine oratorical powers, strong in his antipathies, and hospitable and entertaining in his manners. His fine personal qualities had a good deal to do with his election, as he was the first and only Catholic that ever sat in Canadian Parliament for bigoted Toronto, though the Catholic population is more than one third of the city.

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O'DONOVAN, DR. JOHN, LL.D., a learned and distinguished Irish archaeologist and antiquarian, was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, July 9, 1809. He was first engaged in the historical dept. of the ordnance survey, and had to consult old manuscript to settle names of places, visiting every county in Ireland in prosecution of his work. He was called to the bar in 1847, but did not enter into the practice of that profession. He made the translating and transcribing of Irish or Gaelic manuscript his life-work, and unearthed much valuable historical matter from the musty and misty manuscripts of the past. He is the author of several valuable works on the Irish language, history and archaeology, among them "The Book of Rights," 1847, "The annals of Ireland by the Four Masters," 3 vol., 1848-51, and "Grammar of the Irish Language." He was professor of Irish language, history and archaeology at Queen's College, Belfast, 1849, and was an intimate friend and co-laborer of O'Curry. He died in 1861.

O'DOWLING, THADDEUS, a learned divine and author, was Chancellor of the Church of Leighlin and doctor of theology. He wrote "Annales breves Hibernia," an "Irish Grammar" and other works. He flourished about 1570.

O'DWYER, ANDREW CAREW, M. P., a talented Irish patriot and lawyer, was born in 1800, and after completing his education was called to the Irish Bar in 1830. He became prominent in the Repeal movement, ably seconding O'Connell in all his great efforts. He represented Drogheda for some time in Parliament, and for a short time held office in the Irish Exchequer. He died Nov. 15, 1877.

O'FALLON, DONALD, a learned and eloquent Irish divine and scholar, was a member of the order of St. Francis and bishop of Derry. He was for thirty years, famous throughout Ireland as a preacher and was the most conspicuous bishop of his time in Ireland. He died about 1500.

O'FALLON, JOHN, a distinguished American merchant and philanthropist, was of Irish descent, born in Kentucky,

1791, and served with credit in the war of 1812. He subsequently removed to St. Louis, when by energy, strict integrity and industry he acquired great wealth. He gave away over \$1,000,000 to public institutions, the principal beneficiaries being "The O'Fallon Polytechnic Institute and Washington University." He died in his 88th year.

O'FHELY, DONALD, an Irish historian, was a native of Cork and flourished about the middle of the fifteenth century. He wrote in the Irish language. Ware refers to his annals.

O'GARA OLIVER, one of the Irish soldiers of fortune which the civil war sent to the continent, was born in Ireland about 1675. On leaving his native country after the treaty of Limerick, he at first served in France, attaching himself to the Duke of Lorraine. That prince honored him with the charge of "master of the horse" to his two sons. He afterwards was made a privy councillor when that prince became Emperor and received other marks of favor. He had three other brothers who entered the service of Spain, the eldest of whom rose to the ranks of Brigadier-General, and the others to that of Colonel. He died about 1750.

O'GELBEY, DR. FREDERICK, a distinguished Protestant Episcopal divine was born in Ireland in 1814, was connected with Grace Church, New York, and the Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia, and was held in high repute for learning and eloquence. He died in 1878.

O'GORMAN HON, RICHARD, one of the most eloquent of living American lawyers, was born in Ireland, and was one of the Young Irish Patriots of '48. See life in supplemental volume.

O'HAGAN GEOFFRY, a writer of the fourteenth century, was a member of the order of Minor brothers at Nenagh, Tipperary. He wrote the annals of his time from 1336 to 1370, which are still preserved in manuscript.

O'HAGAN, THOMAS, a distinguished Irish jurist and orator, was born in Belfast, May 29, 1819; He received his education in the Belfast academy, where he distinguished him-

self, and entering the arena of journalism he attracted attention by his ability. In the mean time he studied law and was called to the bar in 1836, then in his twenty-fourth year. He early seconded O'Connell in his efforts, and in 1840 became prominent in the repeal movement. On the arrest of O'Connell and his friends in 1843, O'Hagan was one of his Counsel, and appeared before the House of Lords in the appeal. In 1849 he became Queen's Counsel. He became Solicitor-general of Ireland in 1860 and Attorney-General in 1861, with the rank of Privy-councillor. In 1868 he became Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, which position he held till 1874, having been the first Catholic who held the place since 1690. In 1870 he was raised to the peerage as Baron O'Hagan. In the House of Lords he sits in the Supreme Court of appeals, as a law lord. Baron O'Hagan, in the difficult positions which he held under the government, always sustained the character of a true lover of his country, and has largely influenced honest legislation for Ireland. The infamous jury system of Ireland, by which the tools of the Crown packed the jury box and thereby doomed many an innocent man to death, was greatly modified by his exertions and influence. While his positions compelled him to be conservative, his fairness and honesty made him the friend of all the best patriots of his country, and in 1875, on the celebration of the O'Connell centenary in Dublin, he was called upon as the most fitting living orator to pay a proper eulogium to the Great Liberator. As a lawyer, orator or legislator he ranks with the first of his day in Great Britain.

O'HALLORAN, SYLVESTER, a learned Irish historian, was born in 1728, and after completing his classical education he took up a course of medicine and surgery, which profession he practiced with great success. He was also the author of several medical works of merit. It is, however, as an antiquary and historian that he is best known. In 1772 he published an introduction to the history and antiquities of Ireland, 4to, and afterwards a general history of Ireland, in 2 vol., 4to. He died in 1807.

O'HARA, JAMES, one of the founders of Pittsburg, Penn., was a native

of Ireland, emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, the home of so many Irish in their exodus to this country. This was shortly before the Revolutionary war into which he entered with heart and hand. He served under his countryman, Wayne, and held the responsible office of Quarter-master General in his corps, which he filled with great efficiency. After the war he pushed west and became one of the founders of Pittsburg. He died Dec., 1819.

O'HARA, KANE, a distinguished burletta writer and musical composer, was one of the Munster family of that name, and was born about 1715. He held a distinguished position in the fashionable and literary circles of Dublin for many years, as a man of wit and an author. It was mainly through his exertions that the Dublin Musical Academy was founded in 1758. He was the author of the celebrated burletta of *Midas*, which he composed for private theatricals. It was first publicly performed at the Crow theatre, and afterwards at Drury Lane, and Covent Garden, and was intended to throw ridicule on the Italian burlettas. O'Hara was not only a wit and a fine musician, but he was also skilled as an artist. Amongst his other works are "The Golden Pippin," a burletta, "The Two Misers," a musical farce, "April Day," a burletta, and "Tom Thumb." A recent English dramatic critic says of O'Hara: He was the very prince of burletta writers. His *Golden Pippin* is whimsical, his lyrical additions to *Tom Thumb* are every way worthy of that inimitable burlesque, and his *Midas* is the most perfect thing of its kind in our language. O'Hara died in Dublin in June, 1782, and was afflicted for some time before his death with total and incurable blindness.

O'HARA, COL. THEODORE, a gallant American officer, poet and journalist, was of Irish parentage, born in 1820. He served with distinction during the Mexican war. His life was spent mainly in the south, and on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he cast his fortunes with the state of his birth and adoption. He served on the staff of Albert Sydney Johnson, and that distinguished southern General died in his arms. Col. O'Hara was the au-

thor of that beautiful and immortal production "The Bivouac of the Dead," the authorship of which alone is enough to stamp him as a man of great poetic genius and power. This song was written in memory of his dead companions of the Mexican war, and read at the erection of a state monument at the cemetery in Frankfort, Kentucky, over the graves of the dead heroes of that war. After the late war O'Hara resided for a time in Georgia, afterwards was editor of the Mobile "Daily Register," and was a popular and able writer. He died in Georgia in 1807.

O'HURLEY, DERMOT, Archbishop of Cashel, a heroic Irish Martyr and Confessor. He made his studies in Louvain and Paris, and was Professor of Law in the former. He also resided in Rome, where he was appointed Archbishop of Cashel by Gregory XIII. He immediately set out for Ireland to minister to his persecuted flock, although the penalty was death. He visited, instructed and consoled his people, going from house to house. He was at length discovered, arrested and taken to Dublin, tried before the Chancellor Loftus, Archbishop (so called) of Dublin, and every inducement offered him to conform, but he remained faithful, and after the most cruel tortures were inflicted on him by fire, he was hanged on the 7th of June, A. D. 1583.

OILIOILL-OLUM, King of Munster and Monarch of half Ireland, was the son of Modha, and succeeded his father as King of Munster, about the year A. D. 230. Being absolute King of the whole province by the crushing of Angus and the Deagades by his father, he promulgated a law securing the crown in his family, directing the succession to run alternately between the descendants of his two eldest sons Eogan-More and Cormac-Cas, the latter of whom is ancestor of the O'Brien's and the former of the MacCarthy's. This law was religiously observed for centuries.

O'KANE, GEN. DANIEL, a distinguished Irish soldier, was born about 1800 in Ulster, the home of his race. With the O'Neills and O'Donnells he fought the enemies of his race, and when misfortune overshadowed their efforts, he for a while sojourned on the contin-

ent, where he distinguished himself, especially in the Netherlands, at length rising to be a general officer. When he became aware of the gallant struggle in which Owen Roe O'Neill was engaged against the archenemy in the old land, he resigned his brilliant prospects on the continent and sailed for Ireland, 1642. He became a Lieut.-General under Owen Roe and threw his whole soul into the great struggle for freedom, and fell gallantly fighting the battles of his country. He was not only distinguished as a brave and skilful soldier, but was also a man of letters and noted for his linguistic attainments.

O'KANE, JAMES, a gallant officer of the American navy, was born in Indiana, Nov. 11, 1839, of Irish parents, and graduated at the Naval Academy in 1860, served on the Brooklyn at the successful running of Forts Jackson and Philip in 1862, in which action he was wounded. He afterwards led the sailor infantry at the battle of "Tulifinty-Crossroads," Dec. 6, 1864, and behaved on all occasions in a manner to call for the commendation of his superiors. In 1874 he became a commander, and is held in high esteem by his associates.

O'KEEFE, REV. EUGENE, a learned and able Irish-American divine and scholar, was born in Cork, Ireland, but came to America with his parents when quite young. He received his education at the College of St. Francis Xavier and afterwards at the Sulpicians, Montreal. He was attached to the Diocese of Toronto till 1864 when he removed to New Jersey, where he resumed his ministerial labors. He was one of the ablest and most profound linguists in America, and became widely known by his elegant translations from the Greek, Italian and other languages. He died in New York city, Sept. 23, 1880.

O'KEEFE, JOHN, a celebrated Irish dramatist and comedian, was born in Dublin in 1748, and having considerable artistic talent, at first determined to pursue that profession. His love of humor and his taste for theatrical amusements proved too much for his art proclivities, and he abandoned the easel for the stage. He obtained an engagement on the Dublin stage under Mr. Mossup, and for twelve years he entertained the people of Dublin and

the provinces, and acquired considerable reputation as a comedian. His literary efforts were coeval with his histrionic; at the age of fifteen he produced a comedy in five acts. Among his early productions was a histrionic monologue called "Tony Lumpkins' Ramble through Dublin," which attracted considerable notice, not only in Dublin but London also, where it was received with great applause on account of its irresistible humor. About 1780 he left Ireland with a view of trying the London stage, but not succeeding at once in securing an engagement, he applied himself with great assiduity and success to dramatic composition, and between 1781 and '98 he produced about fifty comedies, comic operas and farces, most of which were produced with great applause and many of which still keep the stage. Among which are "Wild Oat," "The Castle of Andalusia," "The Agreeable Surprise," "The Poor Soldier," "Peeping Tom," "The Young Quaker," etc. He at length, unfortunately, became blind, and misfortune and embarrassment overtook him. In 1800 he received a benefit in Covent Garden, at which he recited a poetical address full of humor and pathos. He subsequently dictated and published his memoirs.

O'KELLY, RALPH, an able and eloquent divine, was Archbishop of Cashel. He was a native of Drogheda and became a Carmelite in Kildare where he was educated. In 1836 he greatly distinguished himself as an orator and doctor of civil law, was appointed Attorney General of Ireland under Peter de Casa in 1845, and afterwards was raised to the archbishopric of Cashel by Clement VI. He wrote a work on canon law, a "sacred compendium," and other works. He died at Cashel in 1861, and was succeeded by George Roach.

O'KENNEDY, MATHEW, a learned Irish gentleman and Doctor of Laws, Master in Chancery and Judge in Admiralty. He wrote a volume of Irish history and chronology, printed in Paris in 1705. In it he proves that the royal family of the Stuarts are of Irish descent.

O'LAGHINAN, MARIAN, Archbishop of Tuam A. D. 1240. He made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, the particu-

lars of which he published for the edification and information of those desirous of making the voyage. He died at Athlone in 1249 and was succeeded by his chancellor, Florence McFlin, a profound doctor of canon law.

OLAM FODLA, one of the ancient monarchs of Ireland in the misty past, is said to have lived about 720 years before the Christian era. He used to assemble a triennial assembly at Teamor (Tara) in order to regulate the affairs of state and preserve the genealogies of families. He is said also to have established schools for the cultivation of literature and philosophy.

OLAVE FOLA, one of the most celebrated of the ancient Monarchs of Ireland, reigned about A. M. 3324, or B. C. 680. This monarch was a great patron of learning and science. He convoked a general triennial assembly from the whole kingdom to assemble at Teamor (Tara). His was the beginning of a polished and steady government, founded upon positive laws enacted for the whole kingdom. He also founded a school of learning at Tara called Mur-Ollivan, in which the wisest men of his kingdom were gathered as instructors.

OLCHOBHAIR, a gallant son of the king of Cashel succeeded his father A. D. 840. He flourished at the time Turgesius, son of the King of Denmark and prince of the Irish Danes, made pretensions to the throne of Ireland. Our subject in conjunction with Lochain, son of the King of Leinster, having joined their forces together, defeated the Danes in a bloody battle at Scia Naght, in which Count Tomain, heir to the crown of Denmark, with 1,200 of his men lay dead upon the field of battle. The Danes being reinforced, they met again near Cashel, when the enemy were again forced to retreat. Ochlobhair succeeded his father as King of Cashel, and continued to keep the desperate invader at bay to the last.

O'LOUGHLIN, SIR COLEMAN, an able Irish lawyer and patriot, was born Sept. 20, 1819, and was called to the Irish bar in 1840. He won his first forensic honors as a junior associate to the great O'Connell. Having been left

unsupported at a critical moment in an important trial, through some misunderstanding of counsel, he rose equal to the emergency and so distinguished himself that thenceforward he held a prominent position at the Irish bar and secured a lucrative practice. He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1852, and a Sergeant at-Law in '65. In 1867 he was appointed Judge Advocate General, but resigned after some time. He represented Clare in Parliament for many years, and always on the side of his country, being at the last an earnest Home Ruler. He died July 22, 1877.

O'MADDAN, EDMOND, an Irish officer of ability, who distinguished himself under Hamilton in Ireland and afterwards went to France and distinguished himself in the wars of Louis XIV as commandant of a regiment of the Irish brigade, participating with distinguished gallantry in many of the renowned battles of that exciting period.

O'MAHON, GENERAL COUNT, one of the ablest and most brilliant officers of the French army, and one of the commanders of the Irish brigade, was born in Ireland in 1787. He entered the French service in 1751, and for over sixty years served with distinction and honor, leaving a record for length and brilliancy of services second to no officer of his time. He served in America, Germany, Holland, Italy, Egypt, Austria and Russia, and successively under the Regency, Louis XVI, the Republic, the Consulate and the Empire. Amongst his innumerable exploits was his novel capture of three Dutch Men-of-War with two battalions of infantry and some artillery. The vessels were frozen in the Scheldt and he captured them after a desperate engagement of six hours. His last appearance in Paris was at the funeral of Napoleon, when he appeared in the full dress of an officer of the Irish Brigade, decorated with the orders of St. Louis and the Legion of Honor. A grand old man, then in the hundredth year of his age, still proudly erect and military in his bearing. When recognized he was saluted with the greatest respect and enthusiasm, many officers of distinction leaving the ranks to pay their respects to an officer who, when they were young in the service, was to them a model, a friend and an instruc-

tor. He had not been in the army after the defeat and downfall of Napoleon, having retired from the service and lived as a private gentleman. He died at Burges in 1844 at the great age of 107 years, and is buried at the convent of St. John in that city.

O'MAHONY, JEREMIAH, a gallant Irish officer, was a native of Limerick, and took up arms in defiance of James II. After the treaty of Limerick (afterwards so shamefully violated), he went to France with his regiment and participated in the glories of the Irish brigade, rising to places of honor and distinction by his talents and gallantry.

O'MAHONY, JOHN, a learned Irish patriot and scholar, was born in Mitchelstown, county Cork, Ireland, in 1816, and received his education partly there and at Trinity College, Dublin. His sympathies were early enlisted in the cause of his country and he cast his fortunes and put his hopes in the Young Ireland Party, and was leader of the raising in Tipperary and Waterford. He came to the U. S. and engaged in literary pursuits, but never lost sight of the great work of his life: the liberation of his country. In 1850, in conjunction with Mitchell, he kept the national spirit of his countrymen alive in New York through the medium of the Emmet Monument Association, and in 1858 he was associated with James Stevens in the organization of the Fenian Brotherhood, O'Mahony managing the American branch of the society. During the war of the rebellion he raised the 99th N. Y. and was commissioned its Colonel. Disheartened at the division within the Brotherhood and the partial exposure of its plans either by carelessness or design and its condemnation by religious authority, he resigned his leadership in 1866. In 1872 he resumed his connection to its modified form and continued through it to work for his country's good. He started and edited the "Irish People" for two years, and was connected with the "Phoenix" and "The Irish Citizen." In 1867 he published a translation by himself, of Keating's History of Ireland. He was a ripe Irish scholar, probably the best in America, and to be such was a part of his ardent patriotism. As a

patriot he was disinterested, honest and consistent, and possessed a large and generous Irish heart. He died in N. Y. city, Feb. 6th, 1877.

O'MALONE, DANIEL, a learned Irish divine and scholar, was a Doctor of Theology and a Professor in the College of Bologna, Italy. He was a member of the Order of St. Jerome. He was the author of theological and other works, published in Latin at Venice, and afterwards reprinted at Antwerp and Douay. He flourished about 1580.

O'MEARA, DR. BARRY EDWARD, celebrated as the medical adviser and confidant of Napoleon during a great portion of his last years at St. Helena, was born in Ireland about 1778. He was originally a surgeon in the British navy, and was on board the Bellerophon in that capacity on the 7th of August, 1815, when Napoleon went on board. Napoleon having observed his skill in attending some of the crew, and also his knowledge of Italian, made overtures to him to accompany him to St. Helena, his own physician not being able to go with him. Having obtained permission from Keith, Dr. O'Meara consented and accompanied him to St. Helena on the Northumberland, where he remained till July, 1818, when he was recalled and deprived of his rank. He returned to Ireland, practiced his profession, wrote and published his book "A Voice from St. Helena." He took an active part in the Repeal movements, and was a great admirer and co-laborer of O'Connell's. He died June 8, 1886, of a cold caught while attending one of the Repeal meetings. Souvenirs which he left of Napoleon were eagerly sought for and brought large prices, a few lines in his handwriting bringing eleven guineas.

O'MELKERON, OWEN, an Irish priest, patriot and martyr, was hung in Dublin, Nov. 1st, 1833, for his devotion to his religion and country. He refused to conform to Elizabeth's behests against his religious convictions and for this and continuing to administer to the spiritual wants of his people, he was condemned to death by Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor.

O'NEILL, CHARLES, an able American lawyer and legislator, is of

Irish extraction, born in Philadelphia, March 21st, 1821; received his education at Dickinson College, and after graduating commenced the study of the law and was admitted to the Bar of his native state in 1843. He soon won recognition by his ability, and was successively elected to both branches of the State Legislature, and in 1862 to Congress from the second Pennsylvanian district, which position he has held with the exception of one term down to the present time, 1883. He is a Republican in politics and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

O'NEILL, CHARLES, Lieut.-Commander U. S. N., a gallant Irish American navy officer, was born in England in 1842, where his parents resided for a time, and afterwards emigrated to the United States. He entered the U. S. navy and was on board the Cumberland when sunk by the Merrimac in 1862, and served with distinction in many of the coast battles. He became a Lieut.-Commander in 1868.

O'NEIL, ELIZA, one of the most famous and accomplished actresses who ever illumined the stage, was born in Ireland, 1795, and early entered on an unrivalled career of professional success, appearing in London in all the great female roles, and noted equally for the magnificence of her presence, her charming manners and unrivalled ability. She played in all the great Shakespearian roles and was admitted by the critics to be without a rival for many years. Her generosity and goodness of heart was as conspicuous as her talent, and no appeal for assistance, encouragement or help was ever made to her in vain by her co-laborers, or indeed by anyone in want. She died in 1872.

O'NEILL, GORDON, a gallant Irish officer and a worthy scion of the famous Hugh. He early took up arms in defence of Irish rights, and gallantly supported James II in hopes of benefitting his country. On the disgraceful failure of that incompetent, O'Neill went to France with his regiment (the Charlemont regiment), and greatly distinguished himself under Catina in Savoy and on various other occasions, raising to the rank of General by his gallantry and good conduct.

O'NEILL, HUGH, Prince of Tyrone one of the ablest and most patriotic defenders of Irish liberties, was a grandson of Conn, who had accepted from Henry VIII the title of Earl, and nephew of Shane or John, who resumed that of King of Ulster and Prince of Tyrone. He was partially educated in England, and when a young man was for some time at the court of Elizabeth, where he was a great favorite, and highly honored. After returning to Ireland and beholding the destructive policy pursued by the English, who seemed to come but for plunder and robbery, he determined to prepare for any emergency, and took every means to strengthen his resources and to train his people to the new tactics which the use of fire-arms had rendered necessary. His first trouble with Elizabeth arose from his kind treatment to Spanish soldiers who were wrecked on the coast of Ulster. This, however, was passed over, and amity was not broken between him and Elizabeth. In the meantime the arbitrary and persistent efforts of Elizabeth to establish the new religion in those portions of Ireland which the English ruled were producing their natural results, persecution and robbery on one side and resistance on the other. It was not alone the ancient Irish who resisted the establishment of the state religion, but many of the Norman Irish were as strenuously opposed to the new religion as well as to the arbitrary manner of propagating it, and took up arms in defence of their natural rights. Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh, O'Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnell, Lord Walter Fitzgerald, of the house of Kildare, were among the principal leaders who were opposing the English troops and their Irish allies with varying success. O'Neill had remained neutral for seven years, but not idle, sometimes when called upon making a show of assistance in favor of the Deputy. Elizabeth, continually disappointed by the want of success of the many expeditions sent to compel the Irish inside the Pale to accept her spiritual supremacy, and those outside to acknowledge her authority, determined by one great effort to send such an expedition as would ensure certain success. O'Donnell, who was besieging Enniskillen, wrote to O'Neill, who was his relative as well as friend, and told him he could no longer honor-

ably remain idle while his religion and country were threatened with impending ruin. O'Neill called his counsel to discuss the state of affairs, but did not immediately commit himself. He, however, allowed his brother Cormac, with 500 men, to strengthen O'Donnell against an intended attack by Sir Henry Duke, who was marching to relieve Enniskillen with 3,000 men, and who met a disastrous defeat on the banks of the Farna, by one-half their number led by Maguire and Cormac O'Neill. The Earl of Tyrone, whose power had been thus far contracted at home, by the assumption of a cousin to the title of O'Neill or King of Ulster, and who was supported by a large following of the family on account of their aversion to any title which would suggest dependence, died about this time Hugh now renounced the title of Earl, and declaring himself an independent prince like his forefathers and an enemy to the oppressor of his country and the despoiler of religion, and was chosen to head the Confederates A. D. 1595. Elizabeth, alarmed, now ordered veteran troops from the Netherlands, and putting at their head an experienced and able general, Sir John Norris, with the title of Captain General, sent them to Ireland. Norris, at the head of ten thousand men, and confident of victory, set out for Ulster. O'Neill also took the field, captured an English fort called Portmore on the Blackwater, and laid siege to Monaghan, which surrendered. In the meantime without coming to a general engagement, a truce of two months was agreed upon to see if terms of peace could not be settled on.

The Catholics demanded, first, liberty of conscience; second, a full pardon for all the past, and lastly, the entire removal of all garrisons and English officers of any and all kinds from Ulster except the towns of Newry and Carrickfergus. No agreement was arrived at. The deputy and Gen. Norris led their army to Dundalk, and after some time marched for Armagh, when they were met at Killelunona, on the way, by O'Neill, where after a sharp conflict the English were compelled to retreat to Newry, leaving 600 dead on the field. Norris being again reinforced marched toward Monaghan, but O'Neill intercepted him a short distance from the city, and after a desper-

ate engagement defeated him with the loss of 700 killed. This engagement was signalized by a hand-to-hand conflict between O'Neill and an Irish knight of Meath named Segrave, who fought on the other side. Two lances were broken by each knight on the shield of his opponent, when swords were drawn and O'Neill slew his adversary. Norris, desperate from mortification at two defeats, sought to retrieve his fortunes by an unexpected effort the next morning, but was again foiled with considerable loss. The Queen again desired to make peace, but O'Neill demanded as a pre-requisite entire religious freedom in Ireland, and no progress was made. In the beginning of the next campaign, A. D. 1596, Armagh was taken by surprise, and Norris, after garrisoning it, encamped with his army near by. O'Neill brought him to an engagement and defeated him, but Norris retreated to Armagh, and O'Neill was unable to besiege it. After strengthening the garrison Norris returned to Dundalk. O'Neill being master of the open country, intercepted all supplies for Armagh, which at length brought on famine and the plague, and Stafford, the English commander, at length surrendered the city.

The Irish troops seemed averse to being shut up in fortified towns, preferring to fight in the open field, and consequently as soon as captured they dismantled them, and on the first favorable opportunity the English again seized them. Norris made a third attempt to advance into Ulster, but was again met by O'Neill and defeated at Molach, in the District of Prior, after a desperate resistance in which he was dangerously wounded. He died shortly after, hastened it is said by mortification at the loss of the high military reputation he had acquired abroad, and the disgrace of repeated defeat. He was succeeded by Gen. Burrows, who came as deputy and brought with him large reinforcements. Burrows, after concentrating his entire forces, marched for Ulster. He took possession of Armagh and Portmore, which had been abandoned by the Irish troops after destroying the fortifications, and seemed to think that great advantages had been gained. The garrison he left at Portmore was quickly isolated, and he had not yet reached Dublin in triumph

when he was called on to return and relieve them. He was met on the way by O'Neill at Benburb, when a desperate battle ensued. Burrows was mortally wounded in the early part of the conflict, and the Earl of Kildare, who succeeded him in command, after several desperate efforts to force the Irish line was also mortally wounded and thrown from his horse. The English were driven back with dreadful slaughter and many of them drowned in the Blackwater. Both Burrows and Kildare died a few days after the battle. Butler, Earl of Ormond, was now appointed Lieut. General, and he was instructed to bring about a peace with O'Neill, if possible. O'Neill would consider no overtures which would not as a pre-requisite guarantee entire religious freedom, and so nothing came of it. In August, 1598, O'Neill surrounded Portmore, which was again occupied by the English, and at the same time sent 1,500 men to assist O'Moore, of Leix who was besieging Portlouis in Leinster. Ormond dispatched 8,000 to the relief of the latter, while Bagnal, called the Marshal, who was a brother-in-law of O'Neill and an experienced officer, with 5,000 men was sent to Ulster. His first object was to supply Armagh with provisions, and he succeeded in doing this by deceiving O'Neill as to his intended rout. After this success he very nearly surprised O'Neill's camp in the night, O'Neill at first barely escaping from his tent, but having rallied his troops the enemy were routed and compelled to precipitately retreat, leaving behind them much booty. Bagnal having been reinforced, advanced again to the relief of Portmore, and was met by O'Neill about a mile from Armagh. Here was fought the most bloody battle of the war. Bagnal, twenty-four principal officers, and upwards of two thousand of his men lay dead on the field of battle, the shattered remains of his army making a precipitate retreat. During the battle the powder magazine of the enemy blew up, killing nearly all those who were guarding the baggage. Besides the killed the English lost all their baggage, artillery and instruments of war, thirty-four stand of colors, warlike stores and 12,000 pieces of gold. This victory cost O'Neill about 200 men killed and 600 wounded, and its further result was the surrender of Portmore.

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The state of affairs in Ireland at this time, from the English point of view, was deplorable. The splendid victories of O'Neill had aroused the hopes and courage of other chieftains who had submitted to the invader, and they asserted their independence; the English and their Irish allies were correspondingly depressed. More troops were sent under Sir Samuel Bagnal, and Bingham, who had been removed from Connaught for his cruelty, was appointed marshal. Ormond was blamed for not opposing O'Neill in person. Elizabeth now sent her favorite, Essex, with royal powers to secure peace and loyalty. A fleet and about 20,000 veteran soldiers were placed at his disposal, and he sailed for Ireland the end of March, 1599. He was not, however, more successful than his predecessor. He and his generals met a series of disasters in Leinster and Munster. He says himself "I am confined in Cork, where there is an abundance of warlike stores; but still I have been unsuccessful; my undertakings have been attended with misfortune. I do not know to what this can be attributed, except to an evil star that has led me here." He also says in a letter to the Queen. "The Irish are stronger and handle their arms with more skill than our people, and differ from us in no point of discipline, but they are not well adapted to attack or defend fortified places." Essex, after receiving reinforcements, determined to try his fortune in Ulster, but before O'Neill could arrive at the point invaded, Gen. Clifford, who commanded the main body of the invaders, was met by O'Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnel, near Boyle, utterly defeated and slain, O'Neill arriving two days after the battle. Essex being again reinforced, marched for Ulster and was soon confronted by O'Neill near Louth. Essex sent to O'Neill saying he came to offer terms of peace, not to invade, but no terms could be agreed upon. He then asked for a personal interview with O'Neill. The chieftains met, and Essex desired a truce for six months, but O'Neill told him that his duty to his allies rendered it impossible; he would agree to a more reasonable time with a condition of two weeks notice to terminate, by either party. Essex spoke of the ancient friendship which existed between his father and O'Neill when the latter was at court, and his own

present misfortunes and the peril of his position. O'Neill gave him salutary advice, as one who, by experience and age, had learned the uncertainty of courtly favor in England, and warned him to be most circumspect lest the very authority with which he was clothed might not prove his ruin. Essex returned to Dublin, and leaving affairs in the hands of Loftus, the Chancellor, he hastened back to London. He was received by the Queen with great coldness, who ordered him to confine himself to his room, and he was shortly after committed to prison, from whence he went to the scaffold. Mountjoy was sent to Ireland to succeed Essex. With a large fleet he took possession of a lake in the North of Ireland called Lough Foyle, and on its borders erected four forts. His object was to distract and harass the Irish chieftains separately, and break the union between them by offering inducements to make peace. Unfortunately, too, some of the ancient houses had submitted to English authority and some even to the new religion, and accepted English titles and favors from the first. Notably among them the O'Briens and McCarthys of Munster, the O'Connor, Sligo, and others; not that large portions of those families did not always support the popular cause, but the example of those who should have been leaders and the immunity it often gave them, was a pernicious example to those in misfortune to redeem themselves by doing likewise. All these causes were producing their effects, and although O'Neill and O'Donnell, the heads of the Confederates, continued to sustain their reputation in the field, they gradually became weaker, and were compelled to confine their efforts mainly to their own province. In October, 1600, Mountjoy entered Ulster at the head of a strong force, but he was promptly met by O'Neill, who defeated him in two battles, one near Dundalk and the other at Carlingford, in which the deputy lost upwards of 4,000 men, and was himself dangerously wounded. In the other provinces, however, affairs were not so prosperous for the Irish. Many of the nobles, tired out with continued warfare and discouraged at the prospect of new armies to face and conquer, and the want of an acknowledged authority at their head to concentrate their strength, made their peace with the enemy when

they could advantageously. O'Neill had promises of assistance from the continent, but it came sparingly and too late. In September, 1601, a small Spanish fleet and 2,600 men landed in Kinsale, near Cork. It was only part of a larger one which had been dispersed in a storm, and its more important supplies of war were in vessels which had not reached Ireland.

The English besieged the place by sea and land. O'Neill and O'Donnell came to its relief in December, but their united forces did not exceed six thousand men, while the enemy had sixteen thousand. No general engagement was fought. O'Donnell had a sharp cavalry brush with the enemy, in which, after a first success, he was driven back and lost a couple hundred men. O'Neill, finding himself unable to risk a general battle, and the season being far advanced, led his troops back to Ulster, and O'Donnell was commissioned to go to the continent and hurry up aid for the spring campaign. Before spring, however, the Spaniards in Kinsale surrendered, much to the disgust of the Irish chiefs. One of the little forts or castles on the coast called Dunboy, which had been given to the Spaniards to garrison, was included in the surrender, but the Irish proprietor, O'Sullivan Bearre, got possession of it before it was delivered up, and put into it a heroic little Irish garrison of one hundred and forty men who defended it for fifteen days against over 5,000 men with artillery, and successfully repelled four assaults after a breach had been made and put 600 of the enemy hors de combat. The fall of Kinsale prevented for a time Spanish aid, and O'Donnell dying abroad, O'Neill and his friends having again been offered an honorable peace, accepted and enjoyed a much needed rest for some years. On the death of Elizabeth and accession of James I. O'Neill and Rory O'Donnell, brother of Hugh, went to England and were received with great honor, and great hopes were entertained that the new reign would give religious liberty and peace to Ireland. Cecil, the discoverer of his own ingenious gunpowder plot, still drunk with avarice and not yet glutted with the blood of the innocent and the confiscation of their property, beheld a good field in Ireland to indulge his demoniac propensity, and using as his tool the one-eyed baron of

Louth, St. Lawrence, he instigated a plot to involve O'Neill and O'Donnell in rebellion. He failed to drag them in, but in lieu boldly charged them with conspiracy and treason, and they were summoned before the council. They appeared and denounced the calumny, but no decision was reached, and they were ordered to appear again. O'Neill and Tyrconnell were advised by some false friends in the council that their only safety was in flight, as it would be easy to get more false witnesses to testify against them, and they too readily listened, and departed for France. This was what was wanted, and sixteen counties were confiscated for the benefit of the informers and the supporters of the English crown. O'Neill, now worn out by age and the greatness of his labors, his proud, unyielding spirit sad and depressed almost unto death at the misfortunes which overwhelmed his beloved country, beholding the heroic exertions of a life time full of brilliant feats and almost superhuman exertions against force, fraud, perjury, weakness and deceit, yet not without beneficent results, although not equal to his hopes, now lost almost beyond redemption, while the arm which so often cut the way to victory was now powerless, and the spirit which animated his followers with a gallantry and dash that was irresistible, while still free and unbroken was filled with anguish in a foreign land at the ruin of his country. He did not long survive, but far away from the land he loved so well and so faithfully, his gallant spirit burst its fetters of clay and sought its native freedom with the children of the King who decrees justice.

O'NEILL MAJ.-GEN. HUGH, one of the most skillful and distinguished Generals of his day, was a nephew of Owen Roe O'Neill, and learned the art of war under him on the continent, where he greatly distinguished himself. He returned to Ireland with his uncle about 1640 and served under him at Benburb and other places. After the death of his uncle, he garrisoned Clonmel with 1600 Ulstermen and held it against Cromwell, who besieged it and attempted to take it by storm with a vastly superior force, A. D. 1649. Cromwell, after having made a breach in the walls, ordered a powerful assault, but

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after repeated efforts in which his butchers were hurled back with ruin and dismay by the gallant little garrison, he was compelled to retire, leaving 2,500 dead on the line of the assault. He, however, continued the investment, and O'Neill's supply of powder at length giving out, he quietly crossed the river with his gallant little band of heroes and retreated beyond the reach of the enemy. The citizens offered the next day to capitulate, and Cromwell, not being aware of the retreat, granted easy terms. O'Neill sustained the proud reputation which his family had acquired as defenders of the ancient rights and ancient faith, and continued till his death one of the shields and supports of his struggling country. He also made a gallant defence of Limerick against Ireton, brother-in-law of Cromwell, who was compelled to abandon it for a time, and whose vastly superior forces lost far more than the entire number of the besiegers during the defence.

O'NEILL JOHN, an able American lawyer and politician, was born in Philadelphia, of Irish parents, removed when a boy to Maryland with his family, where he was educated at St. John's College, and afterwards admitted to the Bar. In 1844 he removed to Ohio and there practiced his profession with distinguished success, and was sent to the thirty-eighth Congress.

O'NEILL GEN. JOHN, a brave American officer and noted Fenian leader, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1834. He served through the war of the Rebellion with distinction, and in 1866 became noted for his invasion of Canada and his rout of the "Queen's Own." He was afterwards engaged in lecturing and eventually in colonization schemes for the benefit of his countrymen. He died at Omaha, Jan. 7, 1878.

O'NEILL JOHN B., LL.D., a distinguished American jurist and legislator, was born at Bush River, South Carolina, April 10, 1798, of Irish parents; graduated at South Carolina College, 1812. Served in the war of 1812 with honor. Studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1814. He served in the legislature of his state a number of times, was speaker twice and became a Judge in 1828 and Judge of the Court

of Appeals in 1830, and at length Chief Justice of the State. He is the author of a "Digest of Negro Law," "Biographical Sketches of the Bench and Bar," and other works. He died Dec. 27, 1868.

O'NEILL (SHANE) JOHN, King of Ulster, Prince of Tyrone, a patriotic and valiant soldier, was the son of the first Earl of Tyrone. He made war on his father for having sacrificed his independence and accepting the English title of Earl, and carried on a war against him and his English allies for some years with varied success. On Elizabeth attempting to enforce her so-called reformation on the Irish people, O'Neill, who had spurned the English title, and on the death of his father resumed the titles of his ancestors (King of Ulster), was the acknowledged head of the opposers of Elizabeth's designs. He successfully invaded the territories held by the English adherents in Ulster, when Sussex, in 1560, having returned from England with reinforcements and cannon, took the offensive, but the campaign was indecisive. O'Neill and Sussex, having arrived at an agreement, a peace was concluded. In 1563 on complaint of O'Neill's enemies, Sussex invaded Ulster, and after some indecisive battles he returned to Dundalk. The Earl of Kildare, a near relative of O'Neill's, succeeded in again effecting a peace between the contestants. The inhabitants of the Hebrides, having invaded his territories, O'Neill defeated them in a battle and killed their chiefs, A. D. 1564. The fact that O'Neill had to punish the plunderers who invaded his territories again involved him in trouble with Elizabeth. He had not only to contend with the common enemy of his country, but he had also to contend with other princes of Ulster, who were jealous of his authority and also with his Scotch neighbors and kin, who were not adverse to sweep down on a defenceless coast for plunder. O'Neill was able to sustain himself against all the efforts of his enemies, often defeating the English and their allies and retaliating with plunder for plunder. He also defeated and dispersed a powerful invasion of Scotch, killing several thousand of them and taking their Chief, McDonnell, prisoner. Elizabeth sent Knolls to Ireland to see if O'Neill could not be forced or

persuaded by titles and honors to relinquish his independence. but he replied to the ambassador, "If Elizabeth, your mistress, is Queen of England, I am King of Ulster; I never made peace with her only at her solicitation: I am not ambitious of the abject title of Earl, my dignity, birth, family, raise me above it: I will not yield precedence to anyone; I hold the kingdom of my ancestors by right, and by the sword I will maintain it." Unfortunately the contentions of the Irish princes secretly fostered and instigated by the unprincipled invader, gave him advantages that he, alone, could never have gained. O'Donnel, one of the most powerful of the Ulster princes, allied himself with the English, and O'Neill fought them both with varying success, gaining over them the celebrated victory of the Red Sagrims, in which 400 English soldiers in their red coats lay dead on the field of battle. The policy of the English Deputy in creating discord among the Irish princes and in detaching them from, and aiding them against the King of Ulster, at length weakened his resources. He now thought of making an alliance with the Scotch, and for this purpose he released McDonnell, whom he held as a prisoner, and with a small attendance he set out for the Scotch camp, which was under the command of Alex. McDonnell, younger brother to the one about to be released. O'Neill was apparently well received by the McDonnells, who pretended to enter into his views, but he was basely assassinated with his attendants as they were about to return to their camp. Thus ungenerously fell the last of the independent Kings of Ireland, through treachery and deceit, means which have been used against them so often to their destruction, when their enemies found their swords and their valor unable for the task. Shane O'Neill, although the last was not the least illustrious of the Kings of Ulster, and had he lived in a less demoralized age, or had he to contend against arms alone, he might easily have swept the invaders from the soil of Ireland.

O'NEILL OWEN ROE, prince of Ulster and one of the most gallant amongst the leaders of the Catholic confederate chieftains, and a worthy successor of the great Hugh. He learned the art of war on the continent, where

he greatly distinguished himself. After returning, he commanded the Irish troops in Ulster, A. D. 1646. In May he collected his troops, consisting of 5,000 infantry and 500 cavalry and marched on Armagh. Gen. Monroe led against him a much superior force of English and Scotch. O'Neill encamped at Benburb, where he prepared to receive the enemy. Monroe, although much superior in numbers, sent to his brother, who commanded a strong force at Coleraine, to advance and co-operate with him. O'Neill despatched Cois, MacMahon and MacNenay to intercept the younger Monroe, which they succeeded in doing, completely routing him and dispersing his force. The main forces engaged a couple of days afterwards, and Monroe met a disastrous defeat, leaving nearly three thousand five hundred dead on the field and losing all his artillery, arms, tents, baggage and military supplies and thirty two stand of colors. Monroe escaped with difficulty, leaving everything behind him, while Col. Montgomery and many officers were taken prisoners. What was called the peace of '48" was now concluded between Charles I and the Irish Confederates. January '49, they were to support that unfortunate monarch. O'Neill, however, not being fairly treated by the Earl of Ormond, who acted for Charles, did not sign it. Cromwell being now sent to Ireland with a strong force by the Parliament to sustain their cause, landed in Dublin and shortly after attacked Drogheda, which was held by Sir Arthur Ashton, and after three desperate assaults he took the city and slaughtered about three thousand. Ormond now appealed to O'Neill, whom he had unjustly alighted, as the only General who possessed the ability to successfully oppose the parliamentary leader, offering him any terms he asked to join them. Before any results were reached, however, O'Neill died, and Ireland in him lost the ablest of her military leaders.

O'REILLY COUNT ALEXANDER, a distinguished general of the Spanish army in the time of Carlos III, was a native of Ireland, born in 1725, and emigrated at an early age to Spain to escape from the oppressors of his country, whom he had fought until his resources were wasted. He entered the Spanish army and fought in Italy dur-

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ing the war of Austrian succession and won distinguished honors. He served in the Austrian army during the war with Prussia from 1753 to 1758 and particularly distinguished himself at Hochkirch by his daring, talents and military skill. He returned to Spain in 1761 and became a great favorite with the King, having saved his life when endangered by a seditious mob in Madrid, 1765. In 1768 he was sent to take possession of Louisiana, it having been ceded to Spain by France about that time. He was now, 1770, raised to the highest military rank, and appointed Inspector-General of all the Spanish forces in America, and held in the highest esteem for his great ability and eminent services. In 1778 he was made Governor of Madrid, but his honest and manly independence of character at length lost him the favor "of Princes," and he was in his old age exiled to Gallacia on a poor pension—the ultimate reward of his great services. Well might he say, "put not your trust in Princes." He died in 1794, still in exile.

O'REILLY COUNT ANDREW, a celebrated cavalry officer in the service of Austria, was born in Ireland. The misfortunes of his country and his patriotism made it necessary for him to seek his fortune abroad, and he attached himself to the Austrian army, where by his dash, skill and great talent he soon rose to distinction, becoming a general officer and commander of the Cavalry. He took part in the fatal field of Austerlitz, and it was by his coolness, courage and skill alone that the remnant of the army was saved from destruction. In 1809 he held the post of Governor of Vienna and the difficult task of making an honorable capitulation with the French Emperor devolved upon him. He died at the advanced age of 91 years.

O'REILLY RIGHT REV. BERNARD, D. D., an able Catholic American divine and second Bishop of Hartford, was born in County Longford, Ireland in 1808. He received a thorough classical education, and at the age of 23 he chose the ecclesiastical vocation, and felt a desire to labor in America, unless his parents would seriously object. They, however, gave their consent and blessing, and in 1835 he embarked for the New World and soon after entered the Seminary at Montreal.

From there he went to St. Mary's, Baltimore, and was ordained in 1831. He was stationed in New York, and the entire city of Brooklyn was a part of his charge, which he visited once a month. The cholera of 1832 soon broke out, and day and night the young priest labored preparing the dying, burying the dead, and consoling the afflicted. Twice he was stricken down by the fell disease, but Providence had still other labors for him, and although he rose from his bed only to fight the pestilence, he survived. In December, 1832, he was sent to Rochester, where he was confronted with that bigotry which was so common in that day in New England and even in New York, and was but the offspring of ignorance and misrepresentation. Our subject labored there until the fruits of his apostolic work was everywhere visible around him, and institutions of charity arose to bless the unfortunate, and he lived to see the density of its bigotry dissipated. In 1847, when Bishop Timon came to Buffalo, Father O'Reilly became his Vicar-General, and he greatly aided his saintly leader in developing charitable and pious works in the diocese. The ire of the bigots was aroused by the charitable works of the orders, and the Sisters of the Hospital became the object of a slanderous attack from J. C. Lord, which was answered by Bishop O'Reilly, and was followed by a lengthy religious controversy, in which his opponent was silenced, and which our champion followed up by three masterly articles entitled, "Catholicity, the Friend of Civil and Religious Liberty," "Presbyterianism, the Enemy of Civil and Religious Liberty," and "The Catholic Church, the Church of Christ." In 1849 he was nominated Bishop of Hartford, and consecrated in 1850. Here he encountered a more virulent bigotry than that which he first met in Rochester, and in 1855 when he introduced the Sisters of Mercy, whose only work besides serving their Divine Spouse and Master, is to spend their lives to assist the afflicted, a mob of those dastardly fanatics threatened the Sisters with death and their house with destruction. The Bishop fearlessly faced the mob, and told them that those ladies came to bring peace, and were going to stay, and that he was there to protect them with his life if necessary, and the mob at length dispersed. During his

short administration, he did a work which has since borne abundant fruit. In December, 1855, he sailed for Europe to secure an order of teachers for boys, and to visit his parents, and started the next month, Jan. 23, 1856, on his return, taking the ill-fated "Pacific," which went down with all on board, when or how none knew—and thus perished one of the ablest and most zealous of American Bishops.

O'REILLY, HON. HUGH, an Irish statesman and writer, was born in County Cavan, about 1650. He was Master in Chancery and Register to the Council under James II. He followed James in his exile and was nominally his Chancellor for Ireland. In 1693 O'Reilly published a volume entitled "Ireland's Case Briefly Stated." He denounces in it Charles II. for his want of good faith towards the Irish and his base and ungrateful conduct to those who in Ireland supported his house at the loss of their possessions.

O'REILLY, HON. JAMES, one of the most talented, eloquent and successful of Canadian lawyers and advocates, was born in Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, Sept. 16, 1828, and emigrated to Canada with his father in 1832. They first settled in Belleville, where the father commenced business, and our subject received his preliminary education. In 1842 he commenced the study of the Law, and was called to the bar in 1847 when he settled down to practice in Kingston, whither his father had removed. Although this Bar had at the time some of the ablest lawyers in Canada, O'Reilly soon acquired a leading position and at one Assize held eighty-seven briefs on the civil side of the court, besides being engaged as leading counsel in the principal criminal ones. He was engaged on one side or the other in the most celebrated criminal cases in Upper Canada during his time, and was uniformly successful, notably on the defence in the Queen vs. Mrs. Smyth, the Queen vs. Mrs. Farrally, and as crown prosecutor in the Queen vs. Whelan, for the murder of McGee. In 1864 he was appointed Queen's Counsel, and was Recorder of Kingston till 1869. He was a bencher of the Law Society and a member of the Lower Canadian Bar. Although often previously urged, he refused to enter poli-

tics until 1872, when he was returned to Parliament for South Renfrew, but on the dissolution in 1874 he refused to stand again as it interfered too much with his professional duties. O'Reilly was not only noted for his eloquence and commanding ability, but possessed in a large degree the distinguishing wit of his race, and after drawing the tear by his pathos, would often convulse both bench and bar by his irresistible wit. He died suddenly in the very zenith of his power and prestige, in the fifty-fourth year of his age and the thirtieth of his professional career.

O'REILLY, JOHN, the discoverer of the celebrated diamond field of Africa, was born in Ireland about 1830. He was a trader and hunter in the country called the Transvaal, inhabited by a mixed race of Dutch and other Europeans called Boers. In one of his trips into the interior he noticed the children of one of the settlers playing with stones that attracted his attention, and after examining them he suspected them to be diamonds, and taking some with him to the coast town he found his surmises to be correct. He returned, and learning of a large one owned by a native Kaffir witch doctor, and valued by him for its supposed magic powers, he purchased it for 500 sheep and sold it for £56,000, or \$280,000. It weighed 84½ carats and is now known as the Dudley diamond. Since then immense numbers of diamonds have been taken from the mines, which seem to be limited to a few hundred acres in extent.

O'REILLY, COUNT JOHN, a distinguished soldier and diplomat of Austria, was a nephew of Count Andrew, the celebrated Austrian cavalry commander and diplomat, and was born in Ireland about the end of the eighteenth century. He joined his uncle in Austria when a mere youth and entered that service. His talents soon won recognition and he quickly rose to important positions both in the civil and military services of that country. He became Chamberlain to the Emperor and Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

ORMONDE, JOHN BUTLER, EARL OF, was born in Ireland about 1420, and was a most learned and

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polished man. He was considered one of the first gentlemen of the age in which he lived. He was a complete master of the languages of Europe, and on different occasions was sent as British ambassador to its principal courts. He died in 1478 in the Holy Land while on a devotional pilgrimage there. Edward IV. is reported to have said of him, "That if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost to the world they might be all found in the Earl of Ormonde."

ORMSBY, STEPHEN, an Irish-American jurist and politician settled in Kentucky at an early day and practiced his profession with success, and was made Judge of the Circuit Court and afterward representative to Congress from 1811 to 1817. He died at the age of about 90 years.

O'ROURKE, GEN. PATRICK H., a gallant and talented officer of the American army, was born in Ireland in 1835, and came to America with his parents who settled finally in Rochester, N. Y., where our subject was educated, and where he distinguished himself in a public competition for a free tuition in the University, which he won from a host of competitors. He, however, was unable to take advantage of his good fortune, as his mother, who was then a widow, needed his assistance toward the support of the family. His ability and the prominence given to him by the public competition secured him many friends, among them Maj. Andrews, a school inspector, who by his influence with Maj. Williams, member of Congress from the district, secured for him the position of Cadet at West Point, and his generous Irish mother urged him to accept, relying on the good God and her self-sacrificing efforts to sustain her in procuring the necessities for her little family, rather than have her boy lose so advantageous an offer. His West Point record demonstrated that he possessed not only extraordinary talent but a true Irish spirit—manly, independent and courageous to the last degree, backed by a muscular energy that made those fear who did not love. He graduated at the head of his class just at the breaking out of the Great Rebellion, and served on the staff of Gen. Tyler at the disastrous battle of Bull Run. He was immediately afterward appointed

Assistant Engineer of the defenses around Washington, and was also sent to Fortress Monroe to look after the defenses there, as engineer. He afterward accompanied the expedition to Port Royal, and was appointed a Col. of Volunteers in 1862, and distinguished himself by his gallantry at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was brevetted Brig. General. He was killed at Gettysburg while gallantly leading his troops, July 3, 1863, and was universally regretted. He was deservedly held in the highest esteem, not only for his great ability, but for all the sterling qualities which go to make a man and a hero. Had he lived he would undoubtedly have made one of the most brilliant records of the war.

ORR, ALEX. D., was a scion of a Pennsylvania Irish family, born in 1765, and served with bravery in the Revolutionary struggle before its close. Settled afterward in Kentucky, where he acquired high standing by his talents, and represented that state in Congress from 1792 to '97. He died June 21, 1835.

ORR, JOHN, a revolutionary patriot, was born in the Irish settlement in New Hampshire of Irish parents, and served under his countryman Stark. Was distinguished for his bravery, and was severely wounded at the battle of Bennington. He was afterward representative and senator for New Hampshire, and died in 1822.

ORR, WILLIAM, one of the noblest and most disinterested of Irish patriots, and a martyr to the civil and religious liberties of his country, was the son of a farmer and bleacher of Ferranshane, County Antrim, Ireland, and was born in 1766. He received a good education, and being blessed with a generous heart, he early saw the causes which secured to the oppressor of his country her life-devouring hold. As he grew to manhood he presented to the eye that noble type of a freeman whose free limbs and proud bearing will wear no chains of servility to power or station. He stood six feet and two inches in height, with strong but graceful proportions and was the admiration of his associates, not only for his strength and agility, but for every manly and noble quality. He early joined the "United Irishmen," feeling that his

country needed only the unity of all its people to secure the freedom, happiness, and greatness of the nation; that if once united and working together the bonds of the cruel, bloody and heartless stranger could be burst with ease. In unison with this sentiment he always wore a neck-tie of green as representing the broadest expression of nationality, and although a staunch Presbyterian his generous Irish nature was not warped by bigotry, but he desired and worked with the generous resolve that his Catholic fellow-countrymen should participate in the full enjoyment of their country's freedom. When Parliament passed the act making the administration of the oath of the United Irishmen a felony, the government looked abroad for a victim and an example that might strike terror on all sides. As the society was largely composed of Protestants, a Protestant victim could best serve to manifest the bloody and merciless vengeance of the government, and Orr, the most popular, generous and freedom-inspiring Protestant patriot of the north, was singled out as the victim. A British soldier named Wheatly was the paid informer who falsely swore that Orr had administered to him the oath of the United Irishmen. He was defended by Curran before a packed jury, the only evidence being this perjured hireling of the government, which Curran so completely exposed as false and perjured that a portion of the jury, including the foreman, refused to bring in a verdict of guilty, until pilled with strong drink and threatened with vengeance. After an all night session they came into court at six o'clock in the morning under the influence of liquor and returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation of mercy. A motion was made by Curran in arrest of judgment on the ground of drunkenness and threats of violence, but it would not be entertained. Sentence had scarcely passed when the wretched informer made affidavit that he swore falsely and that Orr was innocent, (he afterward became insane and died by his own hand), two of the jurors made affidavit that they were induced to agree to the verdict while under the influence of liquor, and two others that they had been driven to the same result by threats of violence, yet in the face of this overwhelming evidence of injustice and infamy, neither the judicial officers nor the Viceroy,

Camden, who had been appealed to, would interpose to save an innocent man's life, or move in the matter, but more infamous and heartless than the hired informer, they coldly and deliberately devoted an innocent man to death—and to infamy—as far as their malice could, simply and solely because he loved his country, but fortunately not to infamy but to glory and honor, for the infamy of the gibbet stained not his glorious and generous record, nor reflected any dishonor from its dark and gloomy shadows on the victim or his family, but its gloom and infamy enshrouded alone the dastard and brutal government and its vile and dishonored tools. The following are short extracts from his speech from the dock: "My friends and fellow-countrymen—In the thirty-first year of my life I have been sentenced to die upon the gallows, and this sentence has been in pursuance of a verdict of twelve men who should have been impartially chosen. How far they have been so, I leave to that country from which they have been chosen to determine." "The judge who condemned me, humanely shed tears; but whether he did wisely in so highly commending that wretched informer who swore away my life, I leave to his own cool reflection, solemnly asserting before him and the world with my dying breath that that informer was foresworn." "My comfortable lot and industrious life best refute the charge of being an adventurer for plunder—but if to have loved my country, to have known its wrongs, to have felt the injuries of the persecuted Catholics, and to have united with them and all other religious persuasions in the most orderly and just means of procuring redress—if those be felonies, then am I a felon, but not otherwise." "To the generous protection of my country I leave a beloved wife who has been constant and true to me, and whose grief for my fate has already nearly occasioned her death. I have five living children, who have been my delight—may they love their country as I have done, and die for it if need be." "I trust my virtuous countrymen will bear me in their kind remembrances and remain true and faithful to each other. With this last wish of my heart—nothing doubting the success of that cause for which I suffer, and hoping for God's merciful forgiveness wherein I may have offended Him—I die in peace and charity with all mankind."

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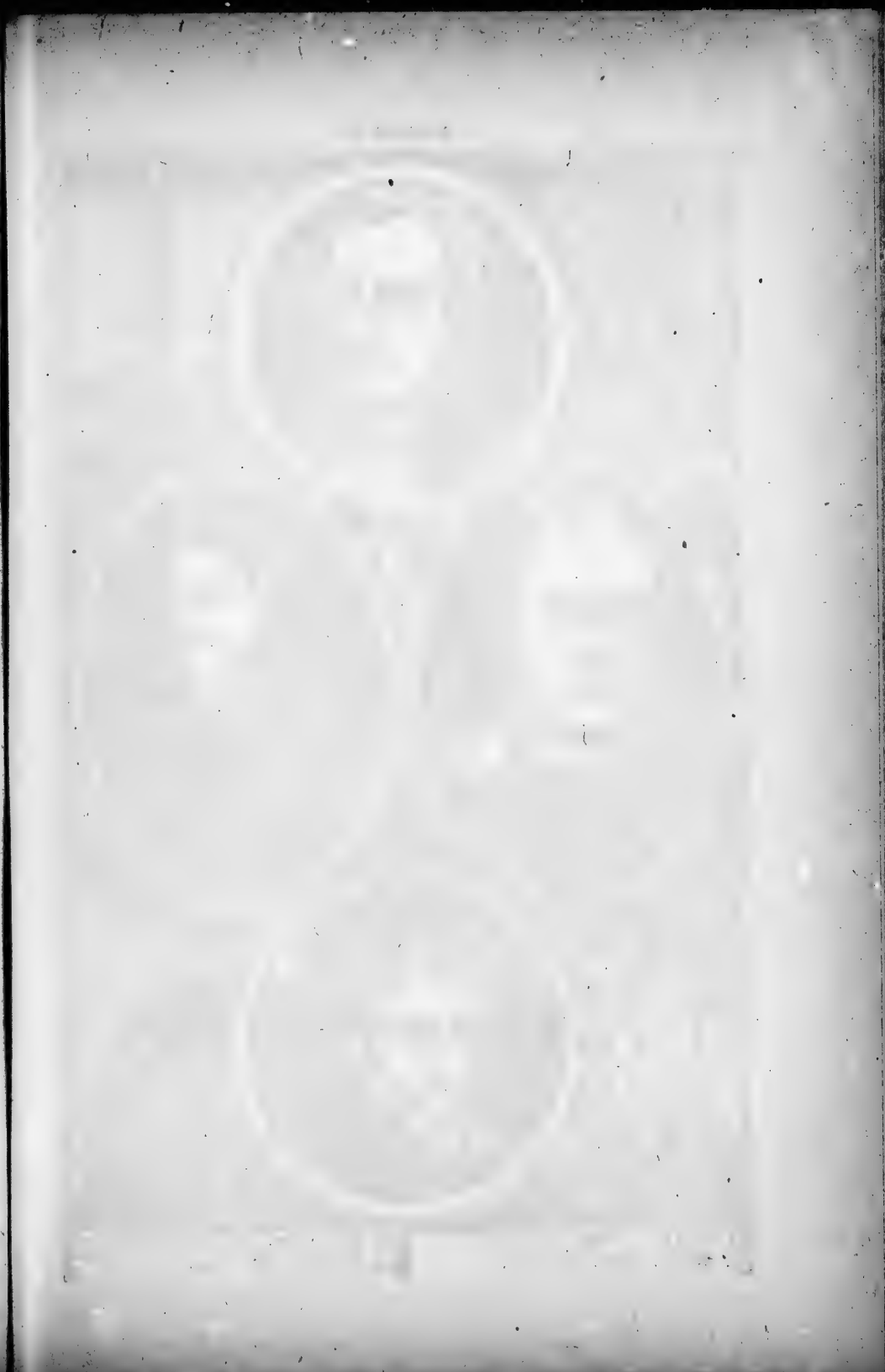
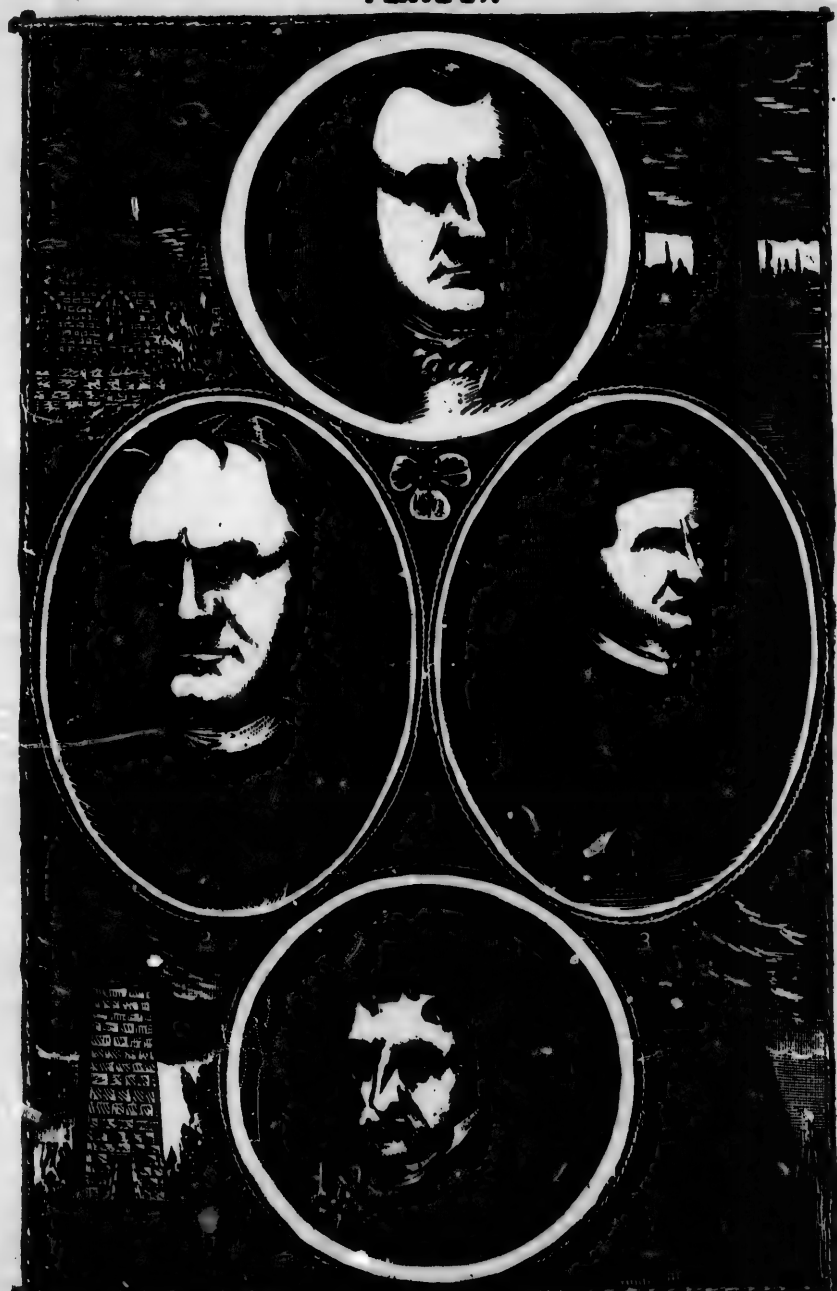


PLATE 21.



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2 CARD. PAUL CULLEN.

3 REV. WALTER ELLIOTT.
4 ROBERT FULTON.

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O'SHANASSY, SIR JOHN, a distinguished Australian statesman and patriot, perhaps the most able who has yet appeared in those great colonies, was born in Ireland early in the present century, and emigrated to that distant colony when a youth. His native ability he early displayed, and being a hard student and a close observer, he soon became distinguished. The arbitrary exercise of authority by the servants of the crown, early attracted his attention, and irritated his free spirit. He entered into the political situation of the people, and strongly advocated the assertion of those rights guaranteed by the British Constitution. There, even more than in the Canadas, were the political rights of the people disregarded, arising, perhaps, from the original penal character of those colonies. Be that as it may, O'Shanassy vigorously denounced the arbitrary character of the government, and aroused the people, by tongue and pen, to assert their just rights, which was nothing less than an untrammelled legislature of their own. His manly freedom in discussing the independence and rights of the people required no little determination, boldness and courage. He was denounced by the government toadies, and the hirelings of the crown, as a traitor, but he moved on constitutional ground, and he fearlessly and persistently agitated the question, and organized the people to united effort, until their legislative rights were conceded by the "Home Government." He held the position of Colonial Prime Minister several different times, and lived to see the country of his adoption making gigantic strides in the way of power and prosperity, due in great part to his efforts, and that of his fellow Celts, many of whom fill the most important positions in the land. O'Shanassy was a statesman of broad views, and commanding abilities, and secured for the country of his exile, what his brother Celt, "Baldwin," did for Canada—legislative independence. He was knighted for his great services, (ostensibly) and died in May, 1883.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, COLMAN, an able and learned Irish divine of the eighteenth century, was a member of the Dominican order, and bishop of Ossory, was of the noble family of Gort, and was born in Galway, about

1685. He entered the abbey of Athenry when quite young, determined to embrace a religious life, and completed his studies on the continent, at Louvain, where he became a professor, in 1706. He soon earned a fine reputation as a preacher, and returning to Ireland, became famous throughout the province of Connaught for his zeal and eloquence. He was raised to the episcopacy in 1736 by Clement XII, as bishop of Ossory, and consecrated in Dublin. He governed his see for twelve years, dying at Gouran, September 12 1748. His brothers, Roger and William, sided with the pusillanimous James II in his struggle with the Prince of Orange, and were deprived of their patrimonial estates. After their death, the bishop instituted proceedings to recover the estates of his ancestors, as the rightful heir, but the incumbent being a Senator, and a Protestant, succeeded in retaining possession, the letter and spirit of the law having to bend to bigotry and prejudice, to the violation of justice; but this in Ireland was the rule, not the exception. Even still it bears its bitter fruit.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, ROGER, a gallant Irish chieftain, and brother of the foregoing, was born in Galway about 1668. The family, which was an ancient Irish one of noble lineage, had still preserved a portion of their estates. Roger, full of hope in the thought that his country might secure just treatment and equal rights, amid the difficulties and contentions which disturbed her faithless neighbor, espoused the cause of the irresolute, ungrateful and faithless James II, who was full of promises of good things in his necessities, but who was so reckless about doing them when it suited his interests. He gallantly supported Sarsfield, and the other heroic leaders, with his followers, in the campaign against William and his generals, in Ireland, and followed them to the last. On the defeat of the cause, and the preferred exile of many of the participants to France, our subject lost his patrimonial estates. He died about 1740. Another brother, William, also participated in the same struggle, and followed the "Wild Geese" to France, where he distinguished himself against the ancient enemy, participating in the glories of the "Irish brigade" in France.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, SIR WILLIAM B., a talented surgeon and man of science, was born in Ireland in 1809. Studied for the medical profession and received an appointment in the Bengal army as Surgeon. He became identified with the telegraph system of the East and superintendent of the India lines 1853. He was knighted for meritorious services, and died in 1875.

OSSORY (THOMAS BUTLER), EARL OF, son of the first duke of Ormonde, was born in the castle of Kilkenny, Ireland, July 9, 1684, early distinguished himself in the great rebellion, was taken prisoner and kept in the Tower for several months by Cromwell, escaped to Flanders, returned with Charles II. and became Lieut. General of the forces in Ireland 1680; contributed largely to the success of the great naval battle of the Downs over the Dutch, June, 1666, for which he was made a Baron. He also held high command in the fleet, was Rear Admiral and second in command to Prince Rupert 1678. Commanded the British troops in the service of the Prince of Orange to '77, and contributed largely to the defeat of the French under Marshal Luxembourg at Mons, 1678. Perished by shipwreck July 30, 1680.

O'SULLIVAN, PRINCE OF BEARRE AND BANTRY, was a gallant leader amongst the Irish confederates in the days of Elizabeth, and a valiant and trusted associate of Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, and O'Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnel. He continued the fight in Munster, of which province he was a prince, to the very last, and was the owner of the Castle of Dunboy, which made so famous a resistance against an odds of fifty to one. He stood his ground with varying fortune against the ablest of Elizabeth's generals and in a province too, in which, unfortunately, the principal Irish families had submitted to the religion and the authority of the English from the first. At length, forsaken by almost all his provincial allies, who made their peace with the faithless invaders on the faith of an honorable agreement, he was at length compelled to forsake his province, and with O'Connor-Kerry and a few hundred brave men, he determined to seek refuge with Hugh O'Neill,

rather than submit. To do this he had to fight his way through the enemy's country, and repeatedly defeated largely superior forces, and at length arrived at Brest, where he was kindly received by O'Rourke. Here he joined Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh, and set out with him to join O'Neill. Peace was, however, concluded, and when O'Neill and Rory O'Donnell set out shortly afterward to pay their respects to James I., O'Sullivan Bearre accompanied them. He, however, was not able to obtain his rights, when he passed over to Spain, where he was well received by Philip III. and acquired honor and distinction by his military skill and daring. He was created a Knight of St. Jago and afterward Earl of Beershaven, and acted as ambassador from Spain to the Catholic Confederates of Ireland. He left behind in Spain worthy heirs to his titles and honors.

O'SULLIVAN, PHILIP, an Irish historian and writer, born about 1580, was a member of the O'Sullivan Bearre family, and was born in Cork. The troubles of the times compelled him to fly the country and he settled in Spain, where he completed his studies at Compostello. He was the author of several works in Latin, and among them a condensed history of Ireland entitled, "Historiæ Catholicæ Hiberniæ," dedicated to Philip IV. of Spain. It was printed at Lisbon in 1631. Its credit was injured by a fabulous Spanish legend of St. Patrick inserted in it, and which brought down on the historian just censure.

O'TOOLE, ST. LAURENCE, Archbishop of Dublin, the last of the canonized saints of Ireland, was the son of Maurice O'Toole, prince of Imalle, County Wicklow, and was born about 1120. He belonged to a brave and warlike race, and his father having had some difficulty with the King of Leinster, Laurence at the age of ten years was put into the king's hands, as a hostage, and at length treated by him with cruelty, his father suddenly captured a number of prominent adherents of the king and threatened them with death if his son was not immediately given up to him, which was acceded to. Young Laurence feeling a call for the ecclesiastical

state his father placed him with the Bishop of Glendalough, under whom the young student made great progress both in learning and the science of the Saints. He was raised to the priesthood in due time and in his twenty-fifth year was elected Abbot of the Monastery at Glendalough, where he had finished his studies. His heart was overflowing with a boundless charity, and he gave so freely and abundantly that the resources of the monastery were tasked to its utmost, and the patrimony of his father was resorted to, to meet the calls of charity. The almost constant wars with which this part of the country was troubled, arising from the broken, divided and dissipated powers which Danish invasion had entailed, created often extensive suffering and want, and strained the charities of the monasteries, often themselves pillaged by barbarians and reduced to distress. Our saint's hands, however, were always wide open, and seemed to be gifted with never-failing means to search out new resources to meet present wants. So conspicuous were his works that before he was thirty he was nominated Bishop of Glendalough, but declined. In 1162, however, the see of Dublin became vacant, and the clergy and people with one accord turned their eyes toward the Abbot of Glendalough as the one pre-eminently fitted for the important post. He declined and protested, but the call was persistent and loud, and he at length accepted and was consecrated Archbishop by Gelasius, the primate. Dairmaid, the infamous king of Leinster, who brought to his country the foreign plague which still poisons her soil—the faithless invader—was at this time on the throne of that province and from the first gave our saint trouble by his crimes and abuses of power. Our saint however went to work with the fearless energy and boldness of an Apostle to reform abuses, and he set the clergy and people an example in the holiness and austerity of his life and the humility and disinterestedness of his ceaseless labors. He became a member of the canons regular of the Cathedral, practicing all the austerities of the order, wearing the hair shirt and habit beneath his pontifical robes, joining them in the midnight offices and prayers, and often spending whole nights in the church in prayer and meditation.

Often, too, when he could escape from the cares of his office he would spend days together in St. Kevin's cave in the mountains in fasting, prayer and contemplation. In 1167 he attended a great synod at Athboy, called by Roderick O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland, in which very likely the affairs of Leinster and its dethroned and banished king were discussed. This wretched traitor and outcast returned in 1169 with his English allies whom he had purchased by the promise of plunder and his acknowledgement of Henry II. Thus commenced the great misfortunes of Ireland and greater troubles for our Saint, whose see was to be the principle theatre of war and carnage. St. Laurence from the first energetically opposed the invaders, and begged and prayed the native princes to forget and lay down all personal and provincial quarrels, which unfortunately had become too common, and unite to oppose a common danger. He to a great extent succeeded, and Roderick the monarch had by 1171 cooped up the invaders and their allies under Strongbow, in Dublin, (the traitor king of Leinster, his father-in-law, having died in May of that year), and reduced them to the last straits. The monarch, too confident of success, became careless, and Strongbow, desperate from the evils which threatened him on all sides—he having been outlawed by Henry II. for refusing to obey—made a sudden and unexpected sortie at the break of day, almost capturing Roderick as he was in his bath, and compelling a complete rout of Roderick's provincial forces. The other Irish princes, already dissatisfied with the monarch's methods, broke up their camp, and marched back to their provinces. In 1171 Henry II. himself landed in Ireland with a large army and succeeded in securing the acknowledgements of some of the Irish princes. In 1175 Roderick and Henry came to an agreement through the medium of St. Laurence which seemed to promise peace, and by which Roderick was to be acknowledged King of Ireland, but was to acknowledge Henry as his superior lord. St. Laurence was about this time on a mission from Roderick to Henry when he was struck down on the altar steps in Canterbury by a minion of Henry's who knew his master hated the holy prelate, because he could not use him as a tool. The saint, however,

did not die, and through his intercession the would-be assassin was pardoned. In 1179 our Saint attended the third general council of Lateran where he was greatly honored for his sanctity and learning, and on his return was appointed by the Pope his legate in Ireland. In 1180 he again went to England to settle some dispute between Roderick and Henry, but not agreeing to the wishes of the tyrant he was treated with severity and orders given that he should not be allowed to return to Ireland. He, however, followed Henry, who had gone to Normandy, hoping still to persuade the tyrant to agree to just arrangements, but he was taken ill of a fever, brought on by anxiety and ill treatment, and feeling that his end was approaching he entered the monastery of Augum to prepare for death. When the abbot reminded him to make a will, he answered, "God knows that I have not at the present time as much as one penny under the sun." With his dying breath he lamented the unfortunate condition of his country, and the dreary prospect which, with prophetic eye, he beheld before her, exclaiming, "Who will cure your misfortunes? Who will heal you?" He died on Friday, Nov. 14, 1180, and was canonized by Honorius III. in 1226.

OUSELEY, REV. G., a prominent Methodist divine was born in Ireland in 1762, and became very influential amongst his brethren at home. He preached in Irish as well as English, and was eloquent and popular. He was also an author, but his works were more noted for bias than solidity. He died in 1839.

PALLISER SIR WM. C. B., a talented British officer, inventor and military engineer, was born in Ireland in 1830. He retired from the army in 1871 so as to be able to give his whole time to perfecting improvements in heavy arms, in which branch he developed great skill and ability.

PALMERSTON, HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, one of the ablest of modern British statesmen, was the eldest son of Henry Baron Temple, Viscount Palmerston of Palmerston, County of Dub-

lin, Ireland, and was born Oct. 20, 1784. He was educated at Oxford, and his great abilities were early recognized. He succeeded to his father's titles in 1802 and was elected to sit in the Lords as an Irish peer when of age, but having been nominated by the Tory party to be their representative from his Alma Mater 1806, he having just taken his degree of A. M., he selected to accept that honor, and succeeded Mr. Pitt in representing the great university, for which he sat continuously for twenty years. In 1817 an attempt was made upon his life by an insane officer named Davis, who fired at him when he was entering the Horse Guards. The bullet, however, which struck him, inflicted but a slight wound. He gradually rose through the various gradations of official positions—having been junior lord of the Admiralty in 1807, Secretary of War from 1809 to 1828 under five administrations, changing in the meantime from a Tory to a moderate Liberal, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1830 to 1834 and from 1846 to '53—till he reached the acme of a British statesman's desires—the Premiership—not however till his 71st year, but still in the vigor of mental power and ability. His policy in Europe was aggressive and positive, and he held the helm of State during the Anglo-French-Russian War. His parliamentary career was long, able and strong, and he displayed abilities of the highest order in battling with his various political opponents, although his methods were not, perhaps, always the most blameless. As a diplomat he was equally distinguished. He died in 1865, and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

PALMERSTON, THOMAS, known on the continent as Thomas Hibernicus, a celebrated divine and scholar, was born in Kildare, Ireland, about A. D. 1900. He received the Doctor's Cap at the University of Paris, and was considered as one of the great masters of the Sorbonne. He resided for a long time at the Monastery of Aqualia, Naples, where he wrote many important works, amongst them a treatise on the Christian religion. Some of his manuscripts were published in Rome in 1624, and some in Paris in

1864. He died about 1870, and was renowned equally for piety and learning.

PARNELL, CHAS. STEWART, an able and astute Irish patriot and statesman, was born in 1846 in Ireland. His grandfather was the last Chancellor of the Exchequer before the Union and was a strong opposer to that measure. His mother was a daughter of "Old Ironsides," Admiral Stewart, of the U. S. Navy. He finished his education at Cambridge, and in 1875 was elected to parliament for Meath, which seat he held 'till '80. He was from the first a member of the party of Home Rule and soon gained prominence by his pronounced opinions. In 1877 he was one of the seven members of the party who determined to adopt a systematic course of obstruction for the purpose of compelling the government to listen to Irish grievances. This was opposed however by Mr. Butt, then the leader, and many of the most prominent members of the Home Rule movement, but received the hearty endorsement of the people. The variance between Parnell and the moderate Home Rulers, was made more pronounced by some words at a meeting of the H. R. committee in 1879. Parnell urged that unless the government granted a substantial University Bill for Ireland, the votes for the Queen's College should be opposed, which was rejected, and Parnell is said to have used, in his disappointment and indignation, insulting words toward the Catholic members. This was denied by Parnell and his friends, but true or false it gave rise to division and distrust, results which the government certainly did not deplore, and an attempt made by Parnell to call a national convention to reconstruct the Home Rule party failed from opposition of the more conservative members. He, however, succeeded in organizing what has proved of much more importance, a "National Irish Land League," of which he was chosen President, and which soon had strong and helpful branches in the U.S. and all the British Colonies. The success of this policy soon became manifest. It was to band the tenants of Ireland together to pay no rent until they would be secured in the fruit of their labor and permanent rights secured to them in the soil they cultivated by the sweat of their brows, and that

the rent should be a reasonable one, and according to a fixed valuation. The Irish throughout the world seconded the movement as the only one by which a peaceful but a mighty engine of power might be successfully used to compel permanent and valuable concessions from the government and the grasping and heartless landlord. For no rent would be necessarily followed by no taxes and the clogging up of the wheels of government, and meant, indeed, a peaceful revolution of the most pronounced kind. This step placed Mr. Parnell at the head of the Home Rulers, and his influence and popularity increased apace. To support the tenant in carrying out this policy the Land League was established, and large sums of money were contributed to aid those who might be ejected or to defend them against eviction. The Gladstone government pretended to comprehend the justness and gravity of the situation and brought forward a Land Bill which was a delusion and a snare. It was opposed almost alone by Parnell and denounced as a measure calculated to afford no relief, but rather to complicate the situation and add to the burthens of the tenant. Great indignation was expressed, even by friends, of Ireland, against his opposition and caviling, arguing that the concessions, although not what was wished for, yet were important, and all that poor good Mr. Gladstone could wring from the bigotry of Parliament and at least ought to have a fair trial. To back up this concession, and to appease as it were the bigotry of England, one of the most infamous pieces of legislation was enacted to accompany this fraud. It was substantially no less than a universal suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, allowing the arrest of any man on mere suspicion (if not friendly to English policy in Ireland, it could mean nothing else), by any magistrate, and his imprisonment without examination or trial, as long, substantially, as the petty tyrants willed. The great act of Tenant Relief when tried in courts proved exactly as Parnell had predicted, a delusion and a snare, and those who opposed him as an irreconcilable and impracticable revolutionist, conceded the soundness of his views and the practical wisdom of his policy. The government tools of Ireland were not slow in making

use of the arbitrary powers placed in their hands by the liberty-loving Saxons! and the prisons were soon crowded with suspects, and to such an arbitrary extent was this infamous law carried out, that among those arrested and thrown into prison, without any form of law, justice or right, were English gentlemen travelers in Ireland, who possibly expressed themselves in their bold way about the policy of the government, and whose only satisfaction for the outrage inflicted on them when they brought it to the attention of the government was, "They had better stay at home and mind their business." Parnell and other prominent leaders and members of parliament were under this infamous act, arrested and thrown into prison and then after some time released without examination, trial or any pretext but "suspicion" that they loved not English policy in Ireland. Parnell came to the U. S. on a visit to his mother, who is still living and residing at the old home of her childhood. In 1880, so well satisfied were the people with his work and policy, that he was returned to parliament freely by three constituencies, Cork, Mayo and Meath. The government thus far have been baffled in being able to successfully cope with the new line of policy adopted by the friends of Ireland, and at this time it is idle to speculate as to the results. Parnell still pursues the same policy and is thus far ably seconded by an almost solid Irish representation in Parliament. They propose to fight out Home Rule on that peaceable line with every engine which the perverted laws of England gives them, and if they fail it may be that Providence may desire a still more radical separation of those kingdoms which never have been united, and that such a task may be reserved for the Irish of America, whose strength and power and standing is daily augmenting. They at least will not be satisfied until the land of their forefathers is once again amongst the Brotherhood of Nations, free and untrammelled. They would behold her standing proudly forth, her face, like her children's faces, lit by the fire of genius and softened by the inspirations of religion; wrapped in her mantle of green illuminated by the sun burst shining on a harp of gold, on her brow the crown of victory, mounted by the

cross of invincible faith, while her countless descendants from every land under the sun hail her with words of love, of joy, and exultation.

PARNELL, THOMAS, a divine and poet was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1769 and educated at Trinity College, in that city; was an arch-deacon, and held other preferments in the English Church. He was the friend of Swift and Pope, the latter of whom gave the works of Parnell to the press. He died in 1717.

PARSONS, SIR LAWRENCE, LORD ROSSE, a distinguished Irish patriot was born in 1758, represented the University of Dublin, and afterward King's County, in the Irish parliament, where he distinguished himself as an able and popular speaker. He strenuously opposed the legislative Union and supported Grattan to the last. He afterward represented King's County in the Imperial Parliament.

PARTRIDGE, GEN. BENJ. F., a distinguished soldier of the Great Rebellion, was from an Ulster Irish family, and was born in Michigan in 1822. His father died when our subject was but two years old, and the consequence was that he had early to battle with the world for a sustenance. His schooling was obtained at intervals, and it was alone that strong instinct and great facility for acquiring knowledge which the Irish race possess beyond all others, as a whole, and which prompts them so commonly to forego ease and pleasure to possess, that upheld our young hero in his determination to become a cultivated man. He was competent to teach when eighteen, and while supporting himself in this avocation he cultivated and extended his field of information by mastering Mathematics, Practical Engineering and Law. He also learned the printer's art, and became familiar with practical shipbuilding as well as construction generally, and while engaged in mercantile business he gave attention to engineering and surveying, being the most proficient in that section. His profession brought him into dealing in pine lands and lumbering, and in 1854 he removed to Bay City, where he built large steam saw mills, and became extensively engaged in lumbering. The disastrous

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year of 1857 was too much for his extended operations and the labors and accumulations of years were swept away in the financial hurricane. He again took up his profession of surveying and also dealing in pine lands, and when the Great Rebellion opened he was still engaged laying the foundation of a new fortune. The call for men saw him recruiting for a projected regiment of lancers, which, however, was never organized, but the men whom he enlisted were assigned to Stockton's Regt. of Volunteers, one of the first raised in Michigan, and afterward called the 16th Michigan, and Partridge was commissioned a First Lieutenant. The regiment was soon at the front, and our subject quickly advanced in rank by soldierly conduct and ability until he commanded the regiment. In January, 1865, he was breveted Brig.-General and commanded a brigade at Quaker Road, where he was wounded. He participated in fifty-two engagements during the war, thirty-six of them being heavy battles, and was several times wounded. His record for bravery and soldierly conduct is second to none. After the war he returned to Michigan and has been honored with various positions of honor and trust, both State and National, and is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

PATERSON, WILLIAM, an eminent American statesman and patriot, was born at sea of Irish parents in 1745. He graduated at Princeton and was admitted to the Bar in 1769. Ardently supported the cause of the people; was a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of New Jersey 1776; for ten years was Attorney General of the State, and was one of the first Senators from that State to the Federal Government, and had previously sat in the convention which formed the constitution. He resigned his seat in the Senate and was elected Governor in 1790, which he held till 1794, when he was appointed by the President a Judge of the Supreme Court of the U.S. He revised the laws of New Jersey by authority of the Legislature, and laid the foundation of the methodical jurisprudence of that State. He was honored with the degree of LL.D. from both Harvard and Dartmouth, and was without doubt one of the ablest jurists of his time. He died in 1806.

PATRICK, ST., the great apostle of Ireland. We need not say that St. Patrick was not a native of Ireland, but it has so been claimed, and is just as likely as that he was a native of Scotland, or any other part of Britain, as has been also claimed. He was, however, a Celt, and no man in the history of the ages ever so indented himself with a country as St. Patrick did with Ireland. Other apostles became great spiritual benefactors of the countries which they converted, and out of gratitude were adopted as patrons; but St. Patrick became as if it were a part of Ireland itself, united to it by an indissoluble bond, the father of its people; the incarnation of its individuality, and biographies of its people would be incomplete without him. If anything were wanting to show how universally he fills the hearts of the Irish race, the fact that even the Presbyterian Irish claim him as of themselves, would complete it. St. Patrick himself states in his confessions that his father was Calpornius, a deacon, son of Potius, a priest of the town of Bonaven Tibernia, being the same as Boulogne-sur-mere in Picardy, France; his mother, Conchessa, was a near relative of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours. The clerical character of his ancestors is explained by the fact that it was very common in those days for men who had been married to become priests afterward, and for married persons out of religious motives to separate for the purpose of embracing a religious state. It was in a little village near this place that St. Patrick was captured by a predatory excursion from Ireland under Niall of the Nine Hostages; about the year 403, he being then sixteen years of age. Little is known of his early years, except what he tells us himself. He himself tells us that his captivity was deserved because he did not keep the laws of God, nor hearken to the admonitions of his pastors, and that through his captivity he became humbled and acknowledged the error of his past life and became sincerely converted. He was held as a slave and put tending sheep on the mountains in the County Antrim by his master, Milcho MacCuboin. Of this he says: "My business was to feed the flocks; I was frequent in prayer; the love and fear of God more and more inflamed my heart; I said a hundred prayers by day and as many more by night." Al-

though arising before day for prayers, and laboring in snow, and frost, and rain, he says he received no damage, "for the spirit of God was warm within me." He remained a captive six years, and he tells us that he heard a voice in his sleep telling him he would soon go to his own country, and again that "a ship is ready for you." He had to travel about 200 miles to go where the ship lay, and on reaching the place he was at first roughly refused a passage, when he prayed and was called back and offered a passage on faith, i.e.: credit. They were three days reaching land, and for many days traveled through a desert, that is woods, and became almost famished. The others being Gentiles appealed to Patrick if his God was so powerful to save them, and he prayed and almost immediately they got succor in the appearance of a drove of swine and the finding of wild honey. According to two ancient histories published at Rheims the place they landed was at Tregnier, Brittany, and it would take fully a month for pedestrians to travel through the woods, there being no connecting roads, and reach Patrick's birth place, Boulogne-sur mere. He was received with great joy by his family, they long having given him up as dead. Soon after returning he entered the monastery of St. Martin at Tours, and devoted himself to study and preparation for the priesthood. He spent four years here and received tonsure and minor orders, and then returned home, where he remained practicing charity and good works until he was again made captive, by whom he says not, and was delivered after two months, as had been revealed to him. After his return his parents, who were growing old, desired that he should not leave them. It was at this time that he saw in a vision "a man coming as from Hibernia named Victricius, who handed him a letter, which contained the words 'The voice of the Irish,' and at the same time he heard voices of persons from near the woods of Foclut, said to be in County Mayo, who cried out, "We entreat thee to come and walk still amongst us." This was about the year 418, when Patrick was thirty years old. Being filled by those and other visions with an ardent desire to bring to the Irish people the one only saving faith, he took an affectionate leave of his

family and placed himself under the instruction and discipline of St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre. After remaining some time with him, by his advice he went to a celebrated school and monastery on the island of Lerina. Near this, on an island in the Tuscan sea, lived a hermit called Justin, celebrated for his sanctity. Our saint visited him and was received with great respect. The hermit placed in his hands a staff which he said he miraculously received from our Lord, and which was to be given to Patrick. Patrick remained with the holy hermit some time, and when leaving took with him the staff. This celebrated staff, called "Baculus Jesu," is mentioned by many of the ancient Irish writers, and St. Bernard speaks of it in his life of St. Malachy, and says it is one of the insignia of the See of Armagh, and was used as the crosier by his successors. In his day it was adorned with gold and precious stones. It was held as most sacred and was used to give more solemn effect to many public acts. In the bag marked "Ireland" in the chapter house of Westminster Abbey, is a paper No. 53, "an examination of Sir Gerald Mackshagne, sworn 19th March, 1529, upon the Holy Massbooke and the great relike of Ireland called Bachlum Christi in presence, etc." The staff was afterward burned by the Christian Reformers under Henry VIII. The old annals in Trinity College, Dublin, says, "The staff of Jesus, which wrought so many miracles, and which was in the hands of Christ himself, with images, crosses, and sacred relics, were all destroyed." St. Patrick, after leaving Lerins, returned to St. Germanus, and must have been ordained a priest, for he appears to have been engaged in performing the sacred duties of the ministry, and while here converted Minerla, daughter of the prince of that district. He accompanied St. Germanus and Lupus to Britain for the purpose of preaching against the Palagian heresy, and while there sought information in regard to the state of Ireland. It was about this time that Pope Celestine sent Palladius and companions there as missionaries, but they seemed to have met with poor success and gave up the work. St. Germanus, knowing St. Patrick's fitness for this mission on account of his knowledge of the people

and their language, as well as his holiness and zeal, encouraged him in his desires to seek the conversion of the Irish people, and gave him strong letters of recommendation to the Pope. In 431 we find St. Patrick in Rome. Celestine received him with great kindness and finding him well fitted for the work, commissioned him to assist Palladius, and in case of Palladius' death or failure, to receive consecration and enter upon the mission himself. Having received the papal benediction and some relics of the saints and other necessary presents for the establishment of missions and churches, he returned to St. Germanus, who also supplied him with chalices, vestments, books, etc. While on his way to take shipping and join Palladius, he met Augustine and Benedict, two of the missionaries who had accompanied Palladius to Ireland, and they informed him of their misfortunes and the death of Palladius in Scotia. St. Patrick, as instructed by the pope, immediately sought consecration and received it at the hands of Amator, Bishop of Iberia. His friends tried hard to dissuade him from so dangerous a mission, but St. Patrick was moved by a stronger power and knew that that power which filled his heart with an ardent love and desire for the mission would work out His holy will in his behalf. All things being ready he gave his blessing to his friends and sailed. He landed in Britain and passing through that country and Wales, he preached by the way, and is said to have built a monastery in Cornwall. He landed in Ireland in 432 with about twenty companions, the fourth year of the reign of Laghaire, son of the Neill who had brought him a captive nearly thirty years before. Ireland at this time was in the full tide of military enterprise and success, the Britons were in constant fear of them, threatened by them from their colony in the north, Scotland, and from the coast, by their predatory excursions by the sea, and even the Romans in Gaul felt the power of their arms. Dathy, the successor of Neill as monarch of Ireland, carrying his successful arms through Brittany and Normandy to the very foot of the Alps, when he was killed by lightning. Laghaire, who succeeded him, and who ruled at the landing of St. Patrick, compelled the Britons to purchase

peace by a heavy tribute. The religion of Ireland was Druidical, the Pythagorean doctrine of the immortality and transmigration of souls being taught. It seems to have been of a more refined and rational kind than that practiced in Gaul, for there is no evidence of their having offered human sacrifices to their idols or Gods. They seemed to honor the sun and moon as lesser divinities, and every spot around them seemed hallowed by unseen beings of a superior kind, such as Fairies, etc. They were essentially a religious people. It is generally supposed his first landing place, Inbher-Dea, was about the present town of Wicklow, but he was compelled to leave, and the next attempt was made at Anat-Calltrim, supposed to be between Navan and Kells in the county of Meath, which also proved unsuccessful. He at length landed at Ullidia in the county Down, probably near the present Lough Strangford, and proceeded a little ways into the county, when he came across a herdsman who fled to his master Dichó. Dichó, on approaching, was so impressed with the appearance of the saint that he invited him to his house and paid him the greatest deference. St. Patrick opened to him his mission, and through God's grace he and his whole family were converted and baptized. He gave to St. Patrick a piece of land on which to erect a church, which received the name of Sabhal Padruic. Here he afterward built a church and monastery. This Dichó had a brother, Rus, who upbraided him for forsaking the Gods of his fathers, and on whom our saint was obliged to perform a miracle before he would believe. From this Patrick sought his old master Milcho, but he was an obstinate heathen and refused to see him, and was either by accident or otherwise burned to death in his own house. His daughters, as Patrick had many years before foretold, were converted and became nuns and his son, became bishop of Granard. Our saint returned to Lecale and preached the Gospel with great success, and among others converted Mochua, a young man who followed him, and by his instruction afterward became a priest, abbot and Bishop of the church of Edrum. St. Patrick's success was already marked, having converted several chiefs of Dalradia and their followers but he re-

solved to invest the stronghold of paganism at once, and as there was to be a great festival of the kings and nobles at Tara about the season of Easter he resolved to attend. He landed at Colbdi, mouth of the Boyne, and leaving the vessel in charge of his nephew, Laman, with instructions to wait for forty days, he pushed into the interior parts of the country to preach the Gospel, intending to celebrate the festival of Easter on the plains of Bregia, in the neighborhood of Tara. On his way he stopped at the house of a man named Segnen, who received him kindly and after listening to his exhortations believed and was baptized with his whole family, and amongst the rest a little son whom the saint called Benignus or Sweet, and who afterward became his disciple and successor in the See of Armagh. On Easter Eve St. Patrick arrived at Fearta-fir-feic on the north banks of the Boyne, and rested, with the intention of celebrating the festival in sight of Tara. It was penal to light a fire within the province before the king's bonfire was lit at the celebration. St. Patrick, probably ignorant of the law, caused a blazing fire to be made in front of his tent, which, although eight miles away, was plainly visible at Tara. This sight created great indignation in the court, and consternation amongst the Druids, who told the king that unless the fire was that night extinguished, he who lighted it will reign over the island. Whether this was to excite the king's anger, or whether on account of some prophecy amongst them, is hard to tell. However, the monarch was very indignant and vowed to punish the intruder. Accompanied by a large retinue he hastened in his wrath to extinguish the fire and punish the intruder. When the Saint saw them approach he commenced chanting a hymn. The Druids cautioned the king against Patrick's enchantment. The king sent messengers ahead to summon him into his presence, all being warned by the king not to use or show him any honor as he approached. But when he came near with his disciples a certain youth named Eric, the son of Dego, rose up in sight of all and did him honor. St. Patrick immediately blessed him and prophesied for him great things and eternal reward, and he afterward became one of his disciples, noted for his virtues and mira-

cles, and was made Bishop of Slane. Patrick boldly proclaimed the truths of Christianity, and made such an impression on the king that he invited him to preach his religion before the assembled nobles at Tara the next day. St. Patrick and his disciples spent the night in prayer, begging God to open the hearts of the king and people. The Druids, who saw the danger, were busy trying to avert it and to harden the heart of the king, and it is said the king, whose fears were excited by their malice, had resolved to destroy Patrick and all his followers. St. Patrick appeared the following day in court, dressed in the full canonicals, with his staff or crosier, and confident of the irresistible power which sustained him, he appeared the prophet he was. The machinations and snares of his enemies and the enemies of his Master, dissolved before the living light whose effulgence he possessed. The contest, as related by the ancient biographers, was like that of Moses with the sorcerers of Egypt before Pharaoh. It is related that the last test was one of Patrick's disciples and the arch-priest of the Druids entering a house which was to be consumed by fire. Patrick prayed, and the sorcerers used all their malign powers, but the Druid was consumed while the Christian was unharmed. The multitude immediately acknowledged the God of the Christians, and the arch poet, Dubtach sang of the wonders of the occasion. Common sense would indeed indicate that something wonderful must have been done to produce the results which history tells us followed, for the field which no Christian heretofore could penetrate, was thrown wide open and Patrick was henceforth more honored even than a king, and his preaching was crowned with a success that had no parallel since the days of the Apostles, neither has there been any since like to it. St. Patrick was indeed an inspired apostle, he labored with great prudence, he did not rudely attack the prejudices, or habits, or customs of the people or even traditional ceremonies, where the intended purpose was good, and they might be directed to honor the one true God, where before they were misdirected by the arch enemy of men. King Laghaire, although granting perfect freedom to our Saint, does not seem to have been converted, but the Queen and Conall, his brother, were among the be-

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Levers, the latter giving the Saint lands to build, for himself and people. The next day Patrick attended the national games at a place called Tailton, at which assembled the chiefs, nobles and immense numbers of people. Here he also preached and was threatened with violence by Carbre, one of the King's brothers. The Saint built his first church on the land given him by Connell, and now called Donaghpatrick, and with his staff marked out a plan for Connall's dwelling and blessed it, and him, and his throne. The Saint remained Easter week, during a great fair held at Tailton, and following after the games, and baptized many. Those who were present at this festival were from all parts of Ireland, and on returning brought with them news of the great things they had seen and heard. He now visited other parts of Meath, everywhere meeting success. Perhaps his great success might be attributed in part to the fact that no great violence was done to the religious feelings of the people. Their heathenism was of a poetic mould, and contained many suggestions or figures of the truth. Their adoration of the sun, the great material light of the world, which they mistook for the true light which illumines all things; the immortality of the soul, corrupted by transmigration, which but only seemed to hide a truth that the brave and good shall advance higher and enjoy eternal blessings, and the bad be transmitted down through brutes to lower depths. The lesser dieties, who were around them in a thousand shapes, were only a mistaken conception of guardian angels, and thus the substitution was easy. St. Patrick next preached in West Meath, and converted and baptized large numbers, occasionally meeting great opposition from some chief. He erected churches also for the celebration of the Divine Mysteries and put in charge some of the priests who accompanied him. He next proceeded to Longford and met with uniform success, preaching, instructing, baptizing and marking out with his staff the sites for churches. These churches were generally simple structures, about twenty-five by eighty feet, and soon gave place to more imposing ones as the people became universally christians. Patrick next proceeded toward the plains of Magh Sleacht in the county of Cavan, where King

Laghaire and his people were worshipping the great idol, Crom-Cruach, or head of all the Gods, and which was said to utter responses. Around this idol were twelve inferior ones made of brass. Oursaint having failed to make any impression on the worshippers, he retired to a little distance and prayed, and stretching his staff against it the idol fell to pieces, and with the inferior ones was swallowed up. This idol was supposed to be symbolical of the sun and the smaller ones the twelve signs of the zodiac. Many of those present immediately acknowledged the God of Patrick and were baptized. He remained three years in this part of Ireland organizing the church, establishing religious houses schools of instruction, etc. After this he set out for Connaught. He crossed the Shannon at Suav-daen, probably Dunnaneave in Leitrim, and proceeded to Dumbagraidh, where he ordained one of his followers St. Ailbe. He then proceeded to the plain of Connaught, until he reached a fountain called Cleback, near the royal residence and rested for the night. In the morning two young daughters of King Laghaire came to the fountain with two druids, their teachers, and they beheld with wonder our Saint and his companions, who were singing their office dressed in white garbs, and supposed them to be some gods of the earth or phantoms, and they ask, "who are ye?" and Patrick entered into a conversation with them and exposed to them the truth of Religion, and they, believing, asked to be received, and were baptized, as were also the druids. St. Patrick mentions at this time having baptized another illustrious young lady, who some days after came to him and said she was admonished to become a Virgin of Christ, and she received the white veil, and he further says the number of those who desire to consecrate themselves to God is great and increasing. About this time he also converted Ono, grandson of Bryan, King of Connaught, who bestowed on him his place called Imleach Ono, where the Saint founded a church, which became the Cathedral of Elphin, over which he placed Assicus as bishop. This Assicus was an artist, and worked in gold and made altars and church services, and also beautified the staff of Patrick. Our Saint next visited Cashel and Sligo, where he converted, baptized, established

churches and placed over them his disciples. He did the same in what is now Roscommon, Galway, Sligo and Mayo. In the town of Carragh he baptized great numbers, planted a church, and placed over it Conan, a priest; it was here a pagan again attempted to take his life. He next entered the territories of the O'Malleys and founded a church at what is now Aghagower, and placed over it Senachus, who was elevated to the Episcopacy. During the holy season of Lent Patrick retired for meditation, prayer and fasting to a mountain in Connaught called Mount Eagle, or Croagh-Patrick. It was at this time, it is said, that he banished the venomous reptiles from the land. None of the early writers, however, make allusion to it, and others claim that the island was free before the introduction of Christianity. After the Saint left his retirement he baptized many thousands and built three churches in Toga, and came to the fountain of Slane, which was honored with superstitious practices. Patrick exposed the absurdity and untruthfulness of its legend, converted and baptized those who came to it in great numbers. He went from here northwards until he came to what is now Tirauley, when the seven sons of King Amalgaidh were disputing the succession, which had been decided by King Laghaire in favor of Edna Crom. St. Patrick went amongst them and preached with such success that the seven princes, the king and twelve thousand others were converted and baptized, and St. Manchen was placed over the new church. He also founded a church at the present Donaghmore, over which he placed Bishop Muena, and another at Killalu, over which a disciple, Muredach, was placed. Another attempt at this time was made upon his life by the instigation of two druids. It appears from his own account that he was imprisoned, robbed and threatened with death, but after fourteen days he was delivered out of their hands by good friends, and his goods restored. It was Conall, son of Edna, chief of the territory who rescued him, and Patrick, with his staff, stamped the sign of the cross on his shield, and prophesied that none of his race would be conquered in war who bore that sign on their shield. He at this time converted Rochad, son of Dathy, former monarch, and also visited the Gregories in Sligo,

but the druids compelled him to leave. He, however, baptized many in Sligo and erecting churches, placed over them Bishop Brone. He returned to Mayo and built a monastery at Drumlias over which he placed Benignus, who governed it for twenty years, and from this he went to Ulster, having spent seven years in Connaught. About this time, through the influence of Patrick and other christians, the laws of Ireland were revised and purified. The work has been called "Senachus Mor." In Ulster he commenced his preaching in the territory of Tyrconnel (Donegal), and erected a church. He went to the River Erne to meet Prince Conall and blessed him and his son Fergus, and it is said foretold the greatness and sanctity of Columba, who was to descend from him. After erecting and providing for a number of churches in Donegal he passed into Derry, where he built seven churches, he returned and founded a church at the foot of Slieve Snaght, over which he placed Mac- Carthan. He crossed Lough Foyle, entered Londonderry, converted many, built churches and established pastors, from whence he passed into Dalradia, where he erected at least sixteen churches. He was opposed by the chieftain Carthen and compelled to leave the territory. He had, however, baptised his brother and family. After making many and important converts in these districts he entered the present County Monaghan, baptizing, erecting churches, ordaining priests, consecrating Bishops, and giving the veil to hundreds of holy virgins.

He baptized Owen, son of Orian, chief of this district, and in the next district, over which ruled Victor, he was equally successful, although at first meeting opposition. Victor was afterward consecrated a bishop. He next visited Meath and repeated his victories, consecrating as Bishop, Secundinus, to preside over the church in these parts. From this our saint went to Leinster and baptized Ailid and Iland, sons of the King Dunlun. In Wicklow, he was badly received by the Prince Duchir, son-in-law of King Laghaire, but hospitably by a poor man named Killan, whom he blessed, with all his substances, whichever afterward prospered. He next went to Kildare where he converted great numbers, erected many churches and placed over them Iernius

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and Auxilius. From this he proceeded to Queen's county where he was not so well received but met Dubtach, the poet, whom he had converted at Tara and who had helped to spread the faith around about in those parts. St. Patrick raised one of the poet's disciples named Fiach to the priesthood and afterwards to be Bishop of Sletty, who built a monastery and became famous for his sanctity. In Ossory, the Saint renewed his successes. From this he entered Munster and went at first to Cashel, the spring of 445. Corc was king at this time. It appears that the people here had a traditional prophesy about the coming of Patrick; he that as it may, he was well received, the king, himself, having previously met him at the council to revise the laws. It is said that the idols in the temples fell and were broken as Patrick passed. The king and his son were soon after baptized. Aengus, the son, became fervent and zealous and anxious to have the truth spread, and Patrick blessed him and his race. The saint spent seven years in this province and religion was established everywhere, churches and monasteries dotting all the land: The Saint occasionally met violent opposition, but he usually conquered the stubborn. Some of the people of Thomond (Clare) crossed the Shannon to hear and see Patrick, for his fame and wonders had long since spread to the uttermost parts of the Island. They entreated him to visit their county, he could not then, but ascended Mount Flintine and blessed Thomond and foretold the advent of St. Senan. He also prophesied the birth of St. Brendan. He did not enter Kerry, but blessed all the county beyond Luachra. He next visited South Munster, founded many churches and at Desil, Waterford, arranged the ecclesiastical affairs of that territory, he continued his preaching along the Suir through Tipperary and brought both princes and people to the fold. On leaving Munster, Aengus with a large retinue of nobles and guards accompanied him while the people followed, thousands calling for his blessing. While in Munster, Patrick was grievously afflicted over a predatory descent on the coast, by a British prince named Caroticus, who murdered some of his converts and took others as slaves. He wrote to the pillager, who pretended Christianity, and demanded the libera-

tion of the prisoners, but he refused with insult, and Patrick excommunicated him. St. Patrick left Munster in 452. A little before this occurred the first death amongst the bishops he had placed over the church, St. Secundinus, of Meath, in his 75th year. Shortly after leaving Munster his life was again threatened by a chief, in the present King's county, an obstinate pagan. One of Patrick's attendants, learning of the design, feigned sickness knowing the Saint would place him in his conveyance, and thus being mistaken for the Saint, he was killed. But the vengeance of God fell upon the chief, the same day he was struck dead. The Saint again entered Ulster and a chief—a robber and desperado—named Maccaldus, resolved to kill him and with his band awaiting him on a lonely road, one of the robbers was made to feign sickness and covered with a cloak. They were to ask Patrick to heal him and when the Saint would lift the covering, then to kill him. But Patrick said to them, 'he is sick indeed, and they, lifting up the cloak, found him dead, and they were filled with fear and the chief was converted, and going to the Isle of Man to do penance, became renowned for his virtues and was afterwards Bishop of that Isle. St. Patrick next entered Louth determining to erect his permanent see there, but receiving divine intimation that he should fix his see at Ardmacha, Armagh, he completed his work in Louth and turned his face towards Armagh. He had now about completed his missionary labors. He found Ireland all pagan, a warlike but chivalrous people, with a religion full of poetry, to which its people were attached as well by its weird and wonderful tradition as by the skill and learning of its priests, yet in the short space of twenty-three years, directed by the finger of God, had he changed the whole face of Ireland, exalted and purified a whole people, so that they became not merely Christians, but Saints. The whole Island became dotted with churches and monasteries, which were filled with holy men and women. A Christian triumph, the like of which has no parallel in the entire history of God's dispensation to men. St. Patrick having arrived at Armagh asked from the Chief of the District, Daire, a certain elevated piece of land, which was at first refused, but was afterwards freely offered. Patrick

here laid out his city, and built his metropolitan cathedral, which was of stone, and 140 feet in length. Around this sprung up the city with its great religious houses and schools of learning. After completing his cathedral, and arranging and defining the bounds and relations of the various sees established over the Island, he made a journey to Rome to have confirmed all he had done. It is said that he visited Rome once before during his mission. He was received with great kindness by the Supreme Pontiff, who confirmed all his acts and bestowed upon him many marks of esteem, also precious gifts and relics for the Irish church. On his return to Ireland, St. Patrick spent the remainder of his life at his see of Armagh, making occasional visitations to other parts to encourage, strengthen and bless his spiritual children. He also held the first synod called St. Patrick's, which contained thirty-one chapters and the "Synod of Bishops Patrick, Auxilius and Isiminus," whose canons define better than ought else the condition of the Irish church, its foundations, orders and also the social condition of the country. They also show the relationship to the holy see, acknowledging its supreme authority. This was held about the year 456. In his work of conversion, St. Patrick chiefly traveled on foot in imitation of the apostles, his outer garment being a simple white habit. He received for himself no gifts or presents, but received them only as alms for the poor or the church. His appearance was mild but dignified and saintly. He was exalted in his humility and wonderful in his spirit of prophecy, foretelling the advent of some of his saintly successors. He was also extremely mortified in his life, sleeping on the bare ground and wearing hair-cloth around his loins. His nights were mostly devoted to prayer and his days to good works, and he observed the Sunday with singular solemnity and devotion never even traveling on that day. It is said that having entered a harbor on a Sabbath morning, he would not go ashore, but celebrated the Divine Mysteries on board, being disturbed by some heathens who were engaged in building a fort on the shore, he asked them to desist from labor, but they laughed at him, and he foretold them that their labor would be in vain; and so it came to pass for the next night it was

entirely destroyed by the sea. St. Patrick died at his monastery of Saul, at Ulidia, his favorite retreat, built on land given to him by his first convert, Dichu, as he himself had long before foretold. His death was a glorious one, surrounded by multitudes of holy men, his children in Christ, and after receiving the bread of life from the hands of Bishop Tassach, lifting up his holy eyes in adoration, he beheld the heavens opened, raising his hands he blessed his people and giving thanks expired. This event took place on the 17th of March, 456, according to the most probable authorities. According to the four Masters, he built seven hundred churches, ordained 8000 priests and consecrated a great number of bishops. Some of his writings are still extant, among them his epistle to Caroticus, the robber prince, besides his canons and proverbs. We will conclude with a stanza from the sweet pen of Father Faber on

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

All praise to St. Patrick, who brought
to our mountains

The gift of God's faith, the sweet
light of his love.

All praise to the shepherd, who showed
us the fountains

That rise in the heart of the Savior
above.

For hundreds of years

In smiles and in tears,

Our saint hath been with us, our shield
and our stay.

All else may have gone

St. Patrick alone,

He hath been to us light when earth's
lights were all set,

For the glories of faith, they can
never decay;

And the best of our glories is bright
with us yet,

In the faith and the feast of St. Pat-
rick's day.

PATTERSON, GEN. ROBERT, a distinguished American soldier and merchant, was born in Cappagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 12, 1792. His father was an active participant in the rebellion of '98 and after its failure escaped to America, and settled in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Here our subject received such an education as the schools of the neighborhood offered supplemented, however, by instruction from his father, who was a man of more

than ordinary culture. For some time Robert assisted his father on their farm and here he obtained a vigorous constitution and became an expert in the athletic exercises, the Irish character of the neighborhood making such sports popular. Young Patterson was especially noted as a skillful and daring horseman. After some time, he went to Philadelphia and entered the merchantile house of Edward Thompson, the leading American merchant in the China trade. When the war of 1812 broke out, he volunteered and was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry and served on the staff of Gen. Bloomfield. He greatly distinguished himself by his skill and daring in saving an American vessel lying in the Delaware River, from capture by a British seventy-four, one of the blockading fleet at that point. At the conclusion of the war in 1815 Capt. Patterson returned to merchantile pursuits, and also took an interest in politics. He was one of the five "Col. Pattersons" who brought forward the name of Andrew Jackson as the choice of the Pennsylvania convention for the presidency, and supported him in the state canvass with great energy and success. In 1836 he headed the Democratic electoral ticket and cast the vote of Pennsylvania for Van Buren. In 1833, when President Jackson visited Philadelphia, he was received and entertained at the house of Gen. Patterson; the municipal authorities, who were whigs, having refused to grant the usual courtesies to the chief magistrate of the nation. Gen. Patterson publicly entertained in behalf of the citizens, and escorted him through the principal streets of the city at the head of the finest military display ever organized in that city before the civil war. Gen. Patterson by his firmness and prudence as commanding officer of the state militia in Philadelphia, saved the city more than once from riot and bloodshed. When the Mexican war broke out in 1846, he offered his services to the government, was appointed a major-general, and placed in charge of the troops at Camargo under Gen. Taylor. He was ordered to join Gen. Taylor at Victoria with his troops 4,500, one-third of whom were sick when he took command. To do this he had to cross a desert of 250 miles without water, but so judicious were his provisions, that he

succeeded without loss. From thence he moved on to Tampico and captured the town without resistance. He next joined the move on the city of Mexico under Gen. Scott, took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the subsequent engagements, with credit and distinction. After the war he returned to his merchantile pursuits, but still continued as senior officer of the state militia. On the breaking out of the civil war, he was appointed to the command of the Pennsylvania troops, and the next year Gen. Scott placed him over the Department of Washington, which included the states of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and on account of the gravity of the situation unlimited power was placed in his hands, even to suspending the writ of habeas corpus. He soon had twenty-five regiments of Pennsylvania troops under his command and immediately placed them so as to overawe the turbulent spirits in Maryland and Delaware, keeping open the communication between Philadelphia and Washington, and also between Baltimore and the National Capital. Mustered out of service at the expiration of his term, he returned home to find considerable prejudice arrayed against him on account of his positions on the upper Potomac prior to the battle of Bull Run. He, however, thought it imprudent to then give the reasons of his acts, and waited until the storm of civil war had passed off, when he published his "Campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah," which fully vindicated his policy. As a merchant, Gen. Patterson was eminently successful. He built up immense cotton mills, employing over 4,000 hands, and was also interested in sugar refineries in New Orleans besides seven cotton plantations in Georgia and Tennessee, and a large amount of real estate at home. In all several million dollars worth. He died Aug. 7, 1881 in his 90th year.

PATTERSON, ROBERT, LL.D., a distinguished American patriot and scholar, was born in Ireland, May 30, 1743. He came to Philadelphia in 1768, was an instructor in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1774, and a strong advocate of colonial rights. On the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, he raised a company and served with bravery. He afterwards became vice-provost of the university of Pennsyl-

varia and its president from 1779 to 1814. Was director of the United States Mint in 1805, and president of the American Philosophical Society. He died at Philadelphia, July 23, 1824. He was the author of a number of scientific works. Among them are "Newtonian System," text-books; &c. &c. He was greatly esteemed for his talents and scientific attainments.

PATTERSON, ROBERT M., M.D., son of the foregoing, was a distinguished scientist; born in Philadelphia 1786 and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1804, graduated in medicine in 1808; studied chemistry under Davy and became professor of that chair and also of natural philosophy in his alma mater, likewise in the University of Virginia 1828-35. He was director of the U. S. Mint from 1835-53 and was the author of many valuable scientific papers. He stood high among the scientific men of the country.

PATTERSON, GOV WALTER, first governor of Prince Edwards Island, was a native of Ireland and was uncle to Mrs. Jerome Patterson Bonaparte. He arrived in the colony in 1770 and was one of its largest landed proprietors. In 1880 he had an act passed by the provincial assembly changing the name, which was at that time called St. John, to New Ireland. This having been done without the sanction of the home government, it was resented as a presumption, and the act disallowed. He then applied by petition, but no direct answer was returned, and it afterwards was changed by the home government to Prince Edwards Island. This refusal did not arise, as pretended, so much from the forwardness of the governor and assembly, as from the name itself, and is but consistent with uniform British animus to Ireland. Gov. Patterson administered the office of governor of the Island for seventeen years and was recalled in 1787. He was succeeded by Gen. Edmund Fanning also of Irish descent but born in America.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM, an American patriot, of Irish descent. Was born at sea, but settled at an early age in New Jersey where he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1769 and soon acquired an enviable reputation as a law-

yer of ability and success. In 1789, he was U. S. senator, and in 1790, he was governor of New Jersey. He was afterwards judge of the supreme court of the United States till his death. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States in 1787. He died in 1806.

PATTON, JOHN, an Irish-American patriot of the Revolution, was prominent amongst the patriots of Delaware in advocating resistance to British claims. He was sent as delegate to the continental congress in 1785 and '86, and a representative to the federal congress from '98 to '97.

PATTON, REV. W., an Irish-American Presbyterian divine of note, was born in Pennsylvania in 1798. He was the originator of the Union Theological Seminary, and of the Evangelical Alliance.

PECKENHAM, SIR EDWARD MICHAEL, a distinguished British general, was born in Ireland about 1779. Distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and received the unanimous thanks of both houses. He fell in the action of the 8th of Jan., before New Orleans, while gallantly leading his men.

PELHAM HENRY, a talented artist and engraver, and half brother to the distinguished artist, Copley, was also born in Boston about 1740, of Irish parents. After studying and working with his brother in Boston, and acquiring local fame, he went to London with his brother's family June 1775. Here in conjunction with Copley, he pursued his work and study. His work appears in the catalogues of the Royal Academy but he confined himself principally to miniature painting, in which he excelled, and acquired reputation and fortune. He died in London.

PEMBRIDGE, CHRISTOPHER, a native of Dublin. He was author of Irish Annals which ended with 1847, and which are quoted by Camden.

PERRY, EDMUND SEXTON, VIS-COUNT, was born in 1719, in Clare and was a prominent member of the Irish house of commons and its speaker for over fourteen years, from 1771 to '85. He was an able and popular presiding officer and on his retirement,

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received the unanimous thanks of the House, and at the express solicitation of that branch of the legislature, was elevated to the peerage as a reward for able service. He died in 1806.

PETER, SURNAMED HIBERNICUS, a celebrated philosopher, was born in Ireland about A. D. 1200. He was invited by Fredrick II in the most pressing terms to become a master in the University of Naples which he was about to re-establish, according to Peter De Vincio, his chancellor. Hibernicus presided over the department of Philosophy in that institution and had the unapproachable Thomas Aquinas the "Angelic doctor" as one of his pupils.

PETRIE, GEORGE, LL. D., a talented Irish journalist and antiquarian, born in Dublin 1790, was the son of a talented portrait painter and was himself first noted for his skill in water colors, and in much demand in illustrating works of travel and topography, and by this employment first became familiar with the archaeology of Ireland and soon attracted the attention of antiquarians by the extent of his information and the correctness of his views on this subject. He became librarian of the Royal Hibernian Academy 1830, was associate editor of the Dublin Penny Journal 1832, and editor and founder of the Irish Penny Journal 1842; was the projector of the museum and library of the Royal Irish Academy for which he collected over 400 ancient Irish MSS. He was actively engaged in the ordnance survey of Ireland and had charge of its historical and antiquarian department from 1833 to '46. He was secretary and president of the Royal Irish Academy and procured for it the original MSS. annals of the Four Masters. He was also author of many learned antiquarian papers. He died in Dublin, Jan. 18, 1866.

PHELAN, JOHN D., an eminent Irish-American jurist, was born about 1808 and worked his way by industry and fine natural talent; studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Alabama; became editor of the Huntsville Democrat, and was elected to the legislature 1838. He was attorney-general of the state from 1836-9, judge of a circuit from 1841-51 and of the supreme court in 1853; and afterwards professor of law in the University of the South, located in the state of Tennessee.

PHILSON, ROBERT, a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, was a native of Donegal, Ireland, who emigrated to Philadelphia at an early day, and rose to distinction by his ability. He was sent to congress in 1819 and held other prominent positions.

PIERS, HENRY, an eminent traveler, was born at Tristernagh county, Westmeath about 1570. He left accounts of his travels in France, Germany Italy, etc., a copy of which was placed among the MSS of Sir James Ware, in the Chancery Library. He died in 1623.

PIGOT, GEN. THOMAS, was born in the Queen's county, Ireland, Oct. 13, 1784, adopted the profession of arms, and rose by meritorious service to the rank of major-general. He was a member of the Irish parliament for over thirty years and died in 1793.

PITCHER, MOLLY (MARY McCauley), a celebrated heroine of the American Revolution, was a native of Ireland. She accompanied her husband, a young and patriotic Irishman—Corp. Pitcher, of the Artillery—into camp, assisting and encouraging him in many a desperate engagement. When Fort Montgomery was captured by the British, she was the last to retreat and fired the parting gun into the advancing foe. At the Battle of Monmouth her husband who, under Gen. Lee, was serving his gun in an important and desperate position against overwhelming numbers, was shot down while his wife was bringing water from a spring near by to refresh him and his gallant comrades in their hot and desperate work. The officer in command ordered the gun to the rear to save it from capture, as there was no trained hand to work it. Molly seeing her husband was beyond aid, rushed forward and seizing the rammer declared she would defend the position, and avenge the death of her husband, which she did to the last, handling the gun with great skill to the destruction of the enemy. At this time she was but twenty-two years of age, and the mother of small children. The next day Gen. Green presented her to Washington, who commissioned her a Sergeant and afterward had her retired on half pay.

PICKENS, GEN. ANDREW, a distinguished patriot of the American Revolution, and one of the most successful and daring leaders in the South during the war, was born at Paxton, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1739. His parents emigrated from the west of Ireland to Pennsylvania, and afterwards removed to the Waxhaw settlement, in South Carolina, while our subject was still a child. He early became inured to arms, the constant danger which threatened the settlement in those days, from their savage neighbors, early initiated the boy in the use of arms. His first military experience in an organized and trained body of troop, was as a volunteer, under Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, in an expedition against the Cherokees, in 1761, and among his associates were Marion and Moultrie, who, like himself, afterwards won fame and distinction in the War of the Revolution. Young Pickens was probably as handsome and chivalrous as he was brave, for about this time (1765) he won the hand of Miss Rebecca Calhoun, who was famed throughout the South for her peerless beauty. She was a sister of Patrick Calhoun, and aunt of the celebrated American statesman John C. Calhoun. So greatly was she admired, and (locally) so widely known, that "Rebecca Calhoun's Wedding" was reckoned an epoch in the social history of that section, from which, for many years, old people used to calculate cotemporary events. Our subject early espoused the cause of the colonies, and was bold and pronounced in his assertion of colonial rights, and his determination to sustain them by force, if necessary. On the first sound of contending arms, he girded on his sword, and took the field, at the head of a company of volunteers. He soon became widely known by his activity and daring, and was a terror to the Tories, who gave aid and comfort to the enemy. He rose rapidly, and was commissioned a brigadier-general, while his fame and success attracted the partisan warriors in numbers to his standard. His exploits were mainly confined to the region watered by the Savannah, in Georgia and South Carolina, and he not only scourged the British and Tories, but he also scourged their savage allies—the Creeks and Cherokees—from those regions, almost annihilating them. He greatly distin-

guished himself at the battle of Cowpens, and the siege of Augusta, and was desperately wounded at Eutaw Springs, where, in conjunction with Marion, he commanded the South Carolina militia. After the close of the war, he became a member of the Legislature of his state, and continued as such until 1793, when he was elected to Congress. He, however, continued to serve his state, and also acted as a commissioner to the Indians. He was also offered the command of a brigade, under Wayne, to act against the Indians of the North-west, but declined. In 1801 he retired from public life to enjoy the pleasures of a happy home on his plantation, in the Pendleton district, South Carolina. In 1812 he accepted a seat in the Legislature, and the following year refused the nomination for Governor, desiring to spend his declining years in the bosom of his family, but lived long enough to see his son elected to that honor. He died August 17, 1817, aged 78 years.

PICKENS, GOV. ANDREW, son of the foregoing, was born in South Carolina in 1766, and saw service under his father, before the close of the Revolutionary War. He became prominent in his state, and one of its political leaders for many years. He was elected Governor in 1816, and held other prominent state offices.

PICKENS, GOV. FRANCIS W., a scion of the above Irish family, was born in South Carolina, about 1800, received a thorough education, and became prominent in the affairs of his state. He was a member of Congress for ten years, from 1835-45, and Minister to Russia, under Buchanan. In 1860 he was elected Governor of the state, and supported the "Lost Cause" with all the ardor of his race. He is a statesman of fine ability.

PICKENS, ISRAEL, a distinguished Southern statesman, was born about 1780 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, and was of the same Irish stock as the foregoing. He represented North Carolina in Congress from 1811 to 1817; removed to the Mississippi Territory and was elected first governor of Alabama, 1821, and United States Senator in 1827.

PLUNKET, KATHARINA, prioress of Dominican Nuns on their revival in Drogheda 1723, was educated in Brussels. She died in 1757.

FLOWDEN, FRANCIS, a historian and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland and by profession a barrister and conveyancer. He was the author of "Jurn Arylorum," "Church and State," a "Treatise on the Law of Usury and Annuities," and "History of Ireland." In consequence of an oppressive suit against him by the minions of Government, for alleged libel in his history, he retired to France where he ever afterward resided, and died at an advanced age in 1829.

PLUNKET, SIR NICHOLAS, one of the most talented and polished chiefs of the Irish Catholic Confederation of 1642. This confederation was formed by Irish Catholic chiefs to secure liberty of conscience, and the parties to it were sworn not to lay down their arms until such was accorded to the Catholics of Ireland. The Catholics had been robbed and raided in peace as well as war from the days of Elizabeth, and the free exercise of their religion proscribed in as much as English law—so called—or the agents of its power, could enforce it. Generals were appointed to organize resistance in the four provinces. Lord Thos. Preston, of the noble house of Gormantown, for Leinster; Col. Barry, of Barrymore, for Munster; Col. Burke, of the noble house of Clanricard, for Connaught; and Owen Roe O'Neill for Ulster. Plunket and Lord Muskerry were deputed to visit Charles I. and lay before him their grievances. Charles seemed to recognize the justness of their cause, but was too weak and vacillating to offer any assurance of relief. Plunket afterward went as the ambassador of the cause to continental princes and to Rome, and was everywhere received with honor and distinction. He was not only an ardent patriot, but he was an able and polished diplomat, and his mission was not without fruit.

PLUNKETT, OLIVER, a celebrated Irish prelate and martyr was of the noble family of Fingal, born about 1630. He received his education on the continent and completed his theological course at Rome. He became a professor in the College of the Propo-

ganda in that city, which position he held for twelve years earning a reputation for profound erudition and great piety. In 1669 Pope Clement IX. appointed him Archbishop of Armagh and he soon after took charge of his diocese. Burnet says of him "that he was a wise and sober man, living in due submission to the government." He was however arrested on most absurd charges made by a band of perjured conspirators, viz: that he was in correspondence with the French Government, and that he was to join a body of 20,000 French troops, which were to land at Carlingford, with 70,000 under his command. He was sent to Newgate Dec. 6, 1679 and the following Oct. to the Tower. So outrageous and improbable were the charges that the grand jury refused to find a true bill against him. Insane bigotry however prevailed. Against his protest he was tried in London, where he had no means of defense, and sufficient time would not be granted him to send to Ireland for testimony to show the infamy and absurdity of the charge. The Earl of Essex was so well satisfied of the enormity of the injustice, that he called on the King to interpose a pardon, for this charge sworn to could not possibly be true. Upon which the King in anger replied: "Why did you not testify at the trial, it might have done him good then, I dare not pardon him. His blood be upon your head and not on mine." Such is the fruit of bigotry. He was executed at Tyburn, July 1st, 1681, another victim whose innocent blood cries to Heaven for vengeance against the Moloch of Nations. His head, which was severed from his body, is preserved at Drogheda in the convent of the Dominican Nuns, and is still adorned with silvery locks.

PLUNKET, RT. HON. WILLIAM CONYNGHAM, a distinguished Irish jurist, orator, patriot and statesman, and one of the ablest men of his day in either the English or Irish Parliaments, was born at Enniskillen, Ireland, July 1764. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself by his talent. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn, was admitted to the Irish bar in 1787, and soon won recognition. He entered the Irish parliament and ably supported Grattan. He opposed to the last the fatal policy of a legislative union, and made one of the

most powerful speeches ever heard in the Irish parliament against its folly and unconstitutionality. So incorruptible and true was he to the best interests of his country that he was suspected of connection with the United Irishmen. He became King's counsel in 1798. Although an uncompromising opponent of the nefarious union, his commanding ability and great legal accomplishments induced the government, after the Union was consummated, to offer him the post of Solicitor-General for Ireland, which he accepted, and its duties, as prosecuting officer of the Crown, compelled him to appear as prosecutor of Emmet and the other patriots who fell into the hands of the government. For this he was subjected to severe denunciations, and it was at least to be deplored that it was not some more fit instrument of a faithless government, that punished patriots, less guilty of a real violation of law, than the government which sought their death. Plunket became Attorney-General in 1805, but in 1809 he entered the British Parliament, where his brilliant talents and great oratorical powers were quickly recognized, and when he arose to speak instant attention was ever accorded to him, which he never failed to satisfy, not less by the strength and clearness of his statements, than by the charms of his oratory. In the English, as he had been in the Irish Parliament, he was a constant and strong supporter of Catholic Emancipation, which is the strongest evidence of the broadness, liberality and true statesmanship of his principles and view. In 1822 he again accepted the position of Attorney-General for Ireland, and in 1827 was made Chief Justice and Baron. He became Lord Chancellor in 1830, which position he held until 1841, when he resigned. He died Jan. 4, 1854.

POLAND, LUKE P., an eminent American jurist was of Irish descent, born in Vermont in 1815, received an academic education, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, soon distinguished himself by his ability and was elected to prominent positions in the line of his profession. In 1848 he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, which position he held to 1865, when he was appointed Chief Justice. He was ap-

pointed to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate caused by the death of Judge Collamer.

POLK, JAMES KNOX, eleventh President of the United States, was of Irish descent, born in North Carolina in 1795. His grandfather, who emigrated from Ireland with his family early in 1700, was called Pollock, which became corrupted to Polk. Although his father was but a moderate well-to-do farmer, he sent James K. to be educated at the University of N. Carolina, and after graduating he entered the law office of Felix Grundy, then an eminent lawyer and statesman of Tenn. Polk was admitted to the bar in 1820 and the year after he was elected a member of the Legislature of his state, where he soon made his mark and was shortly after elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. In 1836 he was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives, a position he held for five consecutive sessions, discharging its onerous duties with firmness and ability. In 1839 he was elected Governor of Tenn. and in 1844 he was put in nomination by the Democratic party as their candidate for President, against Henry Clay, the distinguished Whig leader, and was elected. During his term the Oregon boundary was settled. The annexation of Texas, which took place in 1845, was immediately succeeded by a war with Mexico, which country was soon after invaded by Gens. Taylor and Scott with about 50,000 volunteers, who after a number of battles against great odds, captured the city of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847. Peace was soon after declared, and the United States acquired the territories of California and New Mexico. Polk, having pledged himself to a single term of office, refused a re-nomination, and retired into private life, where he died shortly afterwards, in 1849.

POLK, WILLIAM, a Revolutionary patriot and a prominent figure in the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence, was of the same Irish family as the President, born in N. Carolina in 1759, and was an active supporter of the great cause, advocating resistance to British insolence and tyranny by both voice and arms, till the glorious result was accomplished. He died in 1835.

POLK, WM. H., an American statesman, diplomat and patriot, was a brother of James K., and was born May 24, 1815, in Maury County, Tenn., where his father had located in 1806. He was educated at the University of Tennessee, and was admitted to the Bar in 1839; served in the State Legislature and was appointed by President Tyler Charge d'Affairs to Naples, where he negotiated a treaty with the Two Sicilies. He afterward served with distinction in the Mexican War, and was sent to Congress from Tennessee in 1857. He remained faithful to the Union in 1861, opposing the Great Rebellion in his state, but unhappily died before peace and Union was again proclaimed, December 16, 1862.

POLLOCK, JAMES, LL.D., a talented and able American lawyer and legislator, was born in Milton, Penn., Sept. 11, 1810, of Irish parents, and entered Princeton College where he graduated with the first honors in 1831; was admitted to the bar in 1833, and was elected District Attorney in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1843, where he remained three years. In 1850 he became presiding judge of a District Court and in 1855 was elected Governor of the State. He was also director of the United States mint at Philadelphia, and was a man of extensive learning and broad views.

POMEROY, GEN. JOHN, a distinguished British general, was born in County Kildare, Ireland, about 1720; entered the army and participated in many of the conflicts between the allies and France. He rose to the rank of Lieut. General. He was also a privy councillor of Ireland, and died unmarried.

PONSONBY, SIR FREDERICK CAVENDISH, K. C. B., a distinguished cavalry officer, and a Major-General in the British army, was the second son of the Earl of Besborough, and was born at the family seat, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1783. He entered the army at the age of seventeen as a colonel in the 10th Dragoons. By gallantry and good conduct he rose to be a major by 1807. In 1808 he was with Wellington on the Peninsula and soon

greatly distinguished himself, being looked upon as the beau ideal of a cavalry officer. He was present with his troops at Talavera, Barrosa, Vimiera, Salamanca and Vittoria, and performed some of the most daring and brilliant exploits ever recorded to the credit of the British cavalry. He especially distinguished himself on the retrograde movement of the army from the Douro, and as it was his duty to protect the rear, he was almost continually in conflict with the enemy's advance, and they were often made to feel the danger of a too close pursuit. It was, however, at Waterloo that he crowned himself with imperishable glory. In the absence of his commanding officer, who had gone forward with a portion of the light dragoons, Col. Ponsonby observed a French column rapidly advancing in a small valley which lay between the two armies. Seeing that not a moment was to be lost, he cried out to his men, "Come on 12th!" and dashed down the field at their head and with a cheer charged on the advancing French and drove them back into their lines. Just as he was about calling his men off, as the men were fighting at fearful odds, he received a cut on his right arm which caused his sword to drop, and immediately received another on his left which he raised to protect his head, his horse now was without guidance and plunged into the midst of the enemy, when he received another cut on the head which brought him to the earth insensible. There he lay all night, and in the mean time was again wantonly wounded in the back by a lance plunged by a traillleur and rode over by a couple of squadrons of Prussian cavalry. He was at length accosted by an English soldier whom he persuaded to stay with him till relief came and he was conveyed in a cart to the village of Waterloo next day. He had received seven wounds, but his vigorous constitution and constant attention brought him through. Gen. Ponsonby was a universal favorite, and considered one of the most brilliant officers of his day in the army. His gallant bearing bespoke the chivalrous bravery which characterized him and which was united to splendid military talents, guided by a cool head and a correct judgment. He was held in the highest repute by his associates, and his

opinion on military matters, especially such as related to the cavalry, was authority. He died Jan. 11, 1887.

PONSONBY, GEORGE, second son of Rt. Hon. John (Speaker Ponsonby), and born in Ireland, March 5, 1755; was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, after which he entered the temple and completed his course of law. He quickly rose to distinction as an able and successful counsellor, and also distinguished himself in the Irish parliament. He ably opposed the Union to the last, as did also three other members of this family who sat in the Irish Parliament. He rose to be Lord High Chancellor of Ireland in 1806. He died in 1817.

PONSONBY, SIR WILLIAM, a distinguished cavalry officer in the service of Britain, and grandson of Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, was born at the family seat in the county of Kilkenny, about 1775; entered the army at an early age, and rose by gallantry and good conduct to be a general officer, and, like his relative Sir Frederick, especially distinguished as a cavalry leader and tactician. He fell at Waterloo while leading a brilliant and successful charge, June 18, 1815.

POPE, PATRICK H., a prominent Irish-American politician of Kentucky, was born about 1790, and acquired a high reputation for ability. He represented his state in the 23d Congress.

PORTER, ALEXANDER J., an able Irish-American jurist was born in Ireland in 1786, and was the son of an Irish patriot of '98 who fell a victim to British inhumanity. Our subject emigrated to America with his mother and family shortly afterwards and settled in Tennessee. He tried the ministry, commerce, and then the Bar, for which his brilliant talents were admirably adapted. He removed to Louisiana in 1809 and quickly acquired fame and an extensive practice, and was at length appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he held fifteen years, and in 1838 was made U. S. Senator. He was again elected in 1844, but died Jan. 18 of that year at Attakapas, Louisiana.

PORTER, GEN. ANDREW, a soldier and patriot of the War of the Revolution, was born of Irish parents in Pennsylvania in 1743; served with honor during the Revolutionary War, and was afterward Gen. of the State Militia and Surveyor-Gen. of the State, 1808. He died in 1813.

PORTER, REV. FRANCIS, an Irish divine and writer, was born in Meath, Ireland, about 1650, and completed his education on the continent. He entered the Franciscan Order, and was for many years professor of Theology in the college of St. Isidore, Rome, and for a time its president. Among his many works is a volume entitled, "Compendium Annalium Ecclesiasticarum Regius Hibernia," published in Rome in 1690. It contains, amongst other things, a list of Irish Kings and an account of the wars with the Danes.

PORTER, MAURICE DE, one of the most learned men of his age, whose name in Irish was O'Fihely, was a celebrated Archbishop of Tuam, and born near Baltimore in the county of Cork. John Comus says of him, "Maurice a Porter, a native of Ireland, of the order of St. Francis, was celebrated for his profound knowledge in theology, logic, philosophy and metaphysics. It is impossible to give an idea of his polite and at the same time holy and religious conversation. He was not more noted for great learning than for piety and charming manners, and was called 'Flos Mundi,' Flower of the Earth. Having taught the sciences for many years in the University of Padua, he was appointed by Pope Julius II. Archbishop of Tuam, and attended the council of Lateran. He left many monuments of his learning." Possivimus says of him: "Maurice, an Irishman, a minorite and Archbishop of Tuam, composed a dictionary of the Holy Scriptures printed at Venice in 1603 by J. Anthony and J. Francis, at the order of Mathew Zare, Patriarch of Venice. Besides this he explains by commentaries the whole doctrine of Scot (John Duns Scot), his countryman, part of which was printed by Luere in Venice in 1500. In his exposition of Scot, the theorems were published in Venice by Soael in 1514, and his "Enchiridion of the Faith" was published by Octavianus Scotus in 1609." He

also wrote a life of John Scot, besides many other works. He died at Galway on his return to his See from the Limerick Council, and was buried in the church of the Franciscans in that city.

POTTINGER, SIR HENRY, an able and successful British diplomat and legislator, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1789, went to India in service of the Company in 1804, and rapidly rose through all grades of the service by his tact, ability and skill; was "resident" in Cutch and Sind from 1824 to '39, when he was made a baronet for distinguished services. He was sent to China as Ambassador and Supt. of British trade in 1841, participated in the capture of Amoy and other places, also concluded the treaty of peace of Aug., 1842, which opened five Chinese ports to the commerce of all nations, and became Governor of Hong-Kong April, 1843. He returned home in 1844 and was made a privy Councillor, but in 1846 was sent to Cape Colony as Governor, and the next year to Madras as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which position he held to the time of his death, March 18, 1854. He is the author of "Travels in Beloochistan and Sind."

POTTS, REV. JOHN, one of the ablest and most popular of Methodist preachers in Canada, was born at Maguire's Bridge, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1838; he emigrated to America in his seventeenth year, intending to settle in the South, he, however, stopped in Canada to visit some relatives and afterwards determined to settle amongst them. He first engaged in mercantile pursuits. His friends being Methodists he joined that body and at its meetings his natural gifts of oratory and consistent successive thought was first developed. He entered Victoria College, Cobourg, and yielding to solicitations, he joined the ministry of the Methodist body before he had completed his studies, at the early age of nineteen. In a short time he was received into full connection as it is termed, and was stationed in London, Ont., and afterwards in Toronto. It being resolved to erect a commemorative church of the centenary of Methodism in America, Hamilton was chosen as the place, and Mr. Potts as the pastor. In every mission which he held his people

strove hard to have him retained for a second three years, but the mediocre element in the Methodist body are set upon the triennial change, and no reason is strong enough to make them alter. Mr. Potts was for a while stationed in Montreal where his fame as a powerful and eloquent preacher was well sustained. He is without doubt the ablest and most eloquent of Methodists in Canada, or perhaps in America.

POTTS, RICHARD, an Irish-American patriot of the Revolution, early opposed British aggression in Maryland and took an important part in rousing the people to resistance. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress and also Governor of Maryland in 1781 and 1782, and on the adoption of the Federal Constitution he became a U. S. Senator, which position he resigned in 1796. He was a man of great ability and extensive knowledge, and received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton College.

POWER, JOHN, a distinguished officer of the Irish brigade, who went to France after the treaty of Limerick as Colonel of the Dublin regiment of Infantry. He sustained the reputation of the Irish name by his gallant conduct on various occasions, participated in the reduction of Savoy and in many important victories, gained often by the invincible valor of the Irish troops. He had a namesake who was not less distinguished and acquired great credit for ability and valor, both of whom rose to the rank of General officers.

POWER, LAURENCE GEOFFREY, a prominent and able politician and legislator of Nova Scotia, is the son of Patrick Power, M.P. for Halifax. Our subject acquired a thorough education and soon became noted in his native city for his ability and energy. Both father and son advocated confederation, and soon after its adoption, Laurence Powers was named a Dominion Senator, which position he still holds. The father for many years represented Halifax in the Dominion Parliament.

POWER, TYRONE, one of the most witty and talented of Irish comic actors, was the son of an Irish gentleman, and born in Waterford, 1796. His father having died while our subject

was yet in his infancy, his mother removed to Wales to be near some relations who had taken up a residence there. This was near the town of Cardiff in which there was a theatre and where young Tyrone first caught his passion for the stage, and where he afterwards made his first appearance as Romeo. His efforts for some time appear to have been in the serious line, but not succeeding to the extent of his aspirations and hopes, and fearing his unsuitability, he essayed the comic, and tried his juvenile strength in "Mercutio, Benedict, Charles Surface and Belcover." After this he attempted in both lines, loth to give up the sentimental. He made his debut at Dublin in 1817 in Romeo, with Jeremy Didler as an afterpiece. The next year he appears to have abandoned the stage, disheartened with its difficulties, and his failure to make a great success. The passion was, however, too strong in him and in 1821 we find him again on the boards, and he appeared successively at the Olympia, Astley's, and the Lyceum. In 1823 he became Manager of the Olympic, and about this time made his first appearance at Drury Lane, but made no sensation. He was, however, soon to receive the applause he so faithfully worked for. The next year he opened at the Adelphi in a new part called Valmondi, and was received with applause. This was followed by his appearance as Paddy O'Halloran in a neglected Irish farce in which he achieved a triumph. He seems to have undertaken the part with some unwillingness, but it proved to be his road to fortune and fame, for from thenceforth he devoted his study and talent to the delineations of Irish characters of the comic style, with ever-increasing popularity and applause. From thence forward engagements were open to him in all the principal theatres of Great Britain and Ireland, and he appeared everywhere to crowded houses and was acknowledged as unrivalled in his line. In 1840 he came to America and was received in a highly flattering manner; he made hosts of friends by his geniality, wit and humor, and filled a highly successful and profitable engagement. He sailed from New York on the ill-fated steamer President on the 11th March, 1841. A great storm arose the next day, which continued for nearly three days with great violence, and

the steamship was never heard from after, and is supposed to have foundered with all on board.

PRENDERGAST, EDMOND, a gallant Irish cavalry officer. He distinguished himself in Ireland in 1689 and '90, and went to France, after the treaty of Limerick, in the King's regiment of cavalry, of which Sheldon was Colonel. He participated in many of the famous battles won by the generals of Louis XIV., and contributed his share to the glory earned by the Irish brigades in that age and country.

PUGH, GEORGE E., an able and eloquent American lawyer, orator and politician, was of Irish descent, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1822, and was educated at Miami University. He was admitted to the Bar of his native State, where he soon acquired distinction by his ability and brilliancy. He volunteered for the Mexican War, and served with distinction. After its close he was elected to the state legislature, and afterwards was appointed solicitor for Cincinnati. In 1851 he was Attorney General of the State, and became U. S. Senator in 1855, and served with distinction. His last years were clouded by a misfortune, which too many men of brilliant intellect have succumbed to.

PUGH, JOHN, an able Pennsylvania politician, was born about 1770 of Irish parents, and acquired distinction in his native State by his talents. He represented her in the Eighth Congress.

PURCELL, HENRY, a celebrated musical composer, was born in England of Irish parents about 1658; developed great musical talent at an early age, received instructions from the best masters. At the age of eighteen he was organist of Westminster Abbey, and soon after was made organist of the Chapel Royal. Among his works are the Opera of Dioclesian, Orpheus Britannica, Anthems, Sonatas, etc. He was considered to be ranked by none in England or Ireland, for the originality, force and beauty of his compositions. He died in 1695.

PURCELL, MOST REV. JOHN BAPTIST, one of the most eminent and able of the Catholic prelates of America, was born at Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, 1801. His parents were

in humble circumstances but their bright and pious boy had aspirations for the priesthood, and they would not see the favored call lost, if their labor and sacrifices could aid their child in securing it. Especially is this so with Irish mothers. He was kept at school in his native town until he acquired the necessary mastery of the classics to prepare for theological studies. His mother hoped to see him enter Maynooth to complete his studies, but it was ordained otherwise, for a wise Providence had a greater field for the young Irish boy, and he came to America in his eighteenth year, to enter that great field of missionary labor where the laborers were few. He did not immediately gain entrance to a seminary, but secured employment as a tutor, his fine general training making him a most desirable teacher. In June, 1820, he entered Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, that nursery of prelates, which supplied the struggling American Church with so many distinguished and zealous laborers. After three years of study and teaching he received minor orders, and was sent to France to complete his theological course, which he did at St. Sulpice, Paris, and was ordained by Bishop Quelan, Archbishop of Paris, in Notre Dame Cathedral, May 21, 1826; three hundred having been ordained at the same time. Father Purcell immediately returned to the United States and was appointed Professor of Philosophy in Mt. St. Mary's. In 1828 he was named President of the institution, and as such received as a student one who afterward acquired even greater eminence than himself—John McCloskey, Cardinal Archbishop of New York. In 1833, being then but thirty-two, he was nominated Bishop of Cincinnati, to succeed Dr. Fenwick, and consecrated Oct. 13, 1833, by Archbishop Whitfield of Baltimore. The new diocese was a vast one, comprising the states of Ohio and Michigan, its Catholic population widely and sparsely dispersed, except perhaps at two centres, Cincinnati and Detroit, each of which towns had one church and resident priests, as for the rest, the devoted missionary had to travel on horseback or on foot through rough and uncertain roads seeking the scattered sheep in a great wilderness, and administering the consolation of religion as best he might, amidst difficulties the most dis-

couraging. Everything was still to be done to organize and systematize the forces of religion. The great Irish emigration which was then pouring into the country was more distinctly Catholic than heretofore, for in Ireland itself for many years religion had again become organized, and its ministers could exercise their sacred office without halters around their necks. The early Irish emigration to America for more than a century before the year eighteen hundred, and which, especially after the revolution for half a century was the main and almost the sole emigration to the United States, was largely composed of Catholics, but who came, as if it were, without any of the accessories of their faith around them, and this arose from the unorganized and persecuted condition of the Church in Ireland. The Irish protestants were of course differently situated, and came organized and armed with all the weapons of religion. Consequently we see them from the earliest times in the Colonies make their mark, and the Irish Presbyterian ministers were the ablest, most eloquent and distinguished of all the early Protestant missionaries in America. This early Catholic element, scattered and unorganized as it was, with no priests or leaders, individually isolated among their Protestant countrymen, without the means of practicing their religion, at length forgot it, and if they did not entirely lose it themselves, their children did, and as religion is an instinct in the race, those children attached themselves to its organized communities or churches around them. Thus it was that the greater portion of the early Irish Catholic emigration to the colonies, especially to New England, was lost to the church, and to the faith of their fathers, as instance, the O'Briens and Sullivans of Revolutionary fame, and thousands of others. So too, it was throughout the west, perhaps in a lesser degree, when our zealous missionary bishop was called to preside over his dispersed flock. What a marvellous change has taken place during the half century of his pastoral rule. Six great dioceses have grown up in place of the one needy and poor one, each with hundreds of churches and attending ministers dispensing the mysteries of religion to hundreds of thousands of faithful, devoted and well-instructed

members. At the advent of Bishop Purcell there was nominally sixteen churches scattered over his diocese, but many of them were but an excuse for the name, and little better than barns, and worse still the name Catholic was to many a term of approbrium, a stigma and a reproach. Ignorance and bigotry, if not always rampant, was still an obstacle and a threat to Catholic advancement, to such a degree that we of to-day can hardly realize the moral courage which it was necessary to cultivate, and live an earnest and devoted Catholic. A priest, to the blindly deluded and grossly ignorant portion of the community, which generally included all the pious and otherwise really good old ladies, if not the devil himself, was very closely allied to his satanic majesty, and this enlightened and charitable estimate was encouraged by such eloquent lights as Lyman Beecher and his ilk. Such a state of things would seem almost incredible or even impossible in "free, enlightened America," but it is nevertheless true. The Catholic and his religion was almost daily the subject of attack, direct or indirect, in the "newspapers," and always either ignorantly or maliciously misrepresented. Shortly after the bishop had taken charge of his See, Alexander Campbell, an able and eloquent Presbyterian divine and a champion of Protestantism, who had a powerful following in some peculiar views of his own, challenged any Catholic divine to meet him in an oral debate. The bishop, although opposed to such polemical warfare, as leading to no good but rather as tending to put obstacles in the way of calm investigation by stirring up pride and a spirit of disputation, thought that it might, under the circumstances in which the church and Catholics were placed, result in giving those who were well disposed, a chance to hear Catholic doctrine fairly stated and explained, and be productive of good results. He therefore accepted the challenge, and all the preliminaries having been agreed upon it took place in Cincinnati in a Protestant church, 1886, continuing for upward of a week. Campbell was allowed the advantage of being the attacking party, the Bishop agreeing to defend Catholic doctrine wherever attacked. This left Campbell free to choose his point of attack and make every preparation for it, while the Bishop was compelled to rise immedi-

ately to defend without preparation, as they of course spoke alternately, twice each day. The defense proved eminently satisfactory to the Catholic community. The popular misrepresentations of the Catholic doctrines of Purgatory, Confession, Indulgences, etc., which Campbell foolishly relied upon, were exposed and denounced by the bishop, and its true teachings explained and supported by Scripture, common sense and apostolic tradition. Mr. Campbell brought the discussion to a close, and that it proved unsatisfactory to him, was evinced by the fact, that he at first refused to endorse as correct the report of the stenographers for publication, as had been agreed upon, unless he would be permitted to add additional arguments and explanations, which the publishers, disinterested Protestants, would not allow, however after the book was in print and before publication, he, endorsed the correctness of the report. The young bishop was congratulated on all sides for the readiness and ability displayed against his able and practiced antagonist and his name and fame became widely known. The success and strength of his defense opened the eyes of many well-meaning opponents to the claims and consistency of Catholic doctrine, while the discomfiture of so able a champion closed the mouths of the most rampant bigots, and Catholicity, in that community, from thence forward received an intellectual and social recognition, so to speak, that was not accorded to it before. Bishop Purcell now pushed forward with all his energy the organization of religion throughout his diocese, visiting, preaching, confirming and ordaining new laborers for the vineyard, which was fast growing and becoming laden with fruit. Seminaries, churches adorned in a worthy manner, institutions of all kinds, to meet every human misfortune as well as to cultivate for the enjoyment of every human blessing, soon sprang up under his wise fatherly care. The beneficent orders, which are the glory and the fruit of the church, were secured by him to rear and foster the peculiar works or charities to which their lives are dedicated. Jesuits, unrivalled in their schools, Franciscans, Dominicans, Passionists, and other orders and communities of priests, while Sisters of Charity, Ursulines, Sisters of Mercy, Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Little Sisters of the Poor,

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and other noble societies of ladies, were soon spread all over the diocese, dispensing blessings and consolation to all. In 1850 after several dioceses had been erected within his original charge, the See was elevated to an Archbishopal one. Bishop Purcell attended all the great assemblages of the Catholic prelates of the world at Rome, and was held in high estimation. His attitude of semi-antagonism to the dogma of Papal infallibility at the Council of the Vatican is the only official act which cannot be admired and praised during his long pontificate of half a century. It is true that he was not alone, for other eminent Irish and French bishops took the same weak and unstable ground of "prematurity." Indeed it is not strange that the American and Irish church should have been affected with what has been called Gallicanism of what might be termed the negative kind. The perverse doctrine of positive Gallicanism which had its birth in France under that proud, imperious and immoral monarch, Louis XIV, and with which even the great bishop of Meaux, Bossuet was suspected of being tainted, and which heresy was condemned in the Council of Florence, but formulated in a kind of negative form as substantially: "Let him be anathema who says that the successor of Peter, can teach error in faith or morals," which seemed to give those who loved to make distinctions the liberty to say, "We are not bound to believe that the pope is infallible, but only that the church, meaning the Pope and Council, are infallible, but admitting that it was not permissible to say that he could teach error in faith or morals. It was in reality a distinction without a difference, but it hovered continually over a heresy by the expressions used "We are not bound to believe as an article of faith that the pope is infallible, but only that the Church is," which was well calculated to mislead the weak. The Irish Church caught this lame theorizing from the French, because from the time of Louis and for one hundred years afterwards, the great body of the Irish priests received their education in France, and the American church was a growth from both. Thus blame, if blame there was in opposing the bold proclamation of the positive doctrine, could not well be imputed to those prelates who thought it "inopportune," especially as all the

prelates, of those three nations, freely gave in their adhesion to that great fundamental doctrine of Papal infallibility and proclaimed it in their diocese. It seems strange that brave and valiant soldiers of the church, who would freely give their lives in attestation of the truth of their faith, should exhibit this seeming moral weakness in opposing the defining positively one of the great doctrinal truths established by Jesus Christ himself in founding his Church on a Rock; on the ground too of "inopportune!" But after all it simply shows us how weak and uncertain are the greatest amongst us if he be not "confirmed." "Peter, Satan desired to sift thee as wheat, but I have confirmed thee that thy faith fail not—confirm thy brethren," which is truly the only security we have, that Satan sifts us not as wheat. The venerable archbishop continued his labors with almost the vigor of youth till within a couple of years of his death, preaching, confirming, ordaining and performing all the various duties peculiar to his office, and also daily hearing confession as faithfully as the humblest of his priests, never having put off the missionary. His death was undoubtedly hastened by a great and unexpected burthen which suddenly confronted him in his old age. The causes which led to it were remote and apparently devoid of any dangerous complications, at least when limited, but when aggregated into large proportions could become, as it proved, an avalanche of ruin. This cause was the depositing of money with ecclesiastics for safe keeping. This habit grew to great proportions in the times of the early settlements in this country, especially in wild-cat times, when many financial institutions, or what pretended to be such, were simply traps to steal. Money for safe keeping was often therefore forced upon priests against their strong protest. The clergy of Cincinnati, especially of the cathedral, were early subjected to this often inconvenient confidence. The bishop thinking that it might be profitable to the diocese and the depositor to take such freely offered deposits with the privilege of using and allow a fair rate of interest for the same, the secretary was therefore allowed to take money on these conditions. The result was that in the course of years large amounts of money were received on interest, loaned and

devoted to various purposes, for the purpose of meeting the interest, which at length, in the unsystematized manner in which it was done, eat gradually but surely into the deposits themselves. In other words, deposits to the amount that would have required the skill and system of a large bank to handle with safety, were involved, handled without system or experience, and but one thing all the time certain—the foolish promise to pay interest. It is not strange then that the secretary at length found himself seriously embarrassed, the ceaseless waves of interest which had gone on for years had surely but imperceptibly washed away the financial foundation on which he rested, and he found himself overwhelmed with obligations without the means to meet them. This blow was sudden and severe. The venerable old prelate who had always been a father and a benefactor to his people, and who had supposed that this depository which he had encouraged would also prove a benefit, now that he beheld its appalling folly, was overwhelmed with grief and dismay. He gave up all that he had, but the Oak which for eighty years seemed to defy the storms of life, grand and vigorous as ever, bent beneath the burthen, and he had to ask the Holy Father for an assistant, which was accorded to him. He did not long survive the blow, but lived to complete the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopal dignity, at which he received many tender souvenirs from his people, and shortly afterwards expired, leaving behind him gigantic results as the labors of a well spent and zealous life, devoted to the glory of God and the good of his fellow men. He died at a convent near Cincinnati, July 4, 1833.

QUARTER, RT. REV. WILLIAM, D.D., an able Catholic American divine, was born in Killurine, King's County, Ireland, Jan. 24, 1806. Like so many others eminent for piety and learning, he was mainly indebted to a pious and zealous mother for the early lessons which moulded the future prelate. Out of four sons, three devoted themselves to the service of their Divine Master. She instilled into their youthful minds a high appreciation of the dignity of the sacred calling, telling them that it was more honorable than the highest place in a kingdom, for it was truly in the

service of God. Her words and example produced golden fruit. At an early age our subject gave evidence of the bent of his mind. After receiving his early instruction from his pious mother, he made his preliminary classical studies in Tullamore, and so exemplary and benevolent was his conduct that he was called by his companions the "little bishop." While taking a rest preparatory to entering Maynooth, Rev. Mr. McAuley, who was at home on a visit from the American mission, and an honored visitor at his father's house, spoke often of the great wants of missionaries in the vast but fruitful field of America. It made a strong impression on the mind of the future missionary, and he determined to devote his life to the work. His mother, although gladly offering him to a religious vocation, did not anticipate so wide a separation and tried to dissuade him from his purpose, as did also his illustrious bishop, Dr. Doyle, who regretted the loss to his diocese. He was, however, firm in his impressions that his work was in the new world, and with the blessings of his parents and bishop he sailed for America April, 1822, being then but sixteen years old. He landed in Quebec and presented himself for admission to the seminary, but was refused on account of youth. He next tried Montreal; with like success, and then turned his face towards his future field of labor. He presented himself at Mt. St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, Maryland, and was received most graciously by its president and founder, Dr. Dubois. He examined him, and finding him well prepared in classical and mathematical studies, he allowed him to commence his theological studies. The next year he became professor of Latin and Greek. He soon became highly esteemed by both faculty and students for his ability, gentleness, and devotion to every duty. On completing his studies, the college was anxious to retain him, and made him flattering offers, as did also the Archbishop of Baltimore, who desired to retain so able and saintly a worker in his diocese, but gratitude to Dr. Dubois, who was now bishop of New York, induced him to accept a place in his diocese. He left the seminary Sept. 4, 1829, and on the 19th of the same month was elevated to the priesthood and appointed assistant pastor of St. Peter's church, N. Y., where he remained three

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years, and during this time, 1831, he introduced the Sisters of Charity into this parish to take charge of a female free school, and who were the pioneers of their order in New York. The next year the terrible cholera scourge of 1832 visited the city, and Father Quarter was laboring day and night administering to the sick and dying and securing a refuge and home for the numerous orphans, who were so quickly deprived of their parents. Four hours rest each day was all he allowed himself during the fearful season, the other twenty hours were spent among scenes of misery and agony that might appal the bravest. His ceaseless devotion won converts to the faith that could teach such heroic unselfishness. In 1832 he became pastor of St. Mary's, N.Y., which was heavily in debt by reason of building a new church, but Father Quarter went to work with a will, and on his own responsibility, brought the Sisters of Charity into the parish, and established a free school, which had soon five hundred scholars, besides a pay school of one hundred. Father Quarter continued in this mission till 1844, establishing all kinds of good works and edifying all by his saintly example and drawing many to his faith, among them a Lutheran minister. In 1843 he was nominated first bishop of Chicago, and consecrated in New York by Archbishop Hughes, March 10, 1844. The new bishop immediately entered with zeal and energy in the work before him. The future great city was just entering on her unprecedented career of prosperity. Ten years prior to his entrance a few houses comprised all there was of Chicago. When he arrived there he found a projected cathedral partially completed with a debt of \$5,000 on it, and the means exhausted. The bishop and his brother, out of their private means, liquidated the debt, and his example inspired his flock to renewed exertions so that in a short time the church was completed. After looking after the most urgent spiritual wants of his diocese and securing or ordaining priests to supply vacant posts, he turned his attention to the establishment of christian schools and also started the "University of St. Mary's of the Lake," incorporated under a charter, laying the foundation of the same Oct. 17, 1845, and also providing a seminary for the education of ecclesiastics. New life

was infused into every part of the diocese by the example of the bishop, and soon the diocese became dotted over with institutions of learning and charity. The new university was opened July 4, 1846. So powerfully had he attached his people by his good works and labors, that in his visitation in 1847 he was received in the various towns of his diocese like a conqueror, amidst the ringing of bells and the hymns of the Catholic school children. Bishop Quarter introduced among his clergy theological conferences, said to have been the first of the kind held in this country, and which proved very important, and fruitful of good results. During the Lenten season of 1848 he preached a controversial course of sermons in his cathedral, the last being on Passion Sunday, delivered with more than usual eloquence and fervor. It was his last, for after it he felt indisposed, and although he attended vespers in the afternoon and gave his blessing, his voice already exhibited weakness. His health now rapidly failed, and he expired the 10th of April, 1848, amidst the lamentations of his sorrowing people.

QUIN, JAMES, an actor and man of talent, the son of an Irish barrister, was born in Covent Garden in 1693. His father dying in Dublin—where they then resided—before he had finished his education, he was left without means. Conscious of histrionic talents he went upon the stage, and after some time went to England, where he soon rose to high reputation, and was a worthy rival of Macklin and Garrick. He retired from the stage in 1751. While in England he was for a time employed as instructor in elocution to George III., and according to Smollett was one of the best bred men in the kingdom. Thomson, the poet, who was his intimate friend, pays an elegant tribute to him in "The Castle of Indolence," and Churchill says of him:

"But though prescription's force we disallow,
Nor to antiquity submissive bow;
Though we deny imaginary grace
Founded on accident of time or place,
Yet real worth of every growth shall bear
Due praises, nor, must we, Quin forget
thee there.
His words bore sterling weight, nervous
and strong,
In manly tides of sense, they rolled along.

Happy in art, he chiefly had pretence
To keep up numbers, yet not forget sense.
No actor ever greater heights could reach
In all the labored artifices of speech."
Quin died in 1766.

QUIN, MICHAEL J., a talented writer and journalist, was born in Ireland in 1798. He received a classical education and soon gained reputation as a general writer, contributing extensively to the periodical literature of Great Britain. He traveled considerably on the continent and wrote "A visit to Spain," and "A Steamer Voyage Down the Danube." He edited the Monthly Review from 1825 to '32, and was the first editor of the Dublin Review. He was an able as well as a popular writer. He died at Boulogne, France, in 1848.

QUINN, REV. THOMAS, an Irish Jesuit and patriot, was born in Dublin about 1600 and educated in France, where he was ordained. He subsequently returned to his native city, where he administered to the spiritual wants of his Catholic countrymen for many years, at the risk of his life, having to adopt all sorts of disguises to escape the vigilance and suspicions of Puritan thugs. Father Quin wrote a report of the state and condition of the Catholics of Ireland from 1652 to 1656. He was subsequently removed to Nantes, France, and from there to St. Malo, where he died in 1663.

RAIRDEN, JAMES, an eminent lawyer and politician of Indiana, was born in Kentucky of Irish parents and his schooling was mostly acquired at home. The family moved at an early day to the White Water Valley, Indiana, where our subject grew up and by his own industry acquired a fair education and knowledge of law, which profession he adopted, and soon acquired eminence by his native ability. He represented that state in the 25th and 26th congress.

RAMSAY, DAVID, M.D., a distinguished American patriot and legislator, was the son of James Ramsay, a native of Ireland who emigrated to Pennsylvania at an early day, and was born in Lancaster county, April 2, 1749. He received his education at Princeton, where he graduated in 1765, then entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he took his medical degree and

settled to practice in Charleston, S. C., 1773. The war of the Revolution saw him in the field, as it did all the Irish blood of the colonies, and he served with distinction both professionally and otherwise, especially at the siege of Savannah. He was a leading member of the South Carolina legislature from the commencement to the close of the war, ever earnestly urging ceaseless exertions and sacrifices. He was also a member of the council of safety, at Charleston 1780, and on the capture of that city, he was among the number taken prisoners and sent to St. Augustine, Florida, where for eleven months he, with his associates, were kept in close confinement. In 1782 he became a member of the Continental Congress, and was its acting president while Hancock was sick, in '85-6. He published a "History of the Revolution in South Carolina" 1785, "History of the American Revolution" 1790, "Life of Washington" 1801, "History of South Carolina" 1808 and an "Abridged Universal History, besides many medical and political papers. He died at Charleston May 8, 1815 from a wound inflicted by a lunatic.

RAMSAY, NATHANIEL, brother of the foregoing, a distinguished and heroic patriot of the American Revolution, was born in Pennsylvania, May 1, 1751, and graduated like his brother at Princeton, N. J. He adopted law and had just settled to practice in Cecil county, Md., when the Revolution broke out. Being an ardent advocate of the popular cause, he immediately went to work to assist in organizing the only means to insure their rights—armed men. At the battle of Monmouth, he commanded a Maryland Regiment. Gen. Washington, with his staff, arrived at this point when the army had commenced to retreat, through the almost fatal mistake of Gen. Lee, and things were fast assuming the appearance of a rout, when Washington, filled with chagrin and anger called to him Colo. Ramsay and Stewart, also of Maryland, and said to them with great earnestness, taking the former by the hand, "gentlemen, I shall depend upon you with your regiments to check this advance, until I can form the main army." "We shall check them," replied Ramsay, and they did, but it was at the cost of almost the entire command, includ-

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ing both commanding officers, Stewart falling early and Ramsay not until he stood almost alone falling in a hand to hand fight with cavalry, and was left for dead on the field. Washington acknowledged the heroic effort, and Ramsay was accorded high praise for his desperate bravery. He was afterwards appointed by Washington, naval officer at Baltimore, and was held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens. He died Oct. 23, 1817.

RAWDON, FRANCIS HASTINGS, Marquis of Hastings and Earl of Moira, son of the earl of that name, was born at Moira, Ireland, and was educated at Oxford, entered the army at seventeen and was sent to America in 1773. He was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill and afterwards became aid-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton, participating in the battles of Long Island and White River, the hot attacks on Forts Washington and Clinton and was promoted to the rank of adjutant-general. In 1778, he attempted to attract the Irishmen of New York to the royal cause by organizing the "Volunteers of Ireland" offering flattering inducements, but it did not prove a success. He participated in the battle of Monmouth, where he distinguished himself and was rewarded with the rank of General. He next served with Cornwallis in the South and took a prominent part in the battle of Camden, 1780. He commanded the southern forces after Cornwallis went North, attacked and defeated Gen. Green at "Hobkirk's Hill," April 25, 1781; relieved "Fort Mifflin" but incurred just obloquy for his execution of Col. Hayne, July 1781. He soon after sailed for England, but was captured by a French cruiser and taken to Brest. In 1783 he was made Baron Rawdon, was aid-de-camp to the King, and became an intimate friend to the Prince of Wales (Geo. IV). He succeeded to the estate and title of his uncle, the Earl of Hastings 1799. Succeeded his father as Earl of Moira in 1798, and became a major-general. He commanded the forces sent to the aid of the Duke of York in Flanders in 1794, and the expedition to Quiberon 1795. In 1808 he was constable of the "Tower" and commander of the forces in Scotland, and succeeded in affecting a reconciliation between the King and the

Prince of Wales. He was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1805; and Master-general of the Ordnance in 1806. On the assassination of Mr. Perceval 1812, he was called on by the King to form a cabinet but did not succeed, and was appointed governor-general of India 1818. Shortly after arriving there he changed the policy of non-intervention, pursued by previous administrations, as to wars between native princes, and laid the foundation of the future British power in the East. He was made a marquis in 1816; successfully conducted the Nepal, Pindaries and Mahratta wars, and retired in 1823. He became governor of Malta in 1824, but died Nov. 28, 1826 on board of the *Revenge* near Naples, after an active life spent in extending British power.

READ, GEORGE, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was born in Maryland of Irish parents in 1734. He received his education from that celebrated Irish teacher, Dr. Allison, of Philadelphia. After leaving school he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at an early age. He began practice at Newcastle, Delaware, in 1774 and soon became very popular and was several times elected to the assembly of the state. Being a strong patriot he was sent to the Continental Congress and remained there for many years in succession. He put his signature to the great Declaration in 1776. He was U. S. senator from Delaware from '89 to '98 and chief justice of the state from '98 till his death in 1798.

READ, GEORGE C., a gallant American naval officer, was born in Ireland 1788 and emigrated to the United States with his parents when a child. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1804, was a lieutenant in 1810, distinguished himself by his bravery in the war of 1813 participating with praise in the battle between the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere*, became a captain in 1825 and rear-admiral 1862. He died the same year at Philadelphia, Aug. 22.

READ, THOS. Buchanan, a talented Irish-American poet and artist was born in Pennsylvania in 1822. He was the author of "Sheridan's Ride" and many poems of merit. He resided

principally, the later years of his life, in Florence and Rome, where he practiced and studied his art. He died in New York in 1873.

READ, THOS. B., an able American statesman of Irish descent. He received a finished education and settled in Mississippi at an early day, there he quickly rose to eminence and became U. S. Senator in 1826. He died suddenly Nov. 26, 1829, while on his way to Washington to attend his senatorial duties, aged about 40 years.

READE, JOHN, a Canadian poet and journalist of talent, was born at Ballyshannon, Donegal, Ireland and received his education at home. He emigrated to Canada and adopted the profession of journalist. His fine literary talents soon brought him into notice, and he quickly gained reputation outside of his journalistic labors. He is a poet of no mean merit. His "Prophecy of Merlin" and "Vashti" are worthy of a master, and many other of his efforts reveal the master's hand. He is connected with the staff of the Montreal Gazette, and holds a well sustained reputation as a literary man of great capacity and merit.

READY, CHAS., an able Irish-American jurist and legislator of Tennessee, was born in Ruthford county, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1802, educated at Greenville College and Nashville University, where he took the degree of M. A.; was admitted to the Bar and soon acquired distinguished success; was prominent in organizing the judiciary of his state, and twice sat on the Supreme Court Bench, and was a member of the thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth U. S. Congress. He cast his fortune with the South in the Great Rebellion.

REGAN, JOHN H., a prominent American politician of the South, was born in Tennessee of Irish parents, Oct. 8, 1818; received a liberal education and was admitted to the Bar. He removed to Texas at an early day; was made Dep. Surveyor of the state in 1840, and held various other positions of trust. In 1847 he became Judge of the District Court and a member of the 35th and 36th Congresses. He joined the South in the Great Rebellion, and became Post Master General of the Confederacy.

He was subsequently confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of State, but released by order of President Johnson.

REGINALD, ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH, and primate of all Ireland, a learned and apostolic Irish prelate and missionary, was a member of the Dominican order, and became famous in Italy and Switzerland. He was sent by the General Chapter of his order, at which St. Dominick presided, to establish houses in England. He also visited his own country before he returned to the Continent. He remained in Rome for some time, when Gregory IX. appointed him Primate of all Ireland. He returned to Rome after some years; where he died in 1256.

REID, MAYNE, a noted and voluminous writer of fiction, adventurer and soldier, was born in Ulster, Ireland, in 1818. He came to the United States when he was twenty years of age, and immediately turned his face towards the great West for adventure; ascended the Red and Missouri rivers to see Indian and trapper life, and for the love of adventure; afterwards traveled extensively through the States and at length settled in Philadelphia, where he gave vent to his teeming imagination in the production of characteristic works. On the breaking out of the Mexican War, he immediately volunteered, and greatly distinguished himself at Chapultepec, where he was wounded. He has since devoted himself to literature, and became the idol of the boys, by his Western stories, among which are "The Scalp Hunters," "The Rifle Rangers," "The White Chief," "Oceola," "The Castaways," and innumerable others. He gravitates between London and New York and is very popular.

RICHARD, ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH, an able and learned divine, was a native of Dundalk. He took his degree of Doctor at the University of Oxford, and was afterwards Chancellor, A. D. 1833. In 1847 he was made Archbishop of Armagh. He was an able preacher and a learned theologian, and preached extensively in England, Ireland and France. Weir refers to a collection of his sermons in manuscript, and especially to one preached before the Pope, at a con-

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PLATE 22.



1 CARDINAL WISEMAN.



2 DR. CHAS. W. RUSSELL.

istory held on the 6th of July, 1850, at Avignon, in favor of Bishops and parish priests. He had been summoned to Avignon at the complaint of the minor brothers of Armagh, the begging friars, and others of the regular clergy for his position as to the rights of the Bishops and parish priests as opposed to the regular orders. In his sermons he drew the following inferences: 1st, That our Saviour as a man was very poor, but not that he loved poverty for itself. 2d, That our Lord had never begged. 3d, That he never taught men to beg. 4th, That he taught the contrary. 5th, That a man cannot with prudence and holiness confine himself to a life of constant mendicity. 6th, That minor brothers are not obliged by their rule to beg. 7th, That the Bull of Alexander IV., which condemns the Book of Masters, does not invalidate any of the aforesaid conclusions, and some other inferences, in regard to preferences which parish priests and Bishops should receive. He died at Avignon before any conclusion was reached on the merits of the dispute. He was the author of a great many works. Among them a "Life of St. Munchin," "Praises to the Mother of God," "On the poverty of Jesus Christ," etc., etc. His body was removed to Armagh in 1870 by Stephen, Bishop of Meath, and numerous miracles were credited to his intercession.

RICHARDSON, JOHN, a learned Irish prelate of the established Church, and an author of repute in that church. He published observations on the New Testament and other religious essays. He died in 1654.

RICHARDSON, JONATHAN, a painter and author of considerable merit, was of Irish extraction, born in 1665. Having a fair education he became a lawyer's clerk, but abandoned it for the more congenial occupation of painting. Having developed considerable talent in that line he determined to devote himself to art, and became a pupil of Riley, the portrait painter, whose niece he married. He soon became noted in his profession, and after the death of Kneller and Dehl was considered as the head of his profession in England. He was author of *The Art of Criticism in Painting, Notes and Remarks on Paradise Lost, Drawings and Pictures in Italy*, etc., etc. He died in 1745.

RILEY, CHARLES VALENTINE, a distinguished American Agriculturist, was born in London, England, of Irish parents, Sept. 12, 1848; emigrated to the U. S. in his seventeenth year, and engaged on a farm. His peculiar culture was soon recognized and in 1868 he became editor of the entomological department of the *Prairie Farmer* of Chicago, and State Entomologist of Missouri, 1868. He it was who first recommended Paris Green for the destruction of the "Potatoe Bug" and the cotton worm, and made many valuable suggestions and discoveries in regard to the destruction of insects. For his great services in this regard, especially as to grape culture, he received a gold medal from the French government in 1878, and is justly regarded as one of the greatest of public benefactors in this department of industry.

RILEY, JOHN, an eminent painter, was born in London of Irish parents in 1646. Having adopted the profession of portrait painting, he soon rose to distinction, and on the death of Sir Peter Lely he was appointed painter to the King. Contrary to the general rule among his profession, he was exceedingly modest and distrustful of his own merits. He died in 1691.

ROBB, DR. JNO. GARDNER, perhaps the most able and distinguished Presbyterian divine of Canada, was born in Belfast, June 27, 1838, and was educated at Queen's College, where he graduated with honors in 1854, taking first place in Metaphysical and Economical Sciences, in Logic, in Jurisprudence, in Common and Commercial Law, and in Constitutional, Colonial and International Law. He took up the study of Theology, and was licensed to preach in 1851. He soon took a prominent place amongst his brethren in Ireland. In 1874 he accepted a call to Cook's Church, Toronto, and has now among his Canadian brethren a foremost position, distinguished alike for ability, earnestness and eloquence. He is looked upon as authority in all matters of moment relating to his creed.

ROBERTSON, DR. WILLIAM, a protestant Irish divine of talent, and an author of much repute among the dissenters. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Glasgow. He died in 1788, greatly regretted.

ROBINSON, STUART, D. D., an able and learned Presbyterian divine and scholar, was born at Strabane, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1816, came to America with his parents, entered Amherst college, where he graduated in 1836, studied theology at the Union Seminary, Va., where he taught two years. He was afterwards at Princeton and settled as a pastor in West Virginia, 1841, removed to Frankfort in 1847 and to Baltimore 1853. He became a professor in Danville Seminary, Ky. 1851 and pastor of the second Presbyterian church, Louisville, Kentucky, in 1858. He also owned and edited the "Presbyterian Critic," Baltimore 1855-6 and "The True Presbyterian," Louisville, afterwards called the "True Christian Commonwealth" 1861-8. He visited the Holy Land in 1873, and has since been noted for his discourses on the "Pentateuch." He is held in high repute especially by Southern Presbyterians.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM E., a distinguished journalist and politician of New York was born in the county Tyrone, Ireland, about 1830, received his academic education at Cookstown, entered his collegiate course at Belfast, when ill health compelled him to abandon his studies, and his physician recommended as a last resort to recuperate his wasted system, a sea voyage. He accordingly sailed for New York, where he arrived after an eight week's voyage, completely restored to health June 1836. The following year he entered Yale college and graduated in 1841. He remained at Yale for two years longer, connected with the law department and in '44 took his degree of A. M. About this time he became assistant editor of the New York Tribune, and also its Washington correspondent, under the signature of Richefieu, and while there also corresponded with the Richmond Whig, the Boston Atlas, the Louisville Journal and other prominent papers. He also contributed to the N. Y. Herald and various literary journals of the east. Afterwards he was successively editor in chief of the Buffalo Express, the Newark Mercury, the People and the Irish World. In 1854, he was admitted to the bar of New York, and practiced with success in New York City. In 1859 he visited his old home and after his return in 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Assessor of

Internal Revenue for Brooklyn, and was prominent in party politics in New York. In 1868 he was elected to congress as a democrat from the fourth district New York City, and in 1881 from the second district Brooklyn. He is a man of varied talents and full of that energy which insures success in any walk of life in which he may engage.

ROCHE, REGINA MARIA, a popular and talented novelist, was born in Ireland in 1755 and developed at an early age fine talents as a writer. Among her works are the Children of the Abbey, 4 volumes, a justly popular and elegant production both as regards invention of plot, chasteness and beauty of language. The Nocturnal Visit, 4 volumes, the Monastery of St. Columb, 5 volumes and numerous other tales of a high order of merit. She died at Waterford, Ireland, May 1845.

ROCHFORD, JOHN, a natural mathematician, of extraordinary ingenuity and skill, was a native of Kilkenny and born about 1775. He flourished in those days when catholic education in Ireland was under a ban, or just daring to assert itself. The little instruction he received was from the "hedge schoolmaster" those often unrivalled compounds of profound knowledge, limitless pretensions and singular ignorance, whose knowledge sometimes of the Latin classics and Euclid was as astounding as their non-acquaintance with the modern industries and applied sciences was complete and universal. Neither is this singular from the manner in which the poor, persecuted and proscribed Irish catholic had to acquire that knowledge, which had become as if it were a very part of his nature, inbred as it had been through many generations of his scholarly ancestors, whose schools for ages had been the most renowned in Europe, whose people the most universally cultivated, and whose traditions he knew so well. This it was which inspired him to seek and cultivate learning under circumstances which have no parallel amongst the people of the earth. Who would think of addressing the poorest of peasants in the language of Cæsar and Cicero and yet when, as Burke said, the laws were such as to "debase in them human nature itself," it is said that even in those darkest days of Irish learning,

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you might have often found among the poor Munster boys, as they trod their native mountains, those who could answer you back in the language of Tully. The subject of our sketch was the discoverer of a simple process of lines crossing each other, presenting the appearance of a section of stairs, where the lines of the steps are all projected to meet the base and the extreme vertical line, in connection with the data given, by which he could solve the most difficult problems in indeterminate such as can only be solved by the introduction of X and Y, which produces a Quadratic Equation by the usual mode of mathematicians. He died about 1880.

ROCHFORD, M., an Irish patriot and diplomat, was a member of the Irish Catholic Confederate Chieftains of 1849 and distinguished himself in both civil and military capacities in the cause of his country and religious liberty. He went to France as the ambassador of the Irish cause and was flatteringly received and promised assistance. He was a polished and able diplomat, and highly cultivated. He returned to Ireland and aided Owen Roe O'Neill in his gallant resistance to the enemy of their race.

ROGERS, THOMAS J., a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, was born at Waterford, Ireland in 1781, and came to this country in 1784, with his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania, where our subject was educated. He represented Pennsylvania in congress from 1818 to 1824. He died in New York city, Dec., 7, 1882.

RORY THE GREAT, a celebrated monarch of Ireland, B. C., 87. He was of the race of Ir. kings of Ulster, and the first of that family who became monarch of Ireland. From his days down, his tribe or race was known as Clanna-Rory (children of Rory).

ROSCOMMON, V. ENTWORTH DILLON, Earl of, an able poet and writer of merit, was born about 1638 in Ireland and received his education partly under Dr. Hall; and afterwards on the continent. His youth was spent in dissipation, but he reformed and devoted his maturer years to literature. His poems were once highly praised,

and still find a place in collections of British poetry, but are no longer popular. He died in 1684.

ROSS, JAMES, an Irish-American patriot of the Revolution, was born of Irish parents about 1760 in Pennsylvania, received a good education and was admitted to the bar. Was a strong advocate of resistance, and served his country by both tongue and sword in the great struggle. Was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Pennsylvania in 1790, and was U. S. senator from 1794 to 1808. He died Nov. 24, 1847.

ROSS, HON. JOHN, a distinguished Canadian Statesman and lawyer was born in Country Antrim, Ireland, in 1818, and emigrated with his parents to Canada when an infant. He received as good an education as Upper Canada afforded in those early days. He adopted the profession of the law, was called to the Bar in 1839, and soon acquired a fair practice, the most lucrative in the Province. He also took a part in the political struggles of the day, and attached himself to the Reform party under the leadership of Baldwin. He established about this time a newspaper devoted to the interests of reform and became a candidate for the Canadian House. He obtained a seat in the Legislative Council, and was also offered a seat in the Executive Council, but declined. In 1851 he accepted office under the Hinck's administration and became Solicitor General. In the great internal improvements of Canada he took a prominent part, and was one of the leading spirits in organizing a pushing forward to completion the Grand Trunk Railway, going to England in 1852 in its interests, securing the means for its construction and becoming President of the great corporation. The same may be said of his connection with the Victoria Bridge, and indeed he took a prominent part in all the great works of improvement in Canada. He continued to hold office under various administrations, having, on the retirement of Mr. Richard, and his elevation to the Bench, become Attorney General. In the MacNab coalition Government he became Speaker of the Legislative Council, in the Macdonald Ministry of 1858, Receiver General, and President of the Council under the Cartier ad-

ministration. He was a strong advocate for the policy of confederation, and ably supported McGee in popularizing that policy. His wife was a sister of Hon. Robt. Baldwin, that eminent Irish-Canadian statesman.

ROSSE, WILLIAM PARSONS, EARL OF, a celebrated Irish astronomer and the owner and constructor of the most perfect telescope ever built, was the eldest son of Sir Laurence Parsons (Earl of Rosse), the Irish patriot, and was born in the year 1800. He early showed a strong inclination for astronomical investigations, and quickly gained reputation for his skill and ability. By patient investigation and experiment he overcame the two great obstacles in the construction of large telescopes, viz: spherical aberration and the absorption of light by specula. The metal for the speculum of his great telescope, three tons in weight, was cast in April, 1842, and was polished and mounted in his observatory, which was situated in his park at Carson-town, King's county, Ireland, and cost upwards of £30,000. The adjustments of this celebrated instrument are so perfect and well balanced, that, although it weighs upwards of twelve tons, it can be moved in any direction with the greatest ease. This instrument developed much astronomical knowledge till then hidden, resolving what were supposed to be nebula into groups of well defined stars, and gives a much more accurate knowledge of the moon's surface. This able astronomer and mechanician died in 1867, and his son who succeeds him in his title is following his footsteps in the investigation of astronomical subjects.

ROTH, DR. DAVID, an Irish divine and philosopher, and one of the most learned and eloquent men of his age, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, about 1570. He finished his education on the Continent and became Professor and Doctor of Theology in the College of Douay, and still later Bishop of Ossory. He was skilled in all the learning of the day, and according to Usher was unrivalled in the extent and profundity of his knowledge; a renowned orator, a subtle philosopher, a profound theologian and a learned historian; he wrote on all subjects, and contributed materi-

ally to the sum of human knowledge. He was the author of many works in Latin, and among them "Hibernia Resurgens," which was printed at Rouen and Cologne in 1621, and also a work on the antiquities of Ireland.

ROTHER, JOHN, a gallant and able Irish officer, who supported James II. in Ireland against William of Orange at the head of a gallant regiment, which, with him, went to France after the treaty of Limerick. He rose to the rank of general officer by his valor and skill displayed on various occasions at the head of his gallant Irish regiment, adding lustre to the French arms and reputation to Irish dash and valor.

ROTHERACT II., an Irish monarch who flourished about B. C. 650, was said to have been the first to invent chariots, which he constructed to hide the deformity of his legs, which the sides of the chariot hid from view, thus enabling him to appear in public without his defect being observed.

ROWAN, JOHN, an able American jurist, orator and statesman, was born in Pennsylvania in 1748 of Irish parents, removed with them to Kentucky when ten years old, was educated at Bardstow, studied law and was admitted to the Kentucky Bar, was a member of the State constitutional convention 1799, and was elected to the Legislature; became Secretary of State in 1804; was noted for his ability and readiness in debate. As a criminal lawyer he ranked perhaps first in Kentucky in his day, having all the popular requisites; pathos, wit, boldness and tempestuous eloquence. He was elected to Congress in 1807, Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1810, and United States Senator for a full term in 1825, where he distinguished himself. He was Commissioner of Claims against Mexico, 1839, and held many other positions of honor and trust. He died July 13, 1843.

ROWAN, ADMIRAL STEPHEN O., a distinguished American naval officer, was born in Ireland about 1810, and came to the U. S. with his parents. Entered the U. S. Navy in 1826 and gradually advanced by skill and good conduct. During the war of the Rebel-

Hon. he exhibited masterly abilities on various occasions and rose rapidly. He was honored after the war with the dignity of Vice Admiral, 1870.

ROWAN, LIEUT. GEN. SIR WM., a distinguished soldier in the service of Britain, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1789; entered the army as Ensign in 1808 and served with credit in Sicily, Portugal, Spain, North America, France and Belgium at Waterloo, rising gradually by valuable services. He was Civil and Military Secretary to Lord Seaton in Canada from 1832 to '39, and became a Maj. Gen. in 1846. In 1849 he was Commander of the British forces in Canada, and for a time acting Gov.-General. He was made a Lieut. Gen. in 1854.

ROWE, PETER, an able Irish-American politician of New York, who won influence and position by his native ability, energy and force of character, and at length represented his district in the U. S. Congress, 1853.

RUMOLD ST., bishop of Dublin and afterwards of Malines in Brabant. He was the son of an Irish prince and was baptized by Gualafr, bishop of Dublin under whom he was also educated. He embraced a religious life and was nominated bishop of Dublin. He set out for Rome but his zeal led him to preach the gospel everywhere on the way. He was received by the Pope with great kindness. On leaving Rome he started to return by the way of France, and stopping at Malines he was received with great respect by Count Odo who prevailed on him to stay among them and gave him some ground on which to build a monastery. Sometime afterwards Malines being raised to a bishopric, Rumold was named as first bishop. He was assassinated by two wretches, one of whom he had reprimanded for leading a scandalous life, and his body thrown into a river. 775. Count Odo recovered the body and had it interred in the church of St. Stephen. A splendid church was built in honor of him, in which his relics were deposited in a silver shrine and which became the metropolitan church of the Low Countries. Alex. IV transferred his festival from June 24, the day of his death to July 1, on account of St. John's day.

RUSSELL, DR. CHARLES WILLIAM, an eminent Irish divine and scholar was born May 14, 1812 at Killoogh, county Down, Ireland. He received his primary education at Drogheda and Downpatrick, and early gave evidence of those distinguished qualities which afterwards placed him among the first scholars of his day. He also early gave evidence of the religious character of his mind, his piety and love of the services and duties of religion foreshadowing the vocation for which he was destined. In his fourteenth year he was prepared to enter Maynooth, and soon won the admiration of students and professors, not less by his brilliancy than by his suavity, always maintaining a foremost place in all his classes. In his twentieth year he was elected to the Dunboyne establishment and two years afterward was a prominent candidate for the chair of Rhetoric, but withdrew in favor of the Rev. Thomas Furlong, afterward Bishop of Ferns. After his ordination he continued in the college as a professor, filling various departments and in 1845, when the chair of ecclesiastical history was established in Maynooth, he was appointed thereto. In 1857, on the death of Dr. Renehan, he became president of the college. Besides his collegiate duties, he was a regular contributor to the Dublin and Edinburgh Reviews, and his articles always attracted unusual attention. In his younger days he published translations from the German of Von Schmidt, and from Leibnitz's system of Theology. In 1859 he published a life of Cardinal Mezzofanti and other celebrated linguists, and was himself highly cultivated in modern languages. In 1869, Dr. Russell was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, and edited in conjunction with Mr. Prendergast several volumes of state papers relating to Ireland. Dr. Russell also contributed articles to the Encyclopedia Britannica, North British Review, English Encyclopedia, etc. Dr. (Cardinal) Newman was a great admirer and friend of our subject, and says he had more to do with his conversion to catholicity than anyone else, not as much by argument and reasoning as by the mildness, gentleness and suggestiveness of his ways. Dr. Russell was frequently offered a mitre, and had some difficulty in always avoiding the honor, but he

loved rather the unobtrusive life of the scholar. His death resulted from an accident which occurred to him in 1877—a fall from his horse—which, although it did not result fatally at the time, gave him a shock which resulted in undermining his constitution, and after long sufferings, in death, Feb. 26, 1880. Dr. Russell was not more distinguished as a scholar of varied and extensive learning, than he was as a refined and cultivated gentleman, impressing, yet winning everyone who approached him, by a sweet and benign dignity, which assured the beholder of the innate nobility and purity of his character. His was one of those rare characters, like a Francis de Sales, that are alone the production of the Christian religion, and which, if needs be, give us a further assurance of its divine character.

RUSSELL, JEREMIAH, a prominent Irish-American politician of New York, was born about 1780 and received a liberal education. He held many local positions of trust, and was a member of the 28th United States Congress.

RUSSELL, MOST REV. PATRICK, an eminent archbishop of Dublin, who succeeded Peter Talbot three years after his death, Aug. 1688. He was educated on the continent, where he acquired fame by his great ability and zeal. He returned to Ireland during the cessation of violent persecution in the days of Charles II, and was elevated to the see of Dublin. He held several synods, in Dublin, to correct abuses and establish strict discipline, which was of necessity much neglected, in the days of violent persecution. Among the regulations he established was that every priest having the charge of souls should provide a teacher to conduct a parish school, and that he should carefully inspect the school, and remove the teacher if incompetent or neglectful; and further, that every priest should, under pain of suspension, give a short instruction or exhortation every Sunday after the gospel, in explanation of some essential point of doctrine. On the overthrow of the Stuart dynasty, he returned to France, but afterwards came back, and ended his days and labors in the land of his love, at the close of the year 1693.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, a talented Ohio politician, was born in Ireland and emigrated to Ohio at an early day. He rose to prominence by his ability and sat in the United States House of Representatives for many years, commencing with the 20th Congress.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM H. LL.D., best known as the celebrated war correspondent of the London Times, was born in Ireland 1821. Was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, studied the profession of law and was admitted to the bar in London. He however turned his attention to journalism and became war-correspondent for the London Times from the Crimea, the graphic and pointed character of which, gained him great celebrity. He was afterwards employed as the war correspondent of this same journal in all the great wars which have since taken place. In 1858, he founded the Army and Navy Gazette which he still edits.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, one of the most eminent of the Revolutionary patriots and a signer of the Declaration of Independence was born at Byberry near Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1745, of Irish parents, his mother being a sister of Dr. Finley, the celebrated Irish divine and teacher, who became president of Princeton College in 1771, and under whose eye he received a large part of his education. When our subject was but six years of age he lost his father. His mother shortly afterwards placed him under the care of his uncle, Dr. Finley, who at the time conducted a private academy in Maryland. Her boy showing great aptitude for study and finability, like a true Irish mother, as she was, she sold her little farm near Philadelphia, removed into the city, and engaged in trade so that she might acquire the means to secure him a collegiate education. He entered Princeton College in 1764, and so thorough was his training under his uncle that he graduated in two years, and then entered upon the study of medicine under Doctors Redman and Shippen, eminent practitioners. In 1766, he was enabled through his mother's generous exertions to go to Europe to complete his education, took his medical degree in Edinburgh, 1768, and then spent some time in Paris, returning home the fall of that year. He commenced practice

in Philadelphia and quickly acquired an enviable reputation and an extensive practice. His great skill, polished and charming manners, kindness and consideration to all his patients, poor as well as rich, his unselfish devotion, attention and generosity to the poor, made him unusually popular. In 1760, he was appointed professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia Medical College, but arduous as were his professional duties, he was not a passive spectator of public affairs. His generous Irish blood gushed and pulsed warmly for liberty, and in common with his kindred and race in America, with both pen and voice he advocated boldly the rights of the people, and their duty to assert those rights by arms if necessary. So prominent was he in his advocacy of the union and independence of the colonies, that he was urged to take a seat in the first session of the Continental Congress, but he declined on account of his professional duties, but in 1776, when some of the Pennsylvania delegates who were unwilling to go so far as to defy all British authority and declare for independence, withdrew, he felt it his duty to accept the post, to fill the gap, to give all his energy, ability and effort to sustain the just rights of the people; to accept the full responsibilities and the dangers of the cause he so ardently advocated, it being a duty paramount to every other, as it involved more than any other the happiness and well being, not only of themselves, but of future generations. He affixed his name to the great charter of liberty, the Declaration of Independence. The following year Congress appointed him physician-general of the middle department, to the duties of which he gave his special attention, refusing all other public employment. In 1787, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, in 1789, he was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical college of Philadelphia, and in 1796 to the same chair in the Pennsylvania College. He was also officially connected with the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia for many years. As a lecturer, Dr. Rush was recognized as the first in his profession, and his popularity drew students from all parts of the United States to the colleges, in which he lectured. He retained the three chairs to which he

was appointed until his death, which occurred on the 19th of April 1813, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His death was looked upon as a public calamity in that city, whose people he had served so well. Dr. Rush had well earned the exalted place he held in the estimation of his fellow citizens, for in every relation of life he had exhibited the grandest traits of character. As a patriot, scholar, physician, scientist, he took rank with the highest, while he maintained the character of a model Christian gentleman. In 1793 when a malignant form of yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia, causing many of the craven members of his profession to flee, he remained like a true hero, as he was, and with some faithful students whom he inspired with a just appreciation of the duties of their noble profession, he fearlessly battled with the danger, and although prostrated himself by the fell scourge, yet the moment he was able to leave his bed, he went forth to save, inspiring his patients with hope and confidence and saving hundreds. It was by such acts that he endeared himself to his fellow citizens and that he demonstrated too, the nobility of his character, and the grandeur of the principles which governed his life.

RUTLEDGE, EDWARD, one of the most eloquent and eminent patriots of the American Revolution, was the son of Irish parents who emigrated to America with their family, and settled in South Carolina shortly before his birth, which happened in Charleston, South Carolina, Nov. 1744. He received a classical education and was sent to England to study law in the Temple. On returning, he ardently entered into the discussion of colonial rights and like the other members of his family was an eloquent and fiery advocate of resistance to British claims. He was a member of the Continental Congress of 1774 and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He also, like John, took a prominent part in the active measures to resist British arms, and distinguished himself by his bravery, was taken prisoner at Charleston and kept in confinement for a year. He afterwards served in the state assembly, and in 1796 was elected governor of South Carolina which office he held at the time of his death. He is said to have been second to no orator in his

day in America, unless Patrick Henry, whom he excelled in sweetness and polish, if inferior in force. He was a younger brother of John and Hugh.

RUTLEDGE, HUGH, brother of the foregoing was born in Charleston, South Carolina about 1740, studied law and became a judge of the admiralty court in 1776, speaker of the legislative council in 1777, was arrested by the orders of the British commander in South Carolina in 1780, and imprisoned at St. Augustine, was exchanged in 1781, and was speaker of the House in 1782, and chancellor of the state from 1791 till his death, Jan. 1811.

RUTLEDGE, DR. JOHN, father of the celebrated American patriot of that name, an early South Carolina physician of note, was a native of Ireland and emigrated with his family to America about 1740. He was a sterling patriot, also a man of culture, and acquiring considerate means, he sent his son to the "Temple" in London to study common law, that being the custom in Ireland in that day. He, however instilled into their minds an ardent love for liberty and the natural rights of men, which bore ample fruit in the days of the Revolution.

RUTLEDGE, JOHN, one of the most eminent among the American statesmen and patriots of the revolution, was born in Ireland in 1739; emigrated with his parents to America and settled in South Carolina. He received a liberal education, which he finished in England, where he studied law at the Temple. He returned home in 1761, commenced the practice of his profession with distinguished success, and in the mean time was a strong and eloquent advocate of the rights of the colonies. He fired not only the hearts of his own countrymen but even the indifferent, by his irresistible eloquence, to work and labor and risk for the common cause. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1774 to '76, and in 1776, when action was wanted, he was made President of the Colony of South Carolina and Commander-in-Chief of its forces, which he set about organizing and equipping, and was ever where duty or danger called. In 1779 he was elected Governor of the State, Chancellor of the State in '84, and a

member of the convention which formed the Federal Constitution, and signed that instrument. He was a member of Congress from 1796 to 1800; afterwards Chief Justice of South Carolina, and then a Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., and finally Chief Justice of the U. S., which position he held until his death, Jan. 28, 1800.

RYAN, ABRAM J., a distinguished "poet-priest of the south," widely known by his devotion to the "Lost Cause," and by the beauty and poetic power of his Southern war lyrics, is of Irish descent, born in Mobile, Alabama about 1835. He early gave evidence of his poetic imagination, which, however, was largely controlled by religious fervor, and while still young, he felt a call to the priestly vocation. He made his ecclesiastical studies and was elevated to the priesthood at the canonical age, and at once devoted himself with an unselfish zeal and earnestness to the duties of his holy calling, in his native state. It was not till after the war of Secession broke out, that his magical poetic powers became widely known. He seems to have been ardently devoted to the Southern Cause, and the gallant and desperate struggle which his Southern brethren made seems to have called forth his deepest admiration, sympathy and enthusiasm, which he gave expression to in some of the most thrilling war songs. He has not, however, confined himself to such efforts alone. His most pretentious ones are of the narrative form and exhibit poetic fancies and inspirations of the most exalted and genuine kind, as in "A Mystery" and "Their Story Runneth Thus." A short one to the memory of his brother, who fell in the Southern cause, is very fine and we subjoin a couple of verses as a sample of his style.

"Young as the youngest who donned
the gray,

True as the truest who wore it,
Brave as the bravest, he marched away
(Hot tears on the cheeks of his mother
lay)

Triumphant waved our flag one day—
He fell in the front before it.

Firm as the firmest where duty led,
He hurried without a falter;
Bold as the boldest he fought and bled,
And the day was won—but the field was
red—

And the blood of his fresh young heart
was shed

On his country's hallowed altar."

His poems have been published in book form and have had a very large sale. He is also noted as a lecturer of great power holding his audiences in wrapt attention after he fairly enters his subject, possessing that intense earnestness which loses the man in the subject, and which carries the hearers along with him regardless of time. He is yet in the prime of life and the fullness of his intellectual powers and it is probable that he may yet leave behind him efforts still more worthy of his high poetic gifts.

RYAN, GEO. P., a brave and talented American naval officer, was born in Boston of Irish parents, May 8, 1842; was appointed a midshipman in 1857 and graduated in 1860. He was actively engaged throughout the war; was commissioned a lieutenant in '62 and Lieut. Commander in 1866. From 1867 to '69 he was Professor of Chemistry and Physics at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, and in 1874 was made full Commander. He was one of the American commission to take observations of the transit of Venus, 1874. He unfortunately perished with his vessel, U. S. Sloop of War Huron, in a storm off the coast of North Carolina, Nov. 24, 1877, in the prime of life, with a brilliant future before him.

RYAN, MOST REV. JOHN PATRICK, one of the most eloquent of Catholic American divines, was born in Ireland about 1880 and early gave evidence of those brilliant qualities which distinguish him to-day. He made his classical and theological studies at home and graduated with a high reputation for ability, eloquence and scholarly parts. Having been destined for the American mission, he came to the United States in 1852, and entered the diocese of St. Louis as a candidate for the priesthood. He was elevated to that dignity the next year and entered at once upon the duties of his sacred calling in that city. His many brilliant and graceful qualities soon won for him hosts of admirers and friends among all classes of his fellow citizens, especially among his brethren of the clergy, which is the strongest evidence of his priestly qualities. His bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Kenrick, was early

won by his energy, zeal and piety, and honored him with the most important trusts. He also soon established a wide reputation as a pulpit orator, and strangers sojourning in St. Louis were invariably invited by their hosts to hear him preach, as a rich intellectual treat not accorded to them often. So conspicuous were his talents, so dignified and blameless his life, that more than once was he selected for a mitre, but he preferred to remain with his beloved bishop. At length, at the request of his archbishop, he was named his coadjutor and on April 14, 1872, was consecrated in St. Louis, titular bishop of Tricomia and coadjutor to the archbishop of St. Louis. He has ably assisted his distinguished superior in building up the great religious institutions which distinguishes this "Rome of America," and since his election to the episcopacy, he has largely taken upon himself the burthen of the more laborious duties of his aged superior, who has long since past the three score and ten years allotted to man. In 1883 he attended the call to Rome of the higher American prelates, in place of Dr. Kenrick who was excused on account of age. While abroad, he visited his native land, where he was received with distinguished honor, and where he increased his reputation as a pulpit orator by some masterly efforts in Dublin. Since his visit to Rome he has been honored by the title of archbishop. Dr. Ryan is a prelate of commanding presence and great dignity of manners, which added to his accomplishments as a scholar and orator, place him in the front rank of living American prelates.

RYAN, RT. REV. BISHOP STEPHEN V., D.D., a learned American Catholic divine, was a member of the order of the "Lazarists," and was born in Upper Canada of Irish parents Jan. 1, 1826. The family removed to Pennsylvania when our subject was an infant. He received his education in St. Charles Seminary, Philadelphia, and made his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary, Barrens, Mo., having joined the religious order which conducted it. He was raised to the priesthood June 24, 1842, in St. Louis, and for some years remained a professor in St. Mary's Seminary. He was afterwards President of St. Vincent's College, Mo., and in 1857 was named Provincial

of his order in the United States. He was consecrated Bishop of Buffalo, Nov. 8, 1868, succeeding Bishop Timon, and is a prelate more noted for profound learning and piety than great brilliancy.

RYAN, THOMAS, a prominent legislator and lawyer of Kansas of Irish extraction, was born at Oxford, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1837. He received his education (Academical) in Pennsylvania, whither the family had removed; studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1861. He volunteered in the great Rebellion, served with credit, and was severely wounded at the "Wilderness," fighting at the head of his company. In 1865 he removed to Kansas, successively held various positions of trust, and in 1876 was elected to the 45th Congress from the Third District of Kansas, and has continued to hold the position to the present time, 1893. He is very popular and one of the most promising legislators of Kansas.

RYAN, GEN. WILLIAM A. C., a gallant soldier, was born in Toronto, Canada, of Irish parents, March 26, 1843, and educated in Buffalo, N. Y. On the breaking out of the War of Secession he joined the army as a volunteer in 1861 and rose from the ranks to be Captain in the 192d N. Y. Vol. In 1869 he joined an expedition to secure Cuban independence, was Chief of Staff and Inspector General under Jordan, and displayed great bravery and daring. He repeatedly made descents on the Island for the same purpose. His last effort proved fatal, the vessel on which he sailed from Jamaica Oct. 28, 1873, to make another attempt on the Island, was captured by a Spanish war steamer and all on board condemned by court martial to death, as pirates. Fifty-four of them were shot, including Gen. Ryan, when the British man-of-war "Niobe" came into port, and her commander interposed his objection to a further slaughter.

RYDER, REV. JAMES, an able and learned American Catholic divine, was born in Dublin in Oct. 1800; came to the U. S. when a boy with his parents; was educated at Georgetown College, and there entered the Jesuit order as a novice, studied his theology in Rome,

and was there ordained priest. He taught theology at Spoleto, returned to the U. S. and became Vice President of Georgetown College, and President from 1840 to 1845. He held pastorates in Frederick, Md., and in Philadelphia, and was President of the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester. He was also Superior of the order in the U. S. He was a man of profound learning, but unostentatious and simple. He died at Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1860.

SABINE, SIR EDWARD, one of the most scientific voyagers of the present century was born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 1788, and was educated in the military schools of Marlow and Woolwich. He entered the artillery service in his sixteenth year and by 1813 was in command of a company when he was ordered to Canada. He participated in the campaign on the Niagara frontier, and commanded the artillery at the siege of Fort Erie, 1814. After the war he returned to England and was detailed for the Ross and Parry Arctic Expedition 1818 and the Parry expedition the next year. During this time he made important investigations as to terrestrial magnetism, which he laid before the Royal Society in an able paper, and also aided in preparing the "Natural History of Parry's Expedition" 1824. From 1821 to '25, he made extensive voyages to test the variations of the magnetic needle, the figure of the earth besides problems in meteorology, and in 1825, published "An account of Experiments to Determine the Figure of the Earth." He became secretary of the Royal Society 1827 and was afterwards on duty in Ireland. In 1836-8, he published valuable reports on studies and experiments in magnetic forces, which led to the establishment by the government of a system of magnetic observatories. He also published many very valuable papers on the magnetic phenomena from observations made in different parts of the earth, besides contributing numerous memoirs to the British Association, of which he was president in 1853, and to the Royal Society, of which he was also president from 1861-71. He was made a Knight of Bath in 1869, and a full General in 1870. He is a member of the French Academy of Science and of many other scientific societies.

SADLIER, MRS. J. (MARY ANN MADDEN), one of the ablest and most prolific of the female writers of America, was born at Cootehill, County Cavan, Ireland, Dec. 31, 1820. The death of her father hastened by pecuniary troubles which reduced his family from competency to comparative indigence, induced our subject to emigrate, which she did, accompanied by a younger brother, arriving in Canada in August 1844. She had been carefully educated and had already developed a literary faculty of considerable taste and capacity, having as early as her eighteenth year contributed most acceptably to literary journals both in Ireland and England, among them the "La Belle Assemblée." On her arrival in Montreal she sought literary labor, and became acquainted with James Sadlier, the Montreal member of the New York firm of D. & J. Sadlier, the well-known publishers, whose wife she became in 1846. In the meantime, she labored at her chosen work, and was a valued contributor of the "Literary Garland," Montreal, besides making translations from the French and doing other literary work. From thence forward she led a most busy life, translating, composing and editing, giving to the world, and especially to Irish and catholic literature, thousands of pages of valuable, elegant, sound and interesting literary matter. In 1860 she removed, with her husband and family, to New York city and there continued with unabated zeal and industry to contribute to the best literature of the day. Her journalistic labor, especially editorial matter, on the live issues of the times was mainly on the New York Tablet which she has edited for many years. She has also, at times, largely contributed to the Boston Pilot, New York Freeman's Journal, Montreal True Witness and other papers. Among her chief (original) works are: "Willie Bourke," "Alice Riordon," "New Lights or Life in Galway," "The Blakes and Flanigans," "The Confederate Chieftains," "Confessions of an Apostate," "Bessy Conway," "Old and New or Taste vs. Fashion," "The Hermit of the Rock," "Con O'Regan," "Old House by the Boyne," "Aunt Honor's Keepsake," "The Heiress of Kilorgan," "McCarthy More," "Maureen Dhu" and "Life of Thos. D'Arcy McGee." besides numerous translations from the French,

numbering, altogether, over sixty volumes. Some of her original productions have received the highest encomiums from eminent contemporaries such as Dr. Brownson, T. D. McGee, and others, who also held her personally in the highest esteem. She is not only gifted as a prose writer, but she is also a poetess of no mean order. She still lives and labors, surrounded by a large family, which she has carefully brought up, amidst her multitudinous labors, her husband having been dead for many years. One of her daughters, Anna, seems to inherit her gifts, and has already contributed a number of acceptable works to the literature of the day. If we consider the purport, the tone, chasteness, moral worth and literary excellence of her labors, Mrs. Sadlier undoubtedly ranks among the very first of female writers.

SARFIELD, PATRICK, EARL OF LUCAN, a distinguished Irish soldier and patriot, was born in Ireland 1645, served early in life on the continent under the English flag, and distinguished himself under the Duke of Monmouth, against whom he fought afterwards at Sedgemore. At the period of the Revolution of 1688 he was in Ireland, a member of parliament, and one of the ablest and most powerful of the Catholic noblemen of Ireland. He offered his services to the imbecile, James II, 1689 and fought at the Boyne, lost through the shameless cowardice of James. Sarsfield compelled William to raise the siege of Limerick, and captured his artillery Aug., 1790, he was in command of the reserve at the battle of Aughrim, July 12, 1791, and at the second siege of Limerick, compelled William, by his gallant defence, to offer the most liberal terms, by which all the Irish forces which desired to go, were to be landed in France. The most important parts of the treaty, however, in the regard to the property and rights of the Irish Catholics, were afterwards shamefully violated. Sarsfield, with many distinguished officers and large bodies of men went to France, where many of them won titles and fame, and shed upon the French arms an additional lustre and glory. Sarsfield, at the head of his gallant Irish troops, greatly distinguished himself at Steinkirk, Aug. 1693. His career in France was short but glorious; he fell at the

battle of, Landen, July 19, 1693, and as he beheld his life blood gushing from the fatal wound, he sorrowfully exclaimed, "Oh! that this had been for Ireland."

SAVAGE JOHN, an eminent New York jurist, was the son of Irish emigrants, born about 1790, received a liberal education and was admitted to the bar. In 1814 he was a member of the legislature and in 1815 went to Congress, where he remained two terms. He was district attorney, comptroller of the state, chief justice of the supreme court of New York and treasurer of the United States for New York, besides holding other positions of trust and honor.

SAVAGE, JOHN, LL.D., a learned and able Irish-American writer and poet, was born in Dublin, Dec. 18, 1828. He received a good education and possessing artistic talent he studied at the art school of the Royal Dublin Society. Full of youthful fire and patriotism, he joined the "Young Ireland Party" in 1848 and edited a journal in the interest of the movement. He was implicated in the rising, having organized an armed band of peasantry. He escaped to New York and first became a proof reader on the New York Tribune, and soon was a welcome contributor to a number of popular publications, besides doing newspaper work in New York, Washington, and New Orleans. He edited the *Manhattan*, a monthly of much literary ability, and was the author of a number of popular war songs, having been active and energetic in support of the Union cause during the Rebellion. He was the author of "The Starry Flag" and has published several volumes of poems of considerable merit, besides dramas, sketches and biographies. He now occupies a lucrative official position in New York city, but is still active with his pen.

SAVAGE, JOHN H., an able Irish-American lawyer, soldier and legislator, was born about 1812 in Tennessee and received but an ordinary education, served before he was of age as a volunteer on the frontier of Texas. He afterwards on returning home studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1837, and in 1841 was elected attorney-general. In 1847, he again took up arms and served gallantly during the

Mexican war, was appointed major of the 14th Reg. U. S. Infantry by Pres. Polk and served with bravery and distinction at Conteras, Churubusco, Molina del Rey and Chapultepec, in which last battle he was wounded and promoted for gallant conduct. After the war, he resumed the practice of his profession, was elected to congress in 1849 and served with ability for a number of terms.

SAURIN, RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, an eminent Irish lawyer, and Attorney-general of Ireland for many years, was born in 1767. He was called to the bar in 1790 and soon made his mark as an energetic and successful advocate. In 1798, he received a patent of precedence and soon after was appointed solicitor general. He was like all eminent lawyers of his day in Ireland, a member of the Irish parliament, where he displayed the same ability which distinguished him at the bar. In 1807 he became attorney general for Ireland which office he held till 1822, when he resigned on account of declining health and was succeeded by Plunkett. He died in 1840.

SCOTT, COLONEL EDWARD, a distinguished Irish officer, in the service of France in the days of Louis XIV, was born in Ireland about 1660, and fought under the catholic confederate chieftains. He defended Kinsale against the Duke of Marlborough, but was obliged to capitulate to superior force. After the treaty of Limerick, he went to France and was first Lieut. Colonel of the Clancarthy regiment. He left behind him a brilliant record, having distinguished himself on various occasions, and won honor for race and name in the country of his exile. He held important positions, won by valor and skill, and was deservedly held in the highest esteem.

SCOTT, JOHN, EARL OF CLONMEL, one of the government tools in the denationalization of Ireland, was born in Tipperary about 1720 and was bred to the bar, where his caliber soon attracted notice, as much by an overbearing assurance, as by talents. Between the years 1744 and '88, he filled the highest legal offices in Ireland, was solicitor and attorney-general, and prime sergeant of Ireland and in 1784

became chief justice of the King's Bench. As a reward for his devotion to the government, he was made a Baron and Earl. He died in 1793.

SCOTT, JOHN MORIN, an Irish-American patriot of the Revolution, distinguished himself by his ability and ardent advocacy of resistance to British authority in New York and was a member of the Continental Congress from 1780 to 1783.

SCOTUS, MARIANUS a celebrated chronicler, or historian and scholar of the eleventh century, was a native of Ulster and was born early in that century. After becoming master of the learning of his day, about 1056, he, like so many of his countrymen, went to the continent to spread the light acquired in the celebrated schools of his native land. There he became widely known and celebrated for his learning and research. He is sometimes confounded with the other Marianus Scotus, the pious and learned prelate, founder and first abbot of a celebrated Irish monastery and church at Ratibon Germany who lived about the same time. Their real names, however, were entirely different.

SCOTUS, JOHN DUNS, see Duns John.

SEDNA II, a wise and valiant monarch of Ireland who lived about 500 B. C. He provided for and organized a standing army. This body was composed in times of peace of three legions of three thousand men each, which were increased in times of war to the extent needed. Each legion had a commander whose rank was about the same as a modern colonel, and who had a competent number of inferior officers under him. Three legions made a division of the army and was commanded by a general. The men received into it had to undergo certain tests as to bravery and ability, and were required to die rather than turn their backs to the enemy.

SEDULIUS, ST., Abbot and Bishop of Dublin was honored for his learning as well as virtues. Died in the year 785, February 12, on which day his feast is kept.

SEDULIUS, a famous doctor of the church and author of great erudition, who flourished in the fifth century. He was not only celebrated as a theologian but also for poetry and profane learning. His own writings testify as to his being a Scot, the name by which the Irish alone were known on the continent until the eleventh century. This is also confirmed by Usher, Trithemius, and John Richard the latter saying, "Sedulii Scotti Hiberniensis in omnes Epistolas Pauli collectaneum." Trithemius says "from his earlier youth he was a disciple of Heiderbertus, Archbishop of the Scots, and was very skilled in profane learning as well as divine, and excelled in poetry and prose. He traveled in France, Italy, Asia, Achaia, and came to Rome where he became illustrious for his learning." He mentions some of his works which he had seen, "Poetical Poems and Paschal feasts in 4 books, 14 books on the epistles of Paul, one on the miracles of Christ, one to the Emperor Theodosius, one to the Emperor Valerianus, one to the Emperor Valerianus, and one on the second edition of Donatus besides many others." He says he was made a bishop, and flourished about A. D. 438.

SEMME, BENEDICT J., an able legislator and physician of Maryland, of Irish descent, was born in 1789, graduated at the medical school in Baltimore, in 1811, and acquired an extensive practice in his profession. He was a member of the legislature and speaker of the House, and introduced and carried a bill abolishing religious tests for office. He was afterwards elected to congress, but had to resign in his second term on account of health. He was held in the highest esteem for his talents and high moral character.

SEMME, RAPHAEL, a famous confederate naval commander, was born in Charles county, Maryland, of Irish parents, entered the United States navy in 1826 as a midshipman, served in the Mexican war, and volunteered on the staff of Gen Worth, so as to be actively engaged in battle, 1847. He became a commander in 1856, and was secretary of the Light House board in 1859, resigned in 1861 on the secession of the South and joined the confederate navy, soon gained world-wide notoriety by his exploits as commander of the Sumpter, and afterwards of the Alabama, in

capturing and destroying American vessels and property. After the war he became professor of moral philosophy in the state seminary of Louisiana. He is the author of "Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War," "Campaign of Gen. Scott in Mexico," "The Cruise of the Alabama" and "Memoirs of Service Afloat during the War between the States." In 1867, he became editor of the Memphis Bulletin and also is a popular lecturer in the South.

SENAN, SAINT, an abbot and bishop, founder of a number of religious houses, honored as one of the greatest Saints of Ireland and whose birth and work were foretold by St. Patrick. He was born in Corcobaskin, Thomond, now Moyarte, County Clare. His parents were Christians, his father's name Ercan, of a distinguished family. Senan had all the advantages which a liberal Christian education could impart, besides his mother was said to be a woman of more than ordinary piety and virtue, who did not fail to instil into his youthful mind the most sublime ideas of the holiness and grandeur of a truly religious life. Young Senan was made prisoner in an expedition into a neighboring territory, having to accompany his father who was chief of a clan. He was, however, soon released and became a pupil of the abbot Cassidan with whom he studied until he became noted both for learning and piety, and afterwards took from him the monastic vow and habit. He then visited other religious houses perfecting himself in wisdom and every Christian perfection. He, after some time, made a journey to Rome, then as now, the great heart of the Christian world, out from which the warm purified blood of Christian faith and zeal is poured over the whole earth. It is supposed that he received consecration while in Rome. On his return he stopped for some time with St. David at his monastery of Menevia in Wales, and ever afterwards kept with him an active interchange of friendship. On his return he employed himself in propagating the gospel among the remaining heathens and made many conversions. His first religious house was at Inniscarra on the Lee, five miles from Cork, and here he also erected a church. Some idea may be formed of the fame and liberality of

the schools of Ireland even at this time, when it is incidentally stated that a vessel arrived in the harbor from the continent with fifty religious students on board, who came to enter the Irish schools. Our saint took ten of them, and the remainder quickly found retreats in like institutions. Our saint did not prosecute his work without some trouble and vexation. The chieftain of the territory in which he established his monastery, whose name was Lugadius attempted to burthen him with a tax, and that acknowledgement of dependency which the retainer paid to his chief. This the Saint resisted, and the chief threatened to root out the community, and sent some of his adherents for that purpose. The holy abbot met them at the gate of his monastery dressed in full canonicals and threatened the vengeance of God on the first man that would dare to put violent hands on God's anointed. These men, knowing from common report the power and wonders that the holy men everywhere around them were daily doing, were afraid to proceed, and the chief, himself relenting, our saint was troubled by him no more. Senan shortly after this, taking some of his disciples with him, established a new community at Inislurige, supposed to be an isle between Limerick and Iniscathy, and also built a church after converting many heathens. He also gave the veil to two daughters of Bundan the dynast of Hyflinigte. In those days maidens often took the veil and remained at home. They gradually afterwards for their greater protection were formed into communities. He also founded an establishment at Inis Tuaiscert supposed to be an isle off the coast of Kerry and also at Inis-Mor, supposed to be Deer Isle at the junction of the Fergus and Shannon, and also at Inis Coarach, an isle off the County Clare, besides many others and lastly he founded his celebrated monastery and school of Iniscattery about the year 587. Here the great St. Kieran became his pupil and wonderful things are related of the two holy men. Here also, he had trouble with a petty chief, named Mactalius, who was a pagan, and who laid some claim to the island. He was instigated by the Druids to take it by force and kill the Saint, but their efforts were all baffled, although the Druids used all their evil magic, but

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the visible vengeance of God fell upon them, and the chief, alarmed for his own safety, interfered no more with the Saint. This isle was covered with wood when our Saint commenced his work, but among his conventional rules, manual labor for certain hours was one, and the isle soon became highly cultivated and adorned, and its school became one of the largest and most celebrated in Ireland. These were indeed the perfection of free schools, in comparison to which our boasted system of free schools are a fraud. They were open alike to all, rich or poor, who not only received tuition, but were taken care of. The rich were expected to give from their abundance to support the school, the poor received all the advantages, perhaps only helping by a little beneficial labor, either intellectual or manual. This was a free school system which filled Ireland with holy men and with educational advantages which no government institution may hope to equal. The rules of all those monasteries and schools rigidly excluded women, even from entrance to the grounds. St. Senan converted many pagans and seems to have worked many miracles in attestation of the Divine power and authority of Christianity. He opposed to the diabolical power of the Druids, which they used to blind their dupes, the Divine power which Christ placed in the hands of his disciples to confound the devil and his works, and he succeeded, before he died, in eradicating the last vestiges of paganism from the territory over which he was placed. He died in the odor of sanctity, about the year 550 and his festival is kept on the 1st of March.

SEWARD, WILLIAM H., the celebrated American statesman and lawyer, was mainly of Irish descent, born in New York State in 1801. He was educated at Union College and in 1819 went south as far as Georgia, where he engaged in teaching. Returning north the same year, he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1822, settled at Auburn, N. Y., and became law partner of Judge Miller, whose daughter he married. He soon became noted for his abilities, both as a lawyer and speaker and in 1818 was chosen president of a Whig State Convention. This was about the

time of the great anti-mason excitement. Seward, being opposed on principle to secret organization was elected to the N. Y. senate. In 1834, he was a candidate for governor of New York but was defeated by the Democratic candidate. In 1838, he was again put in nomination and succeeded. His policy was a broad liberal one, and he was personally very popular, but his position on the slavery question was more radical than his party. In 1849, he was elected U. S. senator and became the acknowledged leader of the party who were determined to stop the farther extension of slavery, and in the debate on the admission of California, he annunciated what is called the Higher Law doctrine, by saying there was a higher law than the Constitution which regulated the authority of Congress over the public domain—the law of God and the interests of humanity. In 1860 he was the master mind and the acknowledged leader of the Republican party, but the ambition of would be leaders prevented him from getting the nomination for president and Abraham Lincoln was taken as a compromise candidate. He, however, placed Mr. Seward at the head of his cabinet—secretary of state—and he guided the nation's policy through the most perilous period of her history, with great prudence, energy and success, although not without severe criticism. At the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, an attempt was also made upon Secretary Seward's life as he lay sick in bed. He was wounded so severely that it was at first supposed to be fatal, but he recovered and continued to direct the foreign affairs of the country throughout Johnston's administration. It was during this period he negotiated the purchasing of Alaska. He resigned office on the accession of Grant, and retired into private life. Although his political life was a busy one, it did not engross his entire attention. He was engaged in some of the most famous law cases of his time, both criminal and civil and his defense of Freeman will always be considered as one of the finest of forensic efforts. Seward, without doubt, was one of the ablest and most talented of American statesmen and orators. Besides his labors in law and politics he was the author of lives of John Quincy Adams and De Witt Clinton. He died in 1872.

SEYMOUR, MICHAEL HOBART, an able and eloquent Irish divine of the established church, perhaps not less noted for bigotry than talents, was born in Ireland in 1802, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the established church and held several curacies in Ireland. He went to London, and became noted as a lecturer at the Blackfriars, but while he had undoubted powers of oratory, it was exhausted mainly in tirades against his catholic fellow citizens. He died June, 1874.

SHANLEY, WALTER, a distinguished engineer and public man of Canada was born in the County Leitrim, Ireland, from whence, with his father, an Irish barrister, he emigrated to Canada in 1887. Our subject adopted the profession of engineer and soon distinguished himself and became professionally connected with the principal public works of Canada from 1840-60. Amongst them the Beauharnois & Welland Canals the Ottawa & Prescott and the Grand Trunk Railways, the Ottawa & French River Navigation Surveys, and was general manager of the Grand Trunk from 1858 to '63. He was also engineer of the Great Hoosac Tunnel, and was also a member of the Canadian Parliament. He has a brother, Frank Shanley, also an able engineer and another, James, a prominent Canadian barrister residing in London, Ontario.

SHANNON HON. THOMAS, a prominent Irish American politician of Ohio who emigrated to that State at an early day. He soon gained distinction by talents and energy and was elected to the U. S. Congress in 1836.

SHANNON, GOV. WILSON, a talented Irish-American patriot was born in Ohio, 1802 and rose to be governor of his native state in 1837, again in 1842. Was minister to Mexico in 1844, elected to Congress in 1853, territorial governor of Kansas in 1855. He died in 1877.

SHAW, HON. JAMES, a prominent Canadian politician and military man was born in County Wexford, Ireland, and emigrated to Canada in 1820, where his talents and energy brought him into prominence. He represented Lanark and Renfrew in the Assembly, and in 1867, he was called to a seat in the Canadian senate. He took an active part in the Rebellion of 1867 and is prominently connected with the Canadian military.

SHEA, DAVID, a learned Oriental scholar and professor of Oriental languages at Halleybury College was born in Dublin in 1772, and was educated at Trinity College in that city. He first devoted himself to merchantile pursuits and while chief clerk of an extensive house at Malta, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the Persian and Arabic tongues. He was afterwards offered a professorship in the above college which he accepted, and applied himself to translation from those languages. Among his works are "Mirkhoud's History of the early Persian Kings" and at the time of his death had completed a translation of the "Dabestan" which was published by the Asiatic Society after his death. He died in 1836.

SHEA, JOHN D. GILMARY, LL.D., a distinguished author, historian and philologist, was born in New York City of Irish parents July 22, 1825, was educated at Columbia College, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He however, devoted himself from the first to literature, and may be said to have been the pioneer in investigating, unearthing and translating the records of the early French missionaries and settlements in this country. Among his numerous works are "Discoveries and Explorations of the Mississippi Valley," 1858, "History of the Catholic Missions Among the Indian Tribes of the United States," "Perils of the Ocean and Wilderness," 1857, "The Catholic Authors of America," "The Fallen Brave," "Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi," "Novum Belgium an Account of the New Netherlands in 1643-4," "Operations of the French Fleet under De Grasse," "The Lincoln Memorial," besides translating or editing numerous volumes, among them, Charlevoix's History of New France," 6 vols., "Documents on the Early History of Canada and Louisiana," "Washington's Private Diary" "Colden's History of the Five Indian Nations," besides grammars and dictionaries of the Indian language and school histories. He also edited the "Historical Magazine, and has also contributed largely to the Catholic periodicals of the day, besides a large amount of work for Frank

Leslie's illustrated periodicals. He is not less noted for the accuracy and fairness of his historical deductions than he is for the extent and thoroughness of his labors, and justly enjoys a high reputation among the scholars of the country.

SHEE, MARTIN. ARCHER, a talented artist and poet was born in Ireland, about 1770, and was educated in the art schools in Dublin under West and others. He early exhibited marked talents and invariably took all the medals for which he competed. He went to England while yet young, at the suggestion of Edmund Burke, who introduced him to Sir Joshua Reynolds, under whose patronage he entered the Royal Academy, and very soon acquired an enviable reputation and a large patronage. His pictures were considered worthy of exhibition the next year, and he was made an associate member. He was intimate with all the distinguished men of the day, and was recognized as the rival of Lawrence. He was elected president of the Royal Academy, of London, 1830, and was almost as brilliant an orator as he was a painter. At about this time, he was made a baronet as a reward for his contributions to British art. He died Aug. 19, 1850. He was the author of several poems of merit, a tragedy and a novel.

SHEIL RICHARD LALOR, a distinguished British lawyer, orator, and statesman, was born in Dublin, Aug. 17, 1791, and was educated at the Jesuit College at Stonyhurst, England, and Trinity College Dublin, where he graduated. He studied law at Lincoln's Inn and was admitted to the Irish bar in 1814. He also devoted considerable attention to literature and was the author of several successful dramas, and also contributed to the "New Monthly Magazine," the very popular, "Sketches of the Irish Bar." He joined O'Connell in his efforts for Catholic emancipation and became famous for the elegance and eloquence of his public speeches. He represented, with O'Connell, the Catholic Association before the House of Lords in 1825, and was active in the political contest in which O'Connell was first returned to parliament, 1828. After the passage of the "Relief Act" of 1829 he was returned to parliament for Milburne Port; in

the County Louth, 1831 and for Tipperary in 1832, and he soon acquired a reputation second to none of his day as a Parliamentary orator. He continued with O'Connell to fight for Irish rights through the "Repeal" of the Union until 1838, when he accepted office from the government. He became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, member of the Privy Council, and Judge Advocate-General, 1841. From 1845-50, he was Master of the Mint, when he was appointed Minister to Tuscany. He died at Florence, May 28, 1851. Shiel was, without doubt, the most polished and classical orator of his day in Great Britain, and the moment he arose to speak in the House of Commons, instant attention was accorded to him. His memoirs were written by W. Torrens McCullagh, 2 vols., and a collection of his speeches was published in London, 1845.

SHELBURNE, WILLIAM FITZ-MAURICE PETTY, Earl of, and Marquis of Lansdown, an able British Prime Minister and statesman, the friend of struggling America, was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 25, 1737, and was the son of Hon. John Fitz-Maurice of the ancient Norman Irish family of the Lords of Kerry, who became Earl of Shelburne in the peerage of Ireland, 1758. He received his early education at Lixnaw, the home of his grandfather, the Earl of Kerry. He entered Oxford in 1758, and, after completing his studies, entered the army as an officer in the 20th Gen. Wolf's regiment. He served in the expedition against Rochefort, and greatly distinguished himself at Minden, 1759 and Kloster Kampen 1760, and was made an aid-de-camp to the King with the rank of Colonel. He entered Parliament for Oliphing, Wycombe in 1751, and about this time succeeded as Earl, on the death of his father, May 10, 1761. He now became a member of the Privy Council, and President of the Board of Trade under the Granville ministry 1763. He, however, opposed the policy which led to the enactment of the Stamp Act, and other measures distasteful to the Colonies, and was the personal friend of Benjamin Franklin. For his stand on these questions he was dismissed from office Sept. 8, 1763. He then attached himself to Pitt (Chatham) and declined to enter the Rockingham Administration 1765. He became Sec-

retary of State for the Southern Department under Pitt (Chatham) 1766, and exerted himself, without success, to moderate the arbitrary Colonial policy, of Grafton and Townsend, who shaped the government policy during the long illness of Chatham. He at length, October '68 resigned his post in disgust, and became a determined and powerful opponent of the Grafton and North administrations, especially in regard to the American policy, and was intimately associated with Barre and the other friends of America. Shelburne was intimate with all the distinguished literary men of the day, and had a passion for the collection of rare historical and other MSS. and pictures. His library and picture gallery at Lanesdown House, became the most valuable in England. He was also well-known to the literary and scientific men of the continent, and was a great friend of the Abbe Morrelet, who converted him to the free trade views of political economy. He was a man of liberal mind, broad views and varied knowledge, and seemingly devoid of all bigotry. He became Secretary of State in the foreign office in the Rockingham Administration, 1782, having the grateful task of negotiating the preliminaries of peace with America; became premier on the death of that minister in 1783, but did not long hold power. He called the younger Pitt into his cabinet and appointed him chancellor of the exchequer although only in his 28rd year, and his estimate of the young statesman was more than justified. He was compelled to retire before a coalition of Fox and North, which, however, did not last long. Shelburne had, however, retired from the field of political strife, but his young Chancellor of the Exchequer succeeded him, and defeating the coalition, came into power, which he held almost uninterruptedly till his death, a period of more than twenty years. In 1784, Fitz-Maurice was created Marquis of Lansdown. He died May 2, 1805. He was married twice, first to Sophia, daughter of the Earl of Granville, and secondly to his cousin, Louisa Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Earl of Ossory.

SHELDON, DOMINICK, a gallant Irish patriot and soldier was born about 1665 in Ulster and commanded a troop of cavalry in the regiment of Tirconnell in 1689. He successfully

defended the town of Ardee against a large force under Lord Blaney and served with distinction in the war between James II and William of Orange, in Ireland. After the treaty of Limerick, he went to France and was appointed Colonel of an Irish regiment. There he greatly distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and dash, and participated in some of the most renowned victories which crowned the French arms in the days of Louis XIV. He became a general officer, and was ever held in the highest esteem in the land of his exile.

SHERIDAN, FRANCES, wife of T. Sheridan, whose maiden name was Chamberlain was born about 1724 in Dublin and was a lady of fine talent. At the age of fifteen she produced a romance "Eugenia and Adelaide." She wrote "Sidney Biddulph," a novel, "Nourjahad," an Eastern romance, and "The Comedies of the Discovery," and the Dupe, and left an unpublished play "The Trip to Bath," which formed the basis for the "Rivals," which was dramatized by her daughter and successfully brought out in Dublin.

SHERIDAN, HELEN SELINA, Countess of Gifford, a talented poetess, was a daughter of R. B. Sheridan, born in 1807. She early exhibited more than ordinary talents which, were cultivated with care and improved by the brilliant society which visited her father's house. In her eighteenth year, then celebrated for her beauty, she married Capt. Price Blackwood, an Irish officer, afterwards Baron Dufferin, who died in 1841. She afterwards, in 1862, married the Earl of Gifford who died shortly afterwards. She is the author of many songs and ballads, among them, "The Irish Emigrants Lament" and "The Farewell of Terence." The distinguished Lord Dufferin, the celebrated British statesman and diplomat is her eldest son. She died June 13, 1867.

SHERIDAN, GENERAL PHILIP, one of the most celebrated and successful Generals in the war of the great rebellion, and especially distinguished as a brilliant and dashing cavalry officer, was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1831; his parents having emigrated from Ire and and settled there a short time previously. The family was large and not over burden-

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ed with wealth, and so young Phil, with a spirit of true manliness, while yet a mere boy, sought to make his own way in the world, and for this purpose traveled to Lanesville, where he found employment. He must have acquired in one way or another a fair share of education, and undoubtedly improved his time, for we find him, when only sixteen years of age, of such brightness and capacity as to attract the attention of the member of congress of his district, who appointed him a cadet to West Point. He passed the preliminary examination, which is as much as the average boy with the best advantages usually does. He entered West Point in 1848 and graduated "well up" in 1853. McPherson, Hood, Schofield and other distinguished officers belonged to the same class. His reputation and standing in the Academy was first-class; noted for his industry, his manliness, his coolness, courage and his expertness and skill in the physical training in which they were schooled. His first military duty was at Fort Duncan, in Texas, a post at that time surrounded by roving bands of Apaches, of doubtful friendship. This the young officer had soon reason to know. For one day, happening to roam some distance from the fort with two companions, they suddenly found themselves surrounded by a band of Indians, headed by one of their most noted chiefs. The chief called upon the little party to surrender, and not dreaming of any attempt at either escape or resistance, dismounted to disarm them and hold them prisoners. Quick as thought, however, Sheridan vaulted into the vacant saddle of the chief and flew for the fort. As he approached the fort a company was just marching out for drill and he ordered it to follow him on the run. They arrived in time to save their companions and to punish the marauders, Sheridan himself striking down their leader. This gallant action, instead of bringing praise or reward, was rather condemned by the commanding officer of the fort, possibly because he ordered the company off the important duty of drill, to the timely aid of two of their companions; he this as it may, for the two years he was stationed there, the able disciplinarian in command made it as uncomfortable for the dashing young officer as possible. In 1855 Sheridan was transferred to the 4th

Infantry, then in Oregon, and for a while previous to starting was in command of Fort Wood, New York Harbor. After arriving in Oregon he was employed in various duties and in the spring of '58 was with Major Rains in the campaign against the Yokema Indians, distinguished himself in the battle of the Cascades, and received very special and honorable mention in Gen. Scott's report. He became commandant of the Yokema Reservation, and the next three years of his life was spent in this wild region, constantly on the lookout for the wily foe, whose dispositions could never be relied upon for twenty-four hours. Early in 1861 he was commissioned a captain and transferred to the 18th Infantry, then commanded by Col., now Gen. W. T. Sherman, and ordered to report at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. At the breaking out of the war he was appointed Quarter Master General of the Army of the South West. The position was a very important one, for everything had to be organized as of new, no provision having ever been made for such a colossal emergency. Sheridan put order, life and efficiency into the department, and was retained in that line of duty much longer than his marshal spirit wished for. At the siege of Corinth, however, where he was on duty, the necessity of an efficient cavalry force became apparent, and Sheridan to his great satisfaction was chosen to handle it. He was commissioned by the Governor of Michigan Colonel of the Second Volunteer Cavalry of that State. He was now in his element, and his men and horses got just enough rest to make it a luxury. The enemy were soon aware of the change, to their cost. They were continually harassed; the young cavalry leader would sometimes swoop down on their convoys when least expected. On the 6th of June, '62, he had his first encounter with the Forest cavalry near Donaldson's Crossroads, and after a sharp engagement routed them. On July 1st, with his little brigade of two regiments, he encountered the rebel General Chambers at the head of nine regiments, about 6,000 men, and charging down on them with that impetuosity which always characterized him, he utterly routed them, pursuing them for twenty miles. For this gallant action he received the highest praise from the General commanding, and was recom-

mended for promotion. He accordingly was made a Brigadier-General, and in the September following defeated Col. Faulkner at Rienzi. His uniform success, enterprise and daring made his name widely known and popular, and he was looked upon as the most promising of the cavalry officers of the North. After this time his command was greatly enlarged, and when Bragg's army threatened Louisville, Sheridan was sent to defend it, and he made the road so hot for the enemy that Bragg felt compelled to change his mind. He next distinguished himself at the battle near Perryville, Oct. 1st, leading the van of the Eleventh division, and is credited with saving the whole army from disaster by his desperate daring and the skillful maneuvering of his troops, but it cost him 400 of his men. We next find him under Rosecrans at Murfreesborough, one of the most desperately contested battles of the war, where he was in command of a division, and four successive times, although with far inferior numbers, he repulsed Gen. Hardee's troops, when he at length received reinforcements and immediately led a desperate advance. Gen. Rousseau, who brought up the reinforcements, thus humorously describes the position at the time: "I knew it was hell in there before I got in, but I was convinced of it when I saw Phil. Sheridan with hat in one hand and sword in the other, fighting as if he was the devil incarnate, or had a fresh indulgence from Father Tracy every five minutes." Father Tracy was the highly popular and indefatigable Chaplain of Gen. Rosecrans. Sheridan was now only just six months in active service in the field, and yet such was his dash, skill and success that before the year '62 ended, he was commissioned a Major General. During the winter of '62 and '63 Sheridan was not idle. He devoted himself incessantly to improving and perfecting his troops, and kept their soldierly experience alive by an occasional raid into the enemy's lines. Sheridan's division was on the advance towards Chattanooga and was engaged almost continually in skirmishing with the enemy, and took a conspicuous part in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20th, taking prisoners from five different divisions and capturing one battle flag. He also took part in the battle of Chattanooga or Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, and Stone River, Jan.,

'64, his division always being in the hottest of the fight and invariably victorious. Early in '64 Sheridan was transferred to the East. Grant, having been summoned to Washington in March, was commissioned Lieutenant-General and entrusted with the command of the entire land forces of the United States, and was to be left untrammelled as to the movements of the armies and the selection of general officers to command them. Sheridan was immediately assigned to command the cavalry of the army of the Potomac. The advance on Richmond commenced about 1st of May. On the 3d Sheridan crossed the Rapidan with his whole force and immediately started on a reconnoitering and raiding expedition in the rear of the enemy, met the rebels at Gray's Church, Parker's Store, Todd's Tavern, Fredericksburg, Childsburg, and Beaver Dam Station, and at the latter place released over 300 Union prisoners. He destroyed large quantities of military stores, bridges, and tore up rail by the mile. On the 11th, when within six miles of Richmond, he encountered a superior force of the enemy under the celebrated Gen. Jeb. Stuart, and a desperate encounter took place, which ended in the defeat and death of that distinguished confederate chief and the capture of several guns and many prisoners. On the following day he pushed his raid to within a mile of Richmond, and having succeeded in the object of his raid, he returned to the main body. He next crossed the Chickahominy and found Meadow Bridge partially destroyed and impassable for artillery and cavalry, and the passage contested by a large body of the enemy. The river being fordable at that point he immediately dashed in, in the face of the enemy, and after a sharp conflict put them to flight. While thus engaged the enemy threw a large force in his rear, and he found himself between two fires; ordering a portion of his troops to continue the pursuit, he turned the remainder on the new assailants, and charging them with his usual impetuosity, he utterly routed them—chasing them through Mechanicsville, killing many and taking several hundred prisoners. He then pushed on with his whole force, in the meantime seeing to the reconstruction of the bridge, and carrying destruction everywhere, made the entire circuit of the enemy's rear in

an incredibly short space of time. On the crossing of James' River, by the Main Army, on June 14 and 15, Gen. Sheridan guarded the flank, and it was done without the loss of a man or gun, in the face of the enemy. Grant having failed to take Petersburg, which was the key of Richmond, by direct assault, commenced a regular investment of the city. Sheridan now became indefatigable. He was continually raiding around the doomed city in force; his first heavy brush was at Gordonsville, where he almost literally destroyed a body of the enemy's cavalry. He met them again at Jones' Bridge and St Mary's Church with like success. For a month he was scarcely ever out of the saddle, often taking his scanty meals on the road, his horse on a trot. The celebrated raid of the rebel Gen. Early up the Shenandoah Valley almost to Harper's Ferry, took place about this time. It was intended as a diversion in favor of Lee's army in Richmond, by threatening Washington, and to thus draw the investing army to its defence. It was the last vigorous exertion of the expiring Confederacy, and created considerable excitement, carrying off and destroying much booty. It failed, however in its object, for the warlike statesmen who inhabited Washington were powerless now to control the movements of the troops, and consequently could not call the investing army to their defense, as they did once before. Gen. Sheridan was despatched to attend to Early and he was soon in front of that enterprising Confederate. On the 19th of Sept. he attacked Early near Winchester and defeated him after a bloody and obstinate fight, capturing several thousand of his men. He followed him closely and encountered him the next day at Fisher's Hill, where he again routed him, and pursued him through Harrisonburg and Staunton. As a reward for these brilliant services, he was raised from Captain to Brigadier-General in the regular army. About a month after Early's final rout, Sheridan having been called to Washington on business connected with his command, left everything serene in his front, his troops resting on their position near Cedar Creek and Strasbourg. The enemy, learning of his absence and being strongly reinforced, determined on an aggressive move and suddenly on the morning of the 19th of Oct. made a fierce and well

sustained attack on Sheridan's position. It proved successful, the Union forces being driven back three or four miles; guns, ammunition and supplies, besides many prisoners, were captured; things were fast assuming the appearance of a complete and disastrous route when assistance came unexpectedly in the person of Sheridan and his staff. He had started early that morning from Washington, and was leisurely making for his camp not dreaming of danger or disaster, when after a while sounds like the distant thunder of artillery could be distinguished. He hurried forward and at last became aware by the closeness and direction of the sounds that his troops had given way and were retreating before the enemy. It may easily be imagined what effects this thought produced on the fiery commander who had never experienced defeat. He dashed on with the swiftness of the wind, his splendid charger seeming to partake of his master's excitement, and smelling the battle from afar seemed anxious to mingle in the fray. To the consuming anxiety of that master everything seemed slow, moments were as hours, but at length breathless and hatless, his horse exhausted and covered with foam, he dashes in amongst his defeated and despairing troops, and with a voice which rang out above the din of battle, ordered a halt! Instantly there was a change. His very presence seemed an assurance of victory. The broken and disordered lines are quickly formed and present to the enemy once again a formidable front, while quickly behind them officers are massing and reorganizing the shattered columns. The artillery is in position and the cavalry are in the flanks with their front to the enemy. And while the surprised enemy are speculating over the change, the angry and ringing tones of Sheridan shout out a charge, and away they go like tigers for their prey, with shame in their hearts before the angry face of their fiery and fearless leader, but with a burning desire to wipe out their disgrace and re-establish once again a claim to their gallant leader's confidence and praise. The struggle was not long, but desperate and bloody; animated by the presence of their, to them, invincible leader, they pushed their foe with a reckless daring which was irresistible and before which they reeled, and broke, and fled. Sheridan was everywhere,

bareheaded, with sword in hand, encouraging his men to deeds of valor; and when the route commenced, bearing down on the discomfited foe at the head of his cavalry, scattering them like chaff in every direction. The victory was complete. Nearly all the artillery and supplies of Early's formidable command fell into the hands of the victor. The battle field and line of retreat was covered with the dead and wounded, and over 1500 were taken prisoners. This was undoubtedly the most brilliant feat of the war. A disastrous and seemingly inextricable rout, turned into a most brilliant victory by the personal exertions and wonderfully inspiring power of one man, in the face of a superior force, exulting in victory, and led by a most skilful and able general, is so extraordinary that it stamps the man as one whose military genius entitles him to rank with the greatest of generals. For this he received the unstinted praise of his superiors, the thanks of the country, and was rewarded with the rank of Major General in the regular service. Thus, in a little over two years, this modest little captain, without political influence, family interests or powerful friends, rose to the position of Major General. Another winter passed over the expiring Confederacy, and Sheridan took the field the end of February, 1865. March 2d he took Staunton and defeated Early once again at Waynesborough, who then hastened out of the valley with the miserable remnant of his forces, never again to appear. He next turned his attention to the supply lines of the besieged, destroying the railroads and canals, and thus contracting their means of communication. After resting his weary troops a few days, he started from his base at White House Landing with the 5th Corps and 9000 cavalry for the purpose of destroying the Danville and South Side Rail Road, which was of vital importance to the rebels, and about their last and only line of connection with the South. Of course it was always closely watched and strongly guarded, and when Sheridan's designs became apparent, large reinforcements were sent to guard and make it secure from danger. The first conflict for its possession took place on March 8th at Five Forks, or Smedley Court House. It was a well contested action. The enemy succeeded in sustaining themselves, and Sheridan,

finding that the opposing forces were too numerous for him, fell a short distance back to Denwiddie, and deploying the main portions of his cavalry as skirmishers, leaving only enough men to take charge of the horses, he sent for reinforcements, and the 2d Corps, composed in great part of Irish, was sent to his assistance. The following day saw the battle renewed with increased confidence and determination on one side, and with all the stubborn energy of despair on the other. If Sheridan succeeded, the last ray of hope to save Richmond, or even the Army of the South, would be extinguished. It may well be conceived that no effort was wanting on either side to secure the desired result. The battle was fought with equal valor on both sides. The Irish brigades, pushed on by "Little Phil"—who was everywhere in the field, even personally putting battalions into position—out did, if possible, their established reputation for reckless bravery and irresistible dash. Sheridan, by his example as well as words, let his men know that the position must be carried, and ere the sinking sun disappeared behind the tree tops, the enemy, sullen, discomfited and beaten, retired within his lines of Richmond, leaving in the hands of the victors over 5000 prisoners, besides guns and ammunition. The result of this was that Richmond was no longer tenable. The spirit of the Southern army was broken. The collapse of the Confederacy was too apparent to the most confiding and simple, to give the faintest hope that farther resistance could produce aught but increased disaster, and the gallant Lee beheld his once proud army hopelessly and utterly dispirited, melting away beneath his eyes. He attempted by a hasty retreat to escape with the wretched remains of his troops, but Sheridan was too watchful. He cut off his line of retreat on Staunton, and Lee, finding himself hemmed in, had no alternative but unconditional surrender. And thus ended the war of the Great Rebellion. Gen. Sheridan was justly and universally recognized as one of the great instruments, under a benign Providence, which brought about the glorious result, and everywhere throughout the country he was received with the highest honors, and with an unstinted meed of praise. In 1867 he was appointed to command the 5th Military Division,

Comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. His administration, however, clashed with President Johnson's wishes, and he was removed, against, however, the expressed wishes of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Grant, who supported Sheridan in his line of policy. On the resignation of Grant, when elected President, and the promotion of Sherman in his place as General and Commander-in-Chief, Sheridan was raised to the Lieutenant Generalship, which he held until the retirement of Sherman under the act of Congress, which retires all officers at the age of 62 years, when he became General and Commander-in-Chief, which position he still holds. Sheridan is undoubtedly one of the ablest military officers that America has as yet produced. Active, brave and skilful, cool, but impetuous, and possessing that magnetism which can infuse into his men entire confidence in his ability to lead them to victory, and is almost always certain to insure the same.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY, perhaps the most brilliant mind that ever swayed or charmed the Parliament of England, and who as a wit orator, and dramatist combined, stands unrivalled either in ancient or modern times, was a son of Thomas Sheridan, the tragedian, and elocutionist was born in Dublin Oct. 31, 1751, was educated at Harrow and in Dublin, and studied law at Lincoln's Inn. Having, however, made a romantic marriage while yet young, and before he completed his studies, he had, to recourse to literature for a maintenance. His first dramatic attempt was the *Rivals*, which was at the time but imperfectly successful. The *Dianna* and the *School for Scandal*, which soon after followed, placed him foremost among living dramatists, and his reputation was fully sustained by the *Critic*. In 1776 he became one of the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre, and in 1780 he entered Parliament as member from Stafford. Here new and still greater fame and glory awaited him. He was discouraged by friends as to the possibilities of Parliamentary success, and warned that no man could acquire supreme ability in more than one of the leading walks of life. He however quickly proved the fallacy of such assertions, and although launched in his

Parliamentary career into the midst of a trio of Statesman and orators such as the British Parliament, or perhaps the world, before or since, has never rivalled, yet such was the brilliancy of his genius and the capacity and variety of his intellectual powers, that he was recognized as second to none of his distinguished rivals (Burke, Pitt, and Fox), as an orator or debater, and for two and thirty years pursued a splendid Parliamentary career, during which time he was peerless in wit and had but few equals in eloquence. Among his most brilliant efforts was his speech on the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He was thrice in office, for short periods, under the Rockingham and Whig administrations. The destruction of Drury Lane Theatre, of which he was part owner, by fire, together with lavish habits in his expenditures, involved him deeply in debt, and made the latter years of his life full of trouble and bitterness. His failure at last to secure a seat in Parliament, deprived him of protection from arrest, and his person was more than once seized by the harpies of the law. Thus, in the midst of difficulties, fears and sorrows, this highly gifted man found relief in death on the 7th of July, 1816. His Poems and plays were collected in two volumes by Moore, who also wrote a life of him.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, son of the well-known friend of Dean Swift, and father of R. B. Sheridan, was born in 1721, at Quilca in Ireland, educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1743, he went upon the stage, and soon ranked high as a tragedian. He next became manager of the Dublin Theater, but was ruined by too much competition. He subsequently gave lectures on elocution, and was also manager of Drury Lane theatre, London, for some time. His chief works are a Dictionary of the English Language and a Life of Dean Swift. He died in 1788.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, D.D., an Irish divine, scholar and wit, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, about 1634, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the ministry of the established church. He taught a classical school in Dublin, became chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, and was a friend of Dean

Swift through whose influence he obtained "a living" in Cork, but subsequently taught in Cavan. He was noted for his wit and extravagance, qualities so conspicuously developed in his eminent grandson. He is the author of translations of Persius and of Sophocles. He died in Dublin, Sept. 10, 1788.

SHIEL, GEO. K., an able and influential legislator of Oregon, was a native Ireland, and gained distinction in his adopted state by his ability. He has held important positions in that state, and was a representative to the 37th Congress.

SHIEL, SIR JUSTIN, a distinguished British Soldier and diplomat, was a younger brother of Richard Lalor S. and was born in Dublin, towards the close of the last century. He received a thorough education, entered the army and served with distinction in various parts of the world, rose to the rank of Major-General, and was knighted. He also filled civil positions under the government, and was minister to Persia. He is the author, in conjunction with his wife, a lady of talent, of a valuable work on Persia, entitled "Glimses of life and manners in Persia" 1856.

SHIELDS, BENJAMIN G. a prominent politician and advocate of Alabama, was of Irish parentage, received his education in the South and won reputation by his conspicuous talent. He represented his district in the United States Congress in 1841, and was highly esteemed.

SHIELDS JAMES, a talented Irish American politician who settled at an early day in Ohio, and acquired distinction by his ability. He was elected to Congress in 1829, but death put an end to his career in 1831. He died in Butler county in that State.

SHIELDS, GEN. JAMES, a distinguished Irish-American soldier and statesman, was born at Dungannon, County, Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1826, studied law and sought the great West for fame and fortune. He settled in Kaskaskia, Illinois in 1833, and by his native energy and sterling qualities, soon acquired reputation and practice in his profession, making

hosts of friends by his genial presence and happy, pleasing manners. In 1836, he was sent to the legislature from Randolph county, where he made the acquaintance of men destined for national reputation; Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, John J. Hardin, and was recognized as their peer. In 1839, he was state auditor, in 1843 made judge of the state supreme court, and in 1845 commissioner of the land office. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, he offered his services, was appointed a brigadier general, by James K. Polk, and took command of the Illinois troops. He served under Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande and afterwards joined Gen. Scott on his march to the City of Mexico. At Cerro Gordo, he was supposed to be mortally wounded, a ball passing through his right lung and coming out at his back, which wound was said to have been cleaned by a Mexican surgeon passing a silk handkerchief entirely through from breast to back. He soon again joined his command before the City of Mexico and was again dangerously wounded at Chapultepec, by a ball in his stomach, and was brevetted major-general for gallant services. In 1848 he was appointed governor of the Territory of Oregon, but he was soon after elected United States senator from Illinois and took his seat in that illustrious body the following year. In 1855, he removed to Minnesota and upon the admission of that state into the Union, he was again sent to the United States Senate. In 1860, he removed to California, where he married. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he offered his services and was commissioned a brigadier-general, joined the Army of the Potomac and distinguished himself in the Shenandoah valley, having had two desperate encounters with Stonewall Jackson. He was the only Northern general that ever succeeded in foiling that able and wily southern leader in a pitched battle. In 1868 Shields resigned his commission and settled first in Wisconsin, but soon after removed to Missouri, where he resumed the practice of the law and was sent to the state legislature from Carroll County. In 1879 he was again elected to the United States senate, to serve out an unexpired term, being, perhaps, the only man who represented three states at different times in that august body. Gen. Shields was a man of great practical sense and solid talents.

As a soldier, he was brave, skillful and aggressive. He died June 1st, 1879, at Ottumwa, Iowa.

SHIRLEY, RT. REV. WALTER A. an eminent divine of the established church, was born at Westport Ireland 1797 and was educated at Oxford. He gained a prize for an able essay on 'The Study of Moral Evidence' and afterwards became one of the examiners of Oxford. In 1846 he was selected as preacher of the Bampton Lectures at Oxford, and afterwards appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man. He died in 1847.

SLOAN, SIR HANS, an eminent physician and naturalist was born in 1660 at Killileagh, in Ireland, and finished his studies at Montpellier settled in London in 1684 and became a fellow of the college and member of the Royal society. In 1687 he went to Jamaica as physician to the Duke of Albermarle, and during the fifteen months he remained there, he made a valuable collection of objects of natural history. The publications of papers on various scientific and medical subjects brought him promptly into notice, both at home and on the continent and he soon acquired great reputation and an ample fortune. He was made secretary of the Royal society, and on the death of Newton he succeeded him as president. He was also president of the college of physicians, physician general to the army and physician to the King, and was by him created a baronet. Sloan bequeathed the whole of his immense collection of natural curiosities, medals, and books to the public, on the payment of a trifling sum, and it constitutes the basis of the British Museum. His chief work is 'The Natural History of Jamaica.' He died in 1752.

SLOANE, JOHN, a prominent politician of Ohio was of Irish descent born in Pennsylvania 1789, removed early to Ohio and was elected to the assembly in 1804, and Speaker 1805, served in the war of 1812 as a soldier, was receiver of public monies for eleven years, and went to Congress in 1819, where he remained ten terms. He held various other positions of trust, and was Secretary of the Treasury under Fillmore. He died May 15, 1853.

SLOAN, SAMUEL, a distinguished American financier and railroad projector, was born at Lisburn, Ireland Dec. 25, 1817. He came with his parents to New York in 1819 and received a good common school education. He was industrious and energetic and held several local offices in Kings County, New York. Having been very fortunate in his investments, he became wealthy, and invested largely in railroad stock, and in 1855 was elected president of the Hudson River railroad, holding the position for ten years. Subsequently he was commissioner for the "Trunk Lines" west, and was generally chosen arbitrator in railroad disputes. In 1868 he was elected president of the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad Company, he also became president of the Marquette Houghton & Ontonagon, of Michigan, and of the Great Northern, Texas. He is probably interested in more railroads than any man in the world, it being stated that at the present time (1884), that he is a director in thirty-eight roads.

SMILIE, JOHN, an able and patriotic American legislator and politician, was born in Ireland in 1736, emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania with his parents, when a youth. He entered ardently into the controversy of colonial rights, advocating armed resistance, and was amongst the first to organize and take the field in his adopted state. He held many important positions, civil and military, during the war, and was a member of the third Congress, and again from 1799 to 1818. It was he who brought forward the bill in Congress declaring war against Great Britain in 1812, supporting it by an able and fiery speech, denouncing the pretensions and arrogance of England and calling upon Congress to submit no longer to outrage on the high seas, but to teach the blatant bully a lesson in the only way it would be effective. His efforts contributed largely to the position taken, and to its results. He died during the struggle with his harness on, in Washington, Dec. 30, 1813 advocating to the last, resistance to the ancient enemy, until every pretense of interference was disavowed.

SMITH, JAMES, a patriot of the American Revolution and one of the sign-

ers of the Declaration of Independence. was a native of Ireland, born in 1718, and came to the colonies with his father at an early age. He had the advantages of the best education the country afforded, having been a pupil of his countryman, the celebrated Dr. Allison, of Philadelphia. After completing his classical education, he took up the study of the law in Lancaster, and after his admission to the bar, settled for practice in York, Pennsylvania. Like all his race he was an ardent advocate for liberty and the rights of the people to legislate for their own wants and well-being. He zealously and ably, from the first, opposed the claims of the English government to tax the colonies against their wills, and boldly maintained the right of the Colonies to resist, by force of arms, if necessary, any attempt to collect the same. He found willing listeners amongst his countrymen, especially his race, who were even then in Pennsylvania a powerful portion of the people, and who, when the storm burst, eagerly sprang to arms, mainly composing the celebrated "Pennsylvania Line," which did such gallant work during the Revolutionary War. Smith was sent as a delegate from York to the Continental Congress, and had the honor of affixing his name to our great charter of freedom, the Declaration of Independence. He was also active in the field, having been one of the first to raise a company, serving gallantly in the first actions, and was promoted to a Colonelcy. He continued his activity in raising troops during the war, and at the same time filled important civil position, both state and national. He also acquired high standing in his profession, and continued in active practice for over sixty years. He was also one of the pioneers in the iron developments of Pennsylvania, owning large interests in mines and works. In fact he was a model, public-spirited citizen, who by his energy, industry and ability added materially to the prosperity and well-being of his state and country. He continued vigorous, intellectually and physically, to a green old age, being eighty-seven when he retired from the practice of his profession. He died July 11, 1806, at the great age of ninety-three. It was said of him by an eminent contemporary that: "He united the readiness and point of Foote to the classical taste of Sheridan, that he

spurned dullness and whipped pride; but never assailed the timid, the humble, or the modest." A glorious tribute, and worthy of a father of the Republic.

SMITH, JEREMIAH, LL.D., an able and learned Irish-American scholar, was born in New Hampshire in 1759. He held many important positions and at length became governor of his native state in 1809-10, and was highly esteemed.

SMITH, JOHN W., a distinguished and able common law writer and reporter, was born in London, 1809, of Irish parents, who returned and settled in Dublin, where our subject was educated, at Trinity College, after which he studied law, commenced practice as a special pleader and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1834. He is the author of "A Compendium of Merchantile Law," 1834; "An Elementary View of the Proceedings in an Action at Law," 1835; "A Selection of Leading Cases in Various Branches of Law." His legal works are all held as of the highest authority. He is also author of poems of merit.

SMITH, JONATHAN B., a gallant officer of the Pennsylvania Line, was of Irish descent, born in Pennsylvania 1741, fought at the battle of Princeton, and was a member of the Continental Congress in 1777-8. He died about 1800.

SMITH JOHN BLAIR D. D., son of Dr. Robert Smith, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., June 12th 1756, received his preliminary education from his father, and graduated at Princeton 1778, and from Hampden Sydney College in theology, where his brother was at the time President. In 1780 he also became President of that College, and he was famous throughout the Virginia Valley, for his eloquence as a preacher, and his power as a revivalist, was called to the Third Presbyterian church, Philadelphia 1791, and was first President of Union College 1795. He again returned to Philadelphia when he died, August 1799.

SMITH MICHAEL, a distinguished member of the Irish bar and also of the Irish Parliament, was born in the Kings County, in 1740. He distinguish-

ed himself at a very early age, while in college at Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar in 1769 and soon after took his degree of LL.D. In 1788, he took his seat in the Irish Parliament, was afterwards elevated to the bench as one of the barons of the exchequer, still later he was made Master of the Rolls, and was also one of the privy council in Ireland. He died in 1806.

SMITH, DR. NATHAN RYAN, M. D., LL.D., a talented and skillful Irish-American physician, surgeon and scientist, was born in New Hampshire 1797. He invented a safe method in Lithotomy, a new suspensory apparatus for fractured inferior extremities, and was held as high authority by his professional brethren in matters of surgery.

SMITH, RICHARD, a successful and talented American journalist was born in Ireland, 1823. He was superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in 1849, and became editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati Gazette, one of the most important Republican papers of the west, a position he still fills with credit and ability.

SMITH, ROBERT, D. D., an able Presbyterian divine, of Pennsylvania, was born in Ireland in 1728, and emigrated to America with his parents, who settled in Chester county; at an early day. He was educated at the school of Dr. Blair, whose sister he married, and entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1751. He established a classical school and a theological seminary in Lancaster county, where he trained many distinguished men. He died at Rockville, Pa., April 15th 1798.

SMITH, SAMUEL STANHOPE, D. D., son of Dr. Robert, and eminent and learned Presbyterian divine, and pulpit orator, was born in Lancaster county Pennsylvania, March 16, 1750, graduated in 1769, and returning home studied theology and taught in his father's Academy; was a professor at Princeton from 1770 to '73 and entered the ministry in 1774; was first president of Hampden Sydney College 1775-9 and then accepted the chair of moral Philosophy in Princeton and that of theology, 1788; vice president of the College in 1786 and president in 1795. He was prominent in the assemblies of

the church, and was distinguished for his dignified manners and graceful oratory. He was the author of "An Essay on the Variety of Complexions in the Human Species," "A Volume of Sermons" "Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion and Moral Philosophy" "A system of Natural and Revealed Religion" and History of the United States. He died at Princeton August, 21 1819.

SMITH, SIR, WILLIAM, son of Sir Michael, he finished his education and took his degrees at Oxford, was afterward admitted to the Irish bar and subsequently took his degree of LL.D. He also became a member of the Irish Parliament and sat there till the suicidal act of Union, became solicitor general and accompanied his father in his Circuit as second judge and succeeded on the election of his father to the Rolls.

SMYTHE, ANDREW WOODS, M. D., one of the most eminent of surgeons, was born in Ulster, Ireland February 15, 1833, where he received his preliminary education, emigrating to the United States in 1849, he began the study of medicine in New Orleans, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana 1859. He earned reputation for skill as a surgeon and became house surgeon of one of the great charity institutions of that city. There he made many famous and successful surgical operations, and in May 1864 he performed the first and only, successful one recorded, of tying the arteria innominata. Up to that time, more than twenty of the most eminent surgeons of the world had tried and failed. His skill and judgement is held as unrivalled by his professional brethren.

SMYTH, THOMAS, D.D., an eminent American Presbyterian divine, was born at Belfast, Ireland, July 14, 1808, where he was educated, came to the U. S. in 1830, studied divinity at Princeton and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Charleston, South Carolina. He is the author of many works in defense of his church views, also "Unity of the Human Race Proved to be the Doctrine of Scripture, Reason and Science," 1850; and "The True Origin and Source of the Meek and Lowly Declaration of Independence."

SMYTH, GENERAL THOS. A., a gallant and able Union soldier in the Great Rebellion, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents, who settled at Wilmington, Delaware. He volunteered at the opening of the trouble, 1861, and participated in almost all the engagements in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. He gradually rose by distinguished services, and was made a brigadier-general for gallant conduct at Cold Harbor, June 31st, 1864. He commanded the 2nd division of the 2nd army corps before Richmond, and fell, mortally wounded, near Farmville, and died April 7, 1865, at Petersburg, one of the last chivalrous sacrifices of the war.

SOUTHERN, THOMAS, a dramatic writer, was born in 1660 at Dublin, educated at Trinity College in that city, and studied law at the Middle Temple; gave it up for literature, and became a dramatic author, afterwards entering the army he served with distinction. He was the intimate friend of Dryden, Pope, and that literary circle. Of his works, the tragedies of *Isabella* and *Oronooka* are still acted. He died in 1746.

SPAIGHT, GOV. RICHARD D., a prominent Irish-American patriot and statesman, was born in Ireland about 1740, received his academic education there, graduated at the University of Glasgow, and emigrated to America. He took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, first as aid-de-camp to General Caswell, and became distinguished for his talents, ability and energy. In 1781, he was elected to the North Carolina House of Commons, and from 1782 to 1786, he was a member of the Continental Congress, and the latter year was elected a member of the convention which drew up our present Constitution. In 1792, he was elected governor of his adopted state, North Carolina, which position he held for three years. He was in Congress from 1798 to 1801. He fell in a duel with the Hon. James Stanley, September 5, 1802.

SPAIGHT, RICHARD D., son of the foregoing was born at Newbern, North Carolina in 1796; graduated at the university of that state in 1815, and early distinguished himself by his talents

and eloquence, was state senator at a very early age, serving from 1820 to '23, afterwards continuously from 1824 to '34, and in the meanwhile served one term in Congress, 1823-24. He was governor of his native state from 1835 to '37 and held a distinguished place amongst the ablest men of the state. He died in 1850.

SPARKS, NICHOLAS, one of the pioneers of the City of Ottawa, capital of the Dominion of Canada, and most munificent of its citizens, was born in Wexford, Ireland, 1794, and emigrated to Canada in 1816. He settled near the present City of Ottawa, and by his foresight and prudence, raised himself from a poor boy, to wealth and standing, exemplifying the generous character of his race by his public-spirited munificence. He died in 1862.

SPENCE, ROBERT, a talented Canadian politician and editor, was a native of Dublin, and emigrated to Canada when a youth, where he gradually rose to distinction by the force of his native talents and energy, and at length became conspicuous as a political editor, and supported Sir Francis Hinck's policy. In the Sir Allen MacNab coalition government 1855, Spence became one of the ministry as postmaster-general. He has uniformly acquitted himself with marked ability in all the positions to which he has been called by his Canadian fellow citizens.

STAFFORD, REV. W., a distinguished Canadian priest, remarkable for his eloquence and success in the cause of total abstinence, was the son of a Wexford emigrant and was born near Perth, Canada, March 1st, 1832. He received his education at St. Theresa College, where he spent six years, and studied theology at Regiopolla. While there he used to visit the penitentiary for the purpose of instructing the convicts, and became satisfied from his observations and enquiries that a large portion of crime had its foundation in intemperance. This fact stimulated him to continual, persevering and wonderfully successful exertions in bringing whole communities from the customary use of liquors into strict total abstinence, and in some instances, making marvellous changes for the better, in the well-being, peace and pros-

perity of whole districts. In 1853, he was ordained, and shortly afterwards was made director of Regiopolis and professor of logic and philosophy. His health becoming impaired by work and study, he went south to recuperate and while spending the winter in South Carolina, he was arrested for denouncing the indecencies of the slave auction. He was, however, released on claiming the rights of a British subject. He visited Ireland the next year, but he was not charmed with the distinctions in the social world which he saw, and naively expressed it by saying "equality in this country is better than quality in Ireland." In 1855, he resigned his position in Regiopolis College and was stationed at Wolf's Island, where his good work in building up institutions of charity and education is still evident. In 1868, he was transferred to Lindsay, where his marvellous powers in the cause of temperance was exhibited. He was not less zealous in the cause of education, for he considered it a most powerful handmaid of temperance, and his influence in both these respects was strongly felt throughout Canada. He was offered the head mastership of the Ottawa Normal School, but had to decline on account of his more important duties. In his district he succeeded in bringing about the erection of a fine school building, and one of the most imposing Young Ladies' Seminaries in Canada was erected for the "Ladies of Loretto" through his exertions. He was held in the highest esteem by all classes of his fellow citizens, for his broad liberality, public spirit, energy and influence in everything that tendered towards the public good. His reputation as a powerful temperance orator was not confined to Canada. At the request of Cardinal Manning, he lectured throughout the United Kingdom on this subject, with great success and applause. He died after a brief illness, Nov. 12, 1882, in the midst of his labors and his success, universally regretted by all classes of his fellow citizens. The press of Canada, without exception, accorded to him unstinted praise for his ability, eloquence, liberality and public worth, and recorded his death as a public calamity.

STANIHURST, NICHOLAS, a celebrated Irish physician and writer, was born in the early part of the sixteenth century, and was the author of a num-

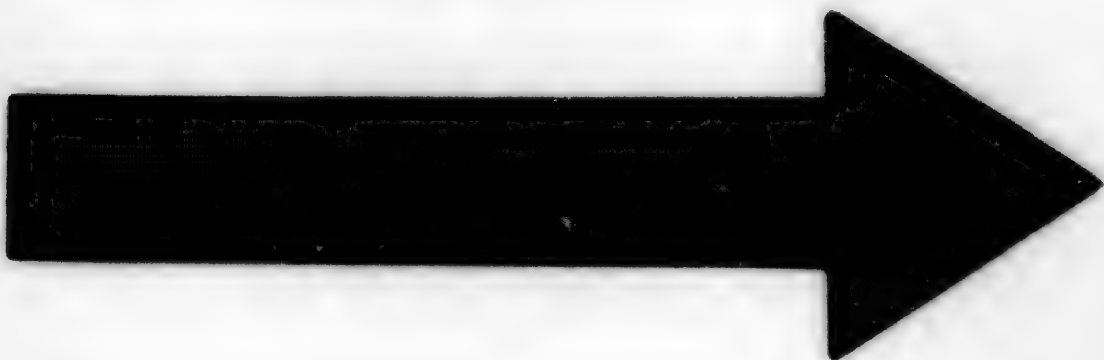
ber of medical works of great repute in his day, among them, "*Dieta Medicorum.*" He was in active practice about 1550.

STANNYHURST, RICHARD, a learned Irish divine, was born in 1546. He was uncle to the celebrated Archbishop Usher and being connected with influential Protestants, he remained for some years in Dublin, after pursuing a course of studies at Oxford. To be more free to practice his religion, he, however, went to the continent and settled in the Netherlands, where his wife died, after which he took holy orders and became famous for his great learning. He was appointed Chaplain to Albert, Archduke of Austria and Governor of the Low Countries. He was author of many works, among them "*On the affairs of Ireland*," "*Harmonia sece catena dialectica in Porphyrium*" printed in London 1570, and afterwards in Lyons and Paris. Life of St. Patrick, printed at Antwerp in 1587. "*Hebdomala Mariana*" (Week of Mary) and "*Hebdomala Eucharistica*" printed at Doway in 1614. He translated Virgil's *Aeneid* into heroic verse, printed in London 1583, and David's Psalms into Latin and English, besides many other valuable works. He died in 1618, and left behind him few if any superiors in general learning.

STANNYHURST, WILLIAM, son of the foregoing and but little less celebrated, was born in Brussels, was educated by the Jesuits, and entered that order at the age of sixteen. Like his father he was a man of various and extensive learning, and the author of a great number of valuable works. He died towards the end of the seventeenth century.

STAPLETON, DR. THOMAS, a learned and able Catholic divine, was born in Ireland in 1585, and educated in France. He became noted for his controversial writings and was one of the ablest and most trenchant disputants of his day. He became professor of Divinity at Louvain, and died in 1598.

STARK, JOHN, one of the bravest of the revolutionary patriots, was born in Londonderry New Hampshire, August 28, 1728. His parents emigrated from the North of Ireland and it was among the



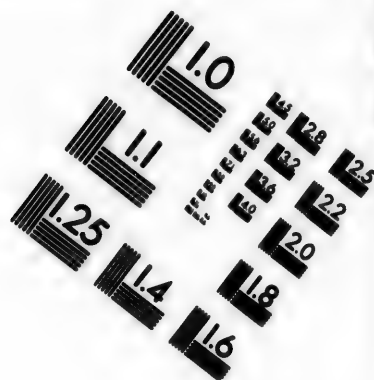
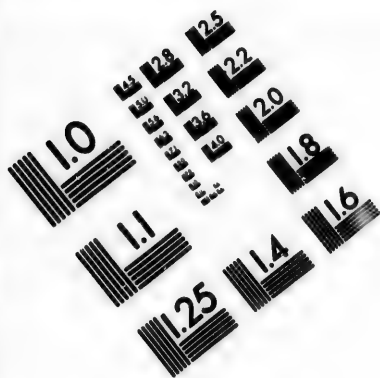
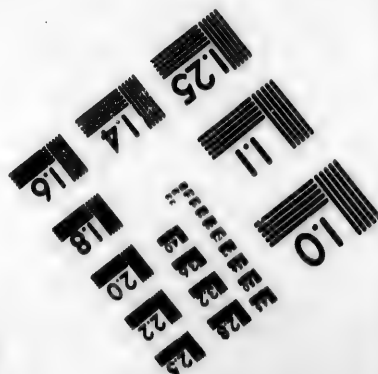
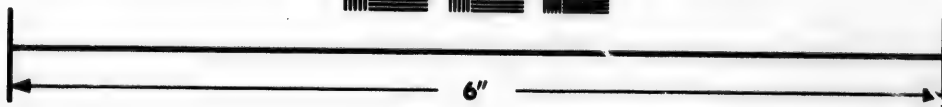
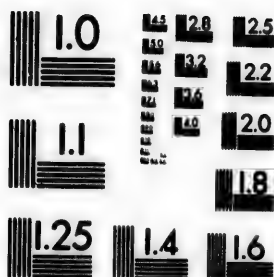


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Irish settlers of this vicinity, that the potato was first cultivated as a general article of food, and hence its name of "Irish potatoe." The life led by the hardy settlers of this section of America was well calculated to produce heroes, especially from a brave race. The settlers' rifle had to be his constant companion, as he was liable to interview at any time, even up to the door of his rude habitation, wild beasts and not less wild, but more treacherous savages. Every settler was not only a husbandman but a hunter and trapper. Our subject was noted from early boyhood for his skill in all the arts of the woodman as well as for his cool and undaunted bravery. When a mere boy, while on a hunting excursion, he was captured by a party of Indians, but made them feel his prowess and daring before they succeeded. In 1756 Stark was appointed a lieutenant in Captain Robert Rogers's company of Rangers, afterwards famous as Major Rogers of the corps of Rangers. This body of men were famous for their success and bravery in the French and Indian wars. They served the country all along the dangerous frontier, from Fort Edward to Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In 1757 they had a rash and bloody battle near Lake George, with a greatly superior force, all the officers but Stark being wounded, he had to conduct a retreat through the wilderness in the middle of winter, which difficult task he performed, with great skill and success, and by an universal vote was promoted to be a captain. On the attack on Ticonderoga, in June of the following year, Stark behaved with distinguished skill and courage. In this action fell the young and gallant Lord Howe, who had become a great friend and admirer of Stark, and Stark himself warmly cherished the memory of his noble friend, and their campaign together, to the last hour of his life. In the reduction of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, by Lord Amherst, he took a distinguished part. After this, about 1760, he retired to private life, and the cultivation of the arts of peace. The troubles with the mother country which had long been culminating found an intelligent interpreter in the liberty-loving Stark, and a bold and fearless defender of Colonial rights. A large portion of the settlers of this section of the country were Irish,

like the Starks, who had left their old homes that they might enjoy the blessings of liberty in the far off settlements of the New World, and less if possible, than any others, were they willing to forego the treasure. Stark was a whig from principle, and from the time he left the army in 1760, to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he was an apostle of liberty to the brave young Irish scions around him, and they instinctively looked to him as a leader in case of trouble. The first sound of war saw Stark in his saddle making for the scene of action, followed by hundreds of his companions. These hardy patriots arriving near the field of strife, put Stark at their head, and General Ward considered him a timely and able assistant. On the morning of the 17th of June seeing from his position that a battle was imminent, without any orders he brought his men up to the main body, and about the same time the enemy commenced their advance. His conduct was the theme of praise, he fought his men with great coolness and skill, and was the last to retreat when their ammunition had given out. He retired in good order across Charleston-Neck to Merlin Hill, and joined the main body of the Americans. After the evacuation of Boston he marched his regiment to New York and campaigned actively till May, when he was ordered to Canada. His troops were near Ticonderoga when the news of the Declaration of Independence was received, and it was hailed with regular Irish enthusiasm. He joined General Washington shortly before the battle of Trenton, and led the van on that memorable morning, when the Hessians were surprised and captured, and marched with the commander in chief to Princeton. In the early part of the following spring he went to Exeter to consult with Generals Sullivan and Poir for the next campaign, but finding that he had been superceded he resigned his commission and returned to his farm, but he did not cease to support the cause, but counseled every young man to fight to the last for country and home, sending his own young son. The loss of Stark was soon felt. Ticonderoga was taken and the American forces were on the retreat. New Hampshire aroused herself to renewed exertions, and the council of the State sent for Stark, but

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he would not accept of any command, unless he had entire freedom of action. The troops would have no commander but Stark, for in him they placed implicit confidence, his leadership alone being to them an assurance of success. He was put in command, with general orders to hang on the rear of Burgoyne's army, and harass his march. In August he arrived with his troops at Bennington and Count Baum was detached from Burgoyne's army with a large force to forage for cattle, horses and supplies, and to destroy the small body which had commenced to threaten their rear. This proved the commencement of Burgoyne's misfortunes. Stark completely out-generaled Baum, defeated him, and captured the entire body. This was the most decisive victory yet gained in the war, but it produced results which led to greater. It crippled and disheartened Burgoyne's army, and in the same ratio stimulated the hopes and courage of the American forces under Gates. Congress recognized his gallant services and elevated him to the place to which he was entitled by service, skill and success. He was henceforth one of the most active of the American generals. Washington placed the utmost confidence in him and gave him important commands. His action was not less patriotic at Newbern, where officers and men alike threatened to resort to violence, because being about to return to their homes, they were suffering for clothing and without pay. Stark by his example, his influence and his patriotic appeals assisted greatly in allaying and quieting the trouble, saving the army from disgrace, helping to preserve unscathed the reputation which men and officers alike so honorably made, and the sacrifices which gave to their country peace and independence. Stark returned to his farm and lived long to enjoy the rising greatness and prosperity of his country, and the respect and veneration of his fellow citizens. He died May 8, 1832 in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

STARRS, REV. WILLIAM, an able American Catholic divine, was born at Drumquin, county Tyrone, Ireland about 1810, received a classical education and entered Maynooth College, where he read part of his theology, came to the United States in 1838, and

completed his theological studies with the Sulpicians at Baltimore, and was ordained Priest Sept. 1834, in the Cathedral, New York City, of which he was afterwards assistant pastor for ten years. In 1858 he was made vicar-general the diocese and pastor of the Cathedral. On the death of Archbishop Hughes, he became administrator of the diocese, until Archbishop, (now Cardinal McCloskey,) was transferred to that see. Father Starrs continued as vicar-general, and was theologian of the Archbishop in the Plenary Council of Baltimore 1866. He was indefatigable in all charitable works, and was an able and eloquent preacher. He died February 6, 1873.

STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE LEONARD, M.D., LL.D., an able British diplomat, was born in Galway, Ireland, April 19, 1737, received his education in Dublin, and studied medicine in that city and Montpellier, France, where he took his degree. He returned home in 1760, wrote for London periodicals with much favor, and secured the friendship of Dr. Johnson and other eminent literary men. In 1762, he received the appointment of physician in the Island of Granada, and there held other public offices of trust, among them attorney-general, he having been admitted to the bar. Here he acquired considerable property, and in 1774 made the acquaintance and friendship of Lord Macartney, then governor of the Island, and with whom he was taken prisoner and sent to France, in 1779, on the capture of that Island by the French. He accompanied Macartney to the East, and became his secretary when Governor of Madras, 1781, and there displayed his promptness and decision in the arrest of Major-General Stuart of the Madras Army, also in treating with Tippoo Sahib. He also took a prominent part in the celebrated embassy to China under Macartney, 1792, of which he published a very interesting narrative. He died in London, January 14, 1803.

STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born in England, May, 26, 1791, accompanied his father to China when ten years old, and learned the Chinese language; entered the service of the East India Company in China, and rose to the highest positions. In 1816, he was a member

of the Amherst Embassy, and returning to England, was a member of parliament for over thirty years. He wrote "Memoirs" of his father, and was the author of translations from the Chinese, besides an autobiography and other work. He died August 16, 1859.

STEELE, SIR RICHARD, one of the lights of English literature, was born in 1671 at Dublin, and was educated at the Charter House and at Merton College, Oxford. He first entered the military service and rose to the rank of Captain. He, however, sold out his commission and devoted himself to literature, for which his talents were so eminently fitted. His first production was "The Christian Hero, in 1701". It was soon followed by the "Comedies of the Funeral," "The Tender Husband" and the "Lying Lover." In the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, he obtained the office of gazetteer and in 1710 was made commissioner of stamps. The Tatler, he began in 1709, and he subsequently was in part or in whole, author of "The Spectator," "Guardian," "Englishmen," "Splinter," "Lover," "Reader" and "Theatre." In 1718 he was elected member of parliament for Storkbridge, but was expelled for what the house was pleased to call libels. He was afterwards elected for Boroughbridge. During the reign of George I, he was knighted, made surveyor of the royal stables, manager of the King's company of Comedians, and one of the commissioners of forfeited estates, and acquired a large sum from the play of the "Conscious Lovers." His benevolence together with his lavish habits kept him, however, in a state of constant embarrassment. He was prostrated by a paralytic attack which rendered him incapable of further work, and he retired to Llangunnor where he died in 1729. Steele's fame rests chiefly on his genius as a writer. For chasteness, purity, and classic simplicity of language, he remains unexcelled, and his works will always be considered as amongst the best English models.

STEPHENS, EDWARD BELL, an able correspondent, and man of letters, was born in Dublin 1797, where he was educated, and was for some time assistant professor of chemistry in the university. He went to London after some years and devoted himself to magazine

writing, from whence he went to Spain and acted as special correspondent for the Times during the Carlist War. In 1837, he published his work "The Basque Provinces," and continued his literary labors till his death, which took place at Madrid, October 10, 1844.

STEPHENS, W. A., a Canadian poet of talent was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1806, and emigrated to Canada with his father at an early day. He was the author of the first original volume of poems published in Upper Canada, "Hamilton" and although open to criticism for want of evenness, some parts exhibit power and taste. He also wrote considerable for the press, both in prose and verse. In politics he is a reformer.

STERLING, JOHN, one of the ablest of the modern school of thinkers, was the son of Capt. Edward Sterling, a native of Waterford, Ireland, and was born at Kames Castle on the Isle of Bute in 1800. In 1814, the family for a while resided in France, but afterwards settled in London, where in 1824, John was sent to Trinity College, which he left without taking a degree. He at first intended to devote himself to the ministry of the church of England, but after a brief trial, abandoned it and gave his attention to general literature. He became a contributor to the Athenæum and other periodicals, and became an intimate of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Carlyle and Fred Maurice, the sister of whose wife he married. On account of his health, he traveled in the West Indies, Madeira, France and Italy. In 1841, he produced his tragedy of Stafford, but it did not prove a success. He died in 1844 and his literary remains were published by Arch-deacon Hare and his life by Thomas Carlyle.

STERNE, DR. JOHN, a learned Irish physician, was a nephew of the famous Usher and was born in Meath 1623. He wrote more on theology than medicine, and was one of the ablest of his creed in Ireland. His son, of the same name, was protestant bishop of Clogher. Dr. Sterne died in 1669.

STERNE, LAWRENCE, a divine, wit and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1718 in Clonmel, Ireland, and was educated at a school near Halifax and at Cambridge. He obtained a number

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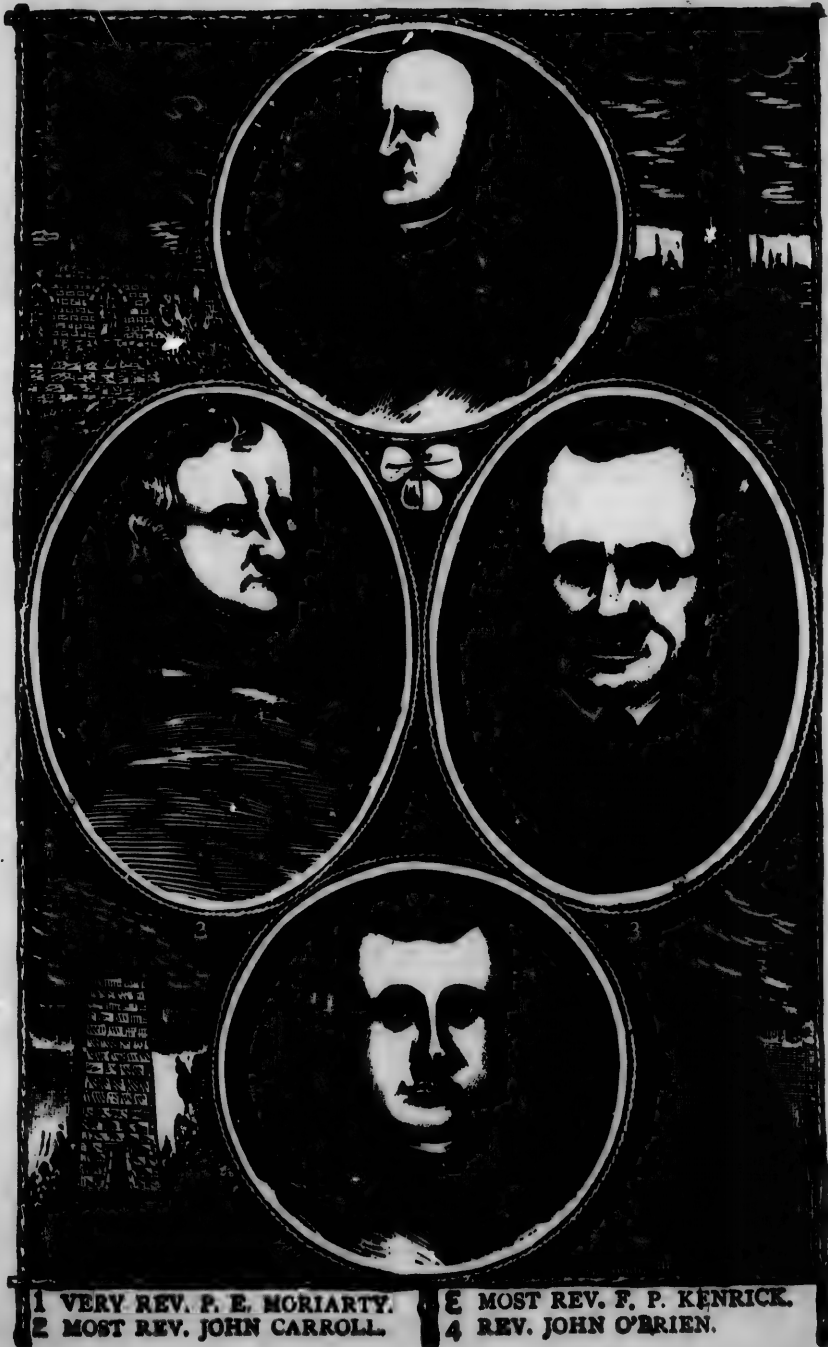
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of preferments in the church of England, but his character seems to have not been well fitted for that state. In 1760 he published the first two volumes of Tristram Shandy and the remainder appeared successively in 1761-2, '65 and '67. Some of his latter years were spent in traveling on the continent and his travels gave birth to the Sentimental Journey. Besides the above he wrote sermons and various minor pieces. He died in 1768. His writings are distinguished for wit, humor, and pathos and exhibit genius of a high order; unfortunately, however, they are sometimes blemished by a too loose morality, which coming from a clergyman is not only without excuse, but somewhat shocking.

STEVENSON, SIR JOHN ANDREW, a talented Irish musician was born in Dublin in 1700 and was the son of a musical professor, became leader of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, 1738. He composed the music for some of O'Keefe's popular musical farces. Dr. Holton's Opera "The Contract" and Mrs. Atkinson's "Love in a Blaze." He produced a number of original operas and glee and the much admired oratorio "The Thanksgiving," besides many pieces of church music. His most popular efforts were, however, his arrangements of Moore's melodies. He was knighted in 1802, and received the degree of Doctor of Music from the University. He died at the seat of his daughter, the Marchioness of Headford, County Meath, Ireland, September 1833.

STEWART, ALEXANDER T., the celebrated American merchant prince, was born near Belfast, Ireland, October 1808. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, but did not complete his course. In 1828, he emigrated to the United States and settled in New York City. He at first taught school for awhile, but in 1825 he commenced his famous merchantile house, which under his shrewd and far-seeing business tact, became one of the largest in the world. In 1848, he built the then great store, corner of Chambers Street and Broadway, which he afterwards made exclusively wholesale. His business advanced its proportion so fast, that at length he purchased a whole square, bounded by North and Tenth Streets, Fourth Avenue and

Broadway, and built the immense iron building which now stands there, and occupied it as his retail store. It cost him \$2,750,000 and about 2,000 persons are employed on its seven floors. At times during the war, his income was said to have been \$2,000,000 yearly. He was appointed, by Grant, secretary of the treasury, but an old law prohibited such officer from being connected with the importation of merchandise, he was unable to hold it. Although a close business man, he was munificent in his bequests. In 1847, during the famine, he sent a ship-load of provisions to his native land, and after the Franco-Prussian war, sent like relief to France. He subscribed \$50,000 to the sufferers of the great Chicago fire, and at the time of his death he was pushing forward immense charitable schemes for the relief and assistance of the worthy poor. At the time of his death he was said to be worth \$50,000,000. His real estate in New York City alone being assessed at over \$5,000,000 and probably worth twice that amount. He died without leaving any near relative, and the bulk of his estate he left to his wife, desiring her to carry out his humane designs. To his attorney and friend, Judge Hilton, he left \$1,000,000 and appointed him to wind up his business. His private residence was one of the grandest in America, and contained a valuable art gallery. He died April 10, 1876.

STEWART, ADMIRAL CHARLES known by the appellation of "Old Ironsides," a distinguished and gallant American naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1778, of Irish parents. His father, who was a mariner, made America his home when a young man, and took part with the struggling Colonies. He died about 1788, leaving a family of eight children, our subject being the youngest. When thirteen years of age, he determined to follow his father's vocation, entered the merchant service as a cabin boy, and developing a natural capacity for the sea, he rose to be a captain, or master, when quite young. In 1798, when a war with France seemed imminent, and it was necessary to strengthen the navy, young Stewart, although only twenty, was commissioned a lieutenant, and made his first cruise under Commodore Barney, a brother Celt. The year 1800 saw him in com-

mand of the war schooner "Experiment" and early that year he captured the French schooner "Two Friends," in an action of ten minutes. In the war with the pirates of Tripoli, he greatly distinguished himself, winning the praise and friendship of Decatur. In 1804, he became master commandant, and in 1806, captain, and was detached about this time to superintend the construction of gunboats. In 1812, he was placed in command of the frigate Constitution, which he made famous during the war by his brilliant victories over British frigates of superior force and snatched the boast and prestige of supremacy on the sea from the red flag of Britain. His greatest victory was perhaps over the British frigates "Cyane" and "Levant" together, of greatly superior force, just before the close of the war 1815. When he returned home he was received everywhere with the greatest demonstrations of joy and gratitude. New York presented him with a magnificent gold box and gave him a public banquet. Pennsylvania, his native state, returned him public thanks, and presented him with a gold hilted sword; and Congress voted him the thanks of country and a gold medal; his sturdy old vessel became known as "Old Ironsides," and at length, the gallant commander, himself, as he grew old, was lovingly called by the same appellation. Thus it was in this war, both by land and sea, that the commanders who pre-eminently distinguished themselves, and shed undying lustre on American arms, were Irish Celts, Jackson and Stewart. After the war, Stewart took command of the new 74 gun frigate "Franklin" with which he cruised in the Mediterranean Sea. He was afterwards in command of American squadrons at various foreign ports, and in the Pacific, and was in active service up to the breaking out of the Great Rebellion, when he retired, being in his eighty-fourth year, to give way for younger and more active men. He spent the remainder of his days on his beautiful estate on the banks of the Delaware, near Bordentown, New Jersey, presenting almost the robustness of youth when a nonagenarian. He died November 9, 1869, and was honored with a grand and imposing public funeral in Philadelphia. The famous young Irish patriot and leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, is a worthy grandson of our illustrious subject.

STEWART, GEN. John, a gallant soldier and patriot of the Revolution, was born in Ireland, and emigrating to America, settled among his countrymen in Pennsylvania, where he married a sister of Gen. Wayne. He was an ardent patriot, and early entered the struggle for independence, commanded a corps of light infantry, and had a desperate engagement at Indian Field with Emerick's command of Tories and Indians, greatly superior in numbers, August 31, 1778; was with his brother-in-law, "Mad Anthony," at the storming of Stony Point, displaying, if possible, equal recklessness, and also receiving from Congress a gold medal for his gallantry on that occasion, July 15, 1779. He was afterwards killed by a fall from his horse near Charleston.

STEWART, SIR JOHN, an eminent member of the Irish bar, was appointed attorney-general of Ireland in 1799 and also one of the privy council, was also a member of Parliament and was created a baronet in 1808 for his services against the liberties of Ireland. He died in 1835.

STEWART, SIR WILLIAM VIS COUNT MOUNTJOY, a distinguished officer in the English service, was born in Ireland about 1650. He served in Hungary, and participated in the siege of Buda in 1676, and on his return to Ireland was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1688, having undertaken a mission from Lord Deputy Tryconnel to James II, then at Paris, he was thrown into the Bastille for his trouble, and was confined there till 1693, when being released, he joined King William in Flanders and lost his life at the battle of Steinkirk, August 24, the same year.

STEWART, SIR WILLIAM, son of the foregoing was born in Ireland about 1675, entered the army at an early age and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general and was master-general of the ordnance. He died in August 1741.

STEWART WILLIAM, a noted nurseryman and agriculturist of Illinois, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1802. He received a good education and at the age of fifteen shipped, as a sailor on a vessel bound to the United States, and as he had studied navigation and kindred branches, he soon became

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mate of his vessel. The ship, however, was captured by pirates after a couple years and our subject barely escaped with his life. He then settled amongst his countrymen in Maine, where he married in 1823, and some time afterwards, in 1835, removed to Illinois and settled in Adams County, where he opened a nursery, and became noted for his skill, enterprise and success in his profession. He was the author of many improvements that are fast coming into general use, and are of acknowledged value. He has received the highest praise from the most cultivated and advanced of his co-laborers. He died December 13, 1856.

STOKES, GEORGE GABRIEL, D. C. L., one the most able and noted scientists of the age, was born at Skreen, Ireland, in 1819, and finished his education at Cambridge, 1841, as senior wrangler, won the "Smith Prize," and was elected a "Fellow." In 1849, he became Lucasian professor of mathematics, and also a member of the "Royal Society," and in 1851, made the notable discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light, known as "dispersion" for which he was awarded the Rumford Medal of that society, in 1852. He contributed papers on mathematical physics to the transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and made by experiment the re-discovery of the fact, that luminous ether is, in relation to the transmission of light, an elastic solid, although a fluid in relation to the motion of the heavenly bodies. In 1869, he was president of the British Association for the advancement of science, and has contributed to the transactions of many of the first scientific associations of the day.

STOKES, WHITLEY, a learned and distinguished lawyer, philologist and historian, was born in Dublin about 1830, educated at Dublin University, entered on the study of the law and was admitted to the bar, settled to practice in London, and soon won an enviable place in the profession. He also took a deep interest in philological studies and became secretary of the society of that name. He held the position of assistant secretary of the government of India, home department, and legal advisor of the vice-regal government of India at Calcutta. He has given much

attention to Celtic and Oriental studies and is considered high authority on the philology and history of those races. He is the author of "Irish Glosses," 1860, "The Play of the Sacrament," "Old Irish Glossaries," "Gwreus an Bys," "A Cornish Mystery," "Indian Succession Act," "Hindu Law Books" and translations of Gaelic manuscripts, and many other kindred subjects.

STRANGFORD, PERCY C. S. SMYTHE, VISCOUNT, a distinguished British diplomat and man of letters, was born in Ireland, 1790, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He early entered the diplomatic service of Britain and in 1800, was secretary of the legation at Lisbon, where he became familiar with the language and made a translation of the poems of Camoens. He was ambassador to Portugal in 1806, to Sweden in 1817, to Turkey in 1820 and to Russia in 1826. He succeeded his father as viscount in 1801 and in 1825 was raised to an English peerage as Baron Penshurst. He was a man highly cultivated in poetry, art, antiquarian lore and general literature, and was a frequent contributor to the "Gentlemen's Magazine" and to "Notes and Queries." He died in 1845.

STRANGFORD, PIERCY ALLEN F. SMYTHE, VISCOUNT, second son of the foregoing, a talented miscellaneous writer, was born in 1825, and succeeded his elder brother as viscount. He contributed largely to the literature of the day, and his works appeared in two vols. after his death, "Selected Writings, Political, Geographical and Social." He died in 1869.

STUART, GEORGE HAY, a noted American philanthropist, was born in County Down, Ireland, April 2, 1816, was educated at Rainridge, Ireland, settled in Philadelphia where he became president of the Mechanic's National Bank. During the civil war he was president of the United States Christian Commission, and subsequently of the Indian Commission, and is a prominent leader in all the "Evangelical" religious and philanthropical labors of the day, and most munificent in his aid.

STUART, MARY, a young heroine of the noble house of O'Donnell, the daughter of Rory, Prince of Tyr-

connel, was born in England whence her mother had been sent a hostage in 1605, after her husband was obliged to fly to the continent from the conspiracy of Cecil. The King, although persecuting the father, took the infant under royal protection and command her to be called Mary Stuart. On the death of her father at Rome, the Countess, her mother, was allowed to return to Ireland, when she educated her daughter, and filled her mind, which was of noble mould, with grand and lofty ideas of religion and duty. Mary, when twelve years of age, was taken by her grandmother, the Countess of Kildare, to England, who presented her to the King, whose ward she was. The King was much pleased with the graces of her mind and person, and gave her a large sum as a marriage portion, and the Countess of Kildare, who was very rich, made her heiress to her fortune. She had offers of marriage from the noblest in the land, and amongst them one who was as persistent as he was desirable to her friends. The only objection our young heroine had was religious differences, and looking upon marriage as more than a mere civil union, and one fraught with great difficulties and danger, she would not consent to a union not blessed by religion. Her position was fast becoming beset with difficulties, and becoming suspected also of aiding the escape of two young Irish noblemen, her relatives, who were sent from Ireland, prisoners on account of religion, she was called before the council. She then determined to escape herself, and with a young lady attendant, both disguised as boys, she succeeded in reaching Flanders in safety, where she joined her brother and was by him presented to the Infanta who received her with every mark of distinction. Her name was in every mouth, and the Pope, Urban VIII, addressed to her a letter praising her heroism and devotion, and giving her his apostolic benediction.

SULLIVAN, ALEXANDER M., a distinguished Irish orator, statesman and writer was born about the commencement of the second quarter of the present century. After completing his education, he entered upon the study of the law and was admitted to the bar. In the meantime, his active and patriotic mind was not in-

sensible to the wrongs of his country, his graceful and vigorous pen enriched the patriotic literature of the time, and he soon became recognized as one of the ablest and most polished contributors of the Irish press. In conjunction with his brother, he soon controlled and edited the Irish Nation and it became the oracle of the conservative, but fearless and aggressive patriotism of Ireland. The political article of Alex M., who was the leading spirit of this distinguished family were characterized by vim, power, and solid reasoning, and charmed the senses while they convinced the intellect. His great talents were not confined to the newspaper alone. He was returned to Parliament for Meath, and his career there was not less brilliant and conspicuous. As a parliamentary speaker, he soon took rank amongst the ablest in the House. His style is earnest and graceful, and his treatment of a subject original, comprehensive, perspicuous, and embellished by apt and graphic illustrations, drawn from a storehouse of general knowledge. This general culture accounts also for his wonderful readiness as an impromptu speaker, thoroughly posted on all living issues and questions of the day, backed by an accurate knowledge of history, he stood without a rival among his contemporaries, in ability to master a subject at a moment's warning, and could talk by the hour without any special preparation, and move his hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and interest. Even at such time his oratory swept on, like some majestic stream, from the commencement to the end, no hesitation, no trip or recall, all his energies seemed awakened, his intellectual arms stretched out on all sides, grasping in advance the right ideas, the most forcible arguments, the happiest illustrations, and carrying along with him the interest and good will, if not the reason of his adversaries. He has for the present abandoned journalism as a profession, and having removed to the British Metropolis has taken up the practice of the law, and is fast acquiring fame and fortune, and winning a place and reputation in the first rank of British lawyers and advocates. He is married to an American lady of Irish descent, nee Donovan, and in the summer of 1881 he made a trip to this country with his wife and visited her native city.

New Orleans. His commanding abilities are recognized on all hands, and in the great fields of journalism, parliamentary debate and law, he is second to none of his contemporaries.

SULLIVAN, SIR BENJAMIN, a distinguished jurist and diplomat of the British East India Colonies, was born in Cork, Ireland, about 1748. He went to the East Indies in the employ of the company, and at length became one of the pension judges of the Supreme Court of Madras, and received the honor of knighthood in 1801, for valuable services. He died 1806.

SULLIVAN, DENIS B., a distinguished Irish lawyer and journalist, is a younger brother of Alex. M. He was also connected with the Irish Nation, and was one of its most brilliant and gifted contributors. As a political and general writer he was not perhaps inferior to any of his brothers, having a graceful and classic style. He was educated in the Catholic University, and after graduating entered upon the study of the law. In the meantime, however, he entered the field of journalism and proved his capacity in that arena. He has still later given up journalism, and devotes himself entirely, of late years, to the profession of the law, and has acquired an extensive and lucrative practice on the Munster circuit, one remarkable for so young a member of the bar. The last of this talented family of brothers is Donald, who is but little, if any, inferior to the others in mental ability, but he has devoted himself more to the financial and business interests of the great and patriotic paper which this gifted family so ably conducts. It may safely be said, that no one family in the United Kingdom, in their day, presented such an array of splendid ability as does this family.

SULLIVAN, GOV. JAMES, one of the most ardent and distinguished patriots of the American Revolution, equally noted for his masterly ability as a lawyer, statesman and orator, was the son of John Sullivan, an Irish schoolmaster, who emigrated to the colonies in 1738, and settled at Berwick, Maine, where he opened a school and taught for many years. His pupils never lacked instruction in the rights of

the people to govern themselves, as he was early a strong advocate of colonial rights, holding it to be the duty of the people as freemen to resist, by force of arms, the imposition of taxes, other than those imposed by themselves, and for their own benefit. He lived to see his descendants take a conspicuous part in the great struggle of liberty, and a new republic, gigantic in its proportions, built and cemented in great part by the blood and the sacrifices of his race, arise in the home of their exile, to bless future generations. He lived to the extraordinary age of one hundred and five years. Our subject was born April 22, 1744, in Maine, was educated by his father and worked on the farm. Nearly all the settlers in those days having farms, even if they resided in the small towns. He was growing to be a fine, athletic young man when he met with an accident while felling a tree, which nearly cost him his life, and left him with one leg shorter than the other. This necessitated him to adopt a profession, as the weakness of his limb precluded hard manual labor, and he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar. He soon attracted attention and practice. He also early took strong grounds against the claims of the Home government, and was a determined and able opponent to taxation without representation, and became conspicuous by his ardor, eloquence and zeal in firing the hearts of the people to resistance, as the critical moment approached in which the first blood was spilt for country and liberty. In 1776 we find him a member of the provincial congress. In 1776 he had already acquired a leading position at the bar, and we find him appointed a judge of the Superior court of his State. He was also active in organizing troops for State and national defense, but his lameness prevented him from assuming a role his brave and generous spirit would have so willingly undertaken. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1782, also a member of the Executive Council and Judge of Probate. In 1790 he was appointed attorney-general. When Maine was separated from Massachusetts he took up his residence in the latter and was elected governor in 1807, and re-elected the following year, but died while in office, December 10, 1808. As a lawyer he ranked among the very first of his

day, in America, and was retained in most of the important cases which demanded the attention of the courts of the commonwealth of Massachusetts in his day. His ability may be measured by the fact that he was generally successful although his opponents were such legal luminaries as Dexter, Otis, Dana and Parsons, to none of whom was he second. He was favored by a commanding presence, while dignity and thought illumined his fine, expressive face. The distinguishing characteristics of his mind were force, comprehensiveness and repressed, but intense, ardor; nothing escaped the piercing intensity of his scrutiny. His arguments were clear, close, pointed and forcible, and always directed towards pertinent results, no verbosity or clap-trap for admiration, but aimed to secure conviction. Whilst he but seldom called up his pathetic powers, he did not lack this characteristic of his race, for it is said that when he did resort to pathos in his advocacy, it proved as intense and irresistible as his other masterly qualities. Among the works which he left are "A History of the District of Maine," a "Dissertation on Banks," and on the "Sueability of States"; "History of Land Titles in Massachusetts," "The Constitutional Liberty of the Press," "History of the Penobscot Indians," &c. He was a man of solid and extensive acquirements, and was honored by one of the great seats of learning with the degree of LL. D.

SULLIVAN, GEN. JOHN, a distinguished American patriot and soldier of the Revolution, was of the same family as Gov. James, and was born at Berwick, Maine, February 17, 1740, he studied under his father and worked in his youth on the farm. When about twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and after being admitted to practice he settled in Durham, New Hampshire, opened an office and soon won reputation, both as a lawyer and politician. He was an ardent advocate of colonial rights and was one of the earliest to defy by overt acts the minions of power. As early as 1774 he, in company with John Langdon, seized the fort at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and carried off one hundred barrels of powder and a quantity of arms, which they secured for future use by

the patriots. He was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774, and when the Continental Army was organized in 1775, he was chosen one of the first eight brigadier-generals appointed, and early the next year was made a maj.-general and superseded Arnold in command of the troops engaged in Canada. Shortly afterwards he joined Washington in New York, and on the illness of Gen. Green, he succeeded to the command of the forces at Brooklyn, who were held to repel the invader, who had already landed on Staten Island. Unfortunately, by lack of vigilance, Sullivan found himself surrounded by Sir Henry Clinton, and he was taken prisoner in the disastrous battle of Long Island, which followed. He was, however, soon after exchanged and placed in command of Lee's division in New Jersey, after the capture of that officer. In 1777 he was with Washington at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and the succeeding year operated against the enemy in Rhode Island and besieged Newport by land, but failed for want of co-operation by the French fleet, under D'Estaing, which had been agreed upon. In 1779 he made his memorable campaign against the Indians of Western New York, and their British and Canadian allies, and thereby gave a death blow to the wily savage tribes, which had so long harassed the frontiers. Some disagreement with the Board of War about this time led to his resigning his commission in the army, and he was soon after, 1780, again sent as a delegate to Congress, where he sat that and the following year. He was also governor of New Hampshire from 1786 to 1789, when on the adoption of the Federal Constitution he was appointed United States District Judge for New Hampshire, which office he held until his death, which occurred January 28, 1795, having only reached his fifty-fifth year.

SULLIVAN, JOHN L., a noted Irish American engineer and inventor, was born about 1785. He was engineer of the first canal ever constructed in the U. S., the Middlesex, 1814. He patented a steam tow boat as early as 1804, prior to that of Fulton. He afterwards became a homoeopathic physician, and died in 1868.

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SULLIVAN, SIR RICHARD JOSEPH, a traveller and writer of note, was born in Ireland and obtained employment in the East India Company, while quite young, through the influence of his relatives, Lawrence Sullivan, then chairman of the company. After some years he returned home and made a tour of Great Britain and Ireland, which he published in 2 volumes, and also produced an Analysis of the Political History of India and Philosophical Rhapsodies of Abker of Betlis. His most important work was "A View of Nature in Letters from a Traveler among the Alps," 6 vol. He was a member of Parliament for Romney in 1790, and for Seaford in 1802. He was made a baronet in 1804 and died in 1806.

SULLIVAN, RICHARD, a distinguished Irish patriot, scholar and writer, was a brother of Alex. M., and for a time one of the editors of the Dublin Nation. He was educated in the Catholic University of Ireland and graduated with high reputation for ability and scholarship. He perhaps was the ablest of the brothers as a writer of fiction, and the columns of the Nation were often graced by charming and patriotic stories from his gifted pen. Having a passion for travel and adventure, he accompanied his friend Dr., afterwards Bishop, Quinn, to Tasmania, where for several years he edited the Sydney Freeman. He was outspoken in his paper as regards the causes which led to the attempted assassination of the Duke of Edinburgh in that country, and was subjected to prosecution for the same. His undying hatred to English oppression and rule, finally led him to seek a more congenial atmosphere, when he crossed the Pacific and landed in California. There he became editor of the Monitor, which, under his charge, became one of the best written papers in America. His constitution, never vigorous, was gradually undermined by incessant mental labor, and he at length succumbed, in the very prime of life and vigor of his mental powers. He died in California, 1860. He was perhaps the most scholarly and finished writer of this talented family.

SULLIVAN, ROBERT BALDWIN, an eminent Canadian statesman

and lawyer, was born at Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, 1801, and emigrated with his parents to Canada in 1819. He received a good education and on arriving in Canada, first engaged in commercial pursuits. The death of his elder brother, who was engaged in the study of the law, changed his intention, and determining to adopt that profession, entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Baldwin. He was admitted to the bar after a due course and soon established an enviable reputation as an advocate and lawyer. About 1834 he first appeared prominently in Canadian politics as an opposer of the policy of Mr. MacKenzie. The city of Toronto had just been incorporated and MacKenzie became its first mayor after a hot contest. The next year, however, Mr. Sullivan succeeded in carrying the city against MacKenzie, and succeeded him as mayor. Although he had not committed himself to any of the old parties, his opposition and success against the extreme liberals, made him the recognized head of the conservative party, for the time being, in upper Canada. Sullivan was now called into the Executive Council by Sir Francis Head, Governor General. Capt., afterwards Admiral Baldwin, his relative, being also a member. Sullivan was soon afterwards appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands and also a Legislative Councillor. On Mr. Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, succeeding Sir Francis Head, in 1839, the important question which now agitated the Canadian Colonies and people after the MacKenzie-Papeneau rebellion of 1837 failed, was responsible government, which the mother country saw the necessity of, at length, sanctioning. To this policy the toadies and Tories of Canada were bitterly opposed, and the opposition in the Legislative Council was especially powerful. The new governor-general however found a powerful and able advocate and supporter of the new policy in Mr. Sullivan, and he became one of his most trusted councillors. Mr. Sullivan threw himself into the contest with all his energy and zeal, and by his eloquence, earnestness and solid reasoning succeeded in convincing and swaying a majority of the Legislative Council. He was also a strong advocate of the Legislative Union of the Canadas, and at the same

time conspicuous for the broadness, firmness and liberality of his views on the subject, as contrasted with the views of the bigots of Upper Canada, who were neither few nor weak, and who were desirous of reducing the Lower Province to a condition of servitude. Sullivan's speech on the question in the Legislative Assembly was not only powerful and elegant, but unanswerable. Sullivan continued to be the most eloquent and able supporter of the gov.-general's policy in the Legislative Assembly. On the formation of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry in 1843, Sullivan became president of the Council, and amongst his Irish associates were: J. E. Small, solicitor-general, west; Robert Baldwin, attorney-general; Francis Hincks, inspector-general; T. O. Aylwin, solicitor-general, east; D. Daly, secretary of the Province, and H. H. Killaly, president of the Board of Works. On the return of the Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry to power under the administration of the Earl of Elgin, in 1843, Mr. Sullivan became secretary of the Province of Canada. He had on the first retirement of the Baldwin ministry resigned his place and resumed the practice of his profession in Toronto, and again quickly acquired a large practice. On accepting office again with his old associates, he made arrangements to remove to Montreal, then the seat of government, but a vacant judgeship being tendered to him on the Upper Canadian Bench, he accepted the same, never having had much relish for party strife. No Canadian statesman of his time entertained broader or fairer views, or was less influenced by party bias. He looked only to the prosperity of United Canada, and to sustaining and defending the just rights of all her people against encroachments from any quarter. He did not long survive his retirement from public life but, died in 1858, in the prime of life and the vigor of his intellectual powers. He was married twice—leaving a numerous family by his second wife, who afterwards became Lady Hincks. Sullivan was undoubtedly one of the ablest men of his day in Canada.

SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY D., a talented Irish patriot, poet and journalist, an elder brother of Alex. M., and but

little, if any, inferior to him in ability. He was associated with him in editing the Nation, and was more especially the poet of this gifted family. He often inspired his countrymen through the columns of that paper with the choice and patriotic effusions of his gifted muse, earning for himself a wide-spread popularity among the most ardent lovers of their country. He is hardly as conservative a patriot as A. M., but while being more enthusiastic, is neither rash nor impracticable. He represents Westmeath in Parliament, and while he is not as attractive or brilliant a speaker as his brother A. M., he commands universal attention and respect when he rises to address the House. He is a worthy representative of this talented and patriotic family, an elegant and practicable writer, a gifted poet, and a public speaker and debater of fine ability. May he live to behold the independence of his country.

SWIFT, JONATHAN, a celebrated wit, writer and divine of the Church of England, was born in 1667, at Dublin, and was educated at Kilkenny School, Trinity College, Dublin and Oxford. He lived for some years with Sir William Temple as an assistant and companion, and when that statesman died he left Swift a legacy and his posthumous works. He was disappointed in his expectations of church preferment in England and accompanied Lord Berkeley, one of the Lord Chief Justices to Ireland, as chaplain, and obtained from him a living on which he resided after marrying the lady whom he celebrated under the name of Stella, but whom he would never acknowledge as his wife. He had some other engagement troubles about this time, not altogether creditable, especially in a minister. In 1701 he took a doctor's degree, and on the accession of Queen Anne he visited England. In the course of the nine ensuing years he published several works, but it was not till 1710 that he became active as a political writer. Having joined the Tories he became intimate with Harley and Bolingbroke, and exerted himself strenuously in behalf of his new allies. He expected an English mitre but received only the deanery of St. Patrick. He returned to Ireland, but was exceedingly unpopular on account of what was considered an unpatriotic course. The

policy which he ever afterwards pursued, however, soon wiped out all the faults of the past, and he lived to be one of the most popular of patriots. Among the writing which produced this result the Drapier's Letters, published in 1724, stand foremost. In 1726 he gave "Gulliver's Travels" to the world. As he advanced in years he suffered from deafness and other causes, and at last his intellect was affected. He died Oct., 1745.

TAAFFE, MARSHAL FRANCIS, third earl of Carlingford and uncle of the celebrated Count Taaffe of the German Empire, was born in the County Sligo, Ireland, about 1640, and was sent in his youth to Ulmutz to prosecute his studies. He early became one of the pages of honor to the Emperor Ferdinand, and soon after obtained a captain's commission from Charles, 5th duke of Lorraine, in his own regiment. He was subsequently made chamberlain to the emperor, and rose by distinguished services to be a marshal of the empire, a counsellor of the state, and a cabinet officer. He was highly esteemed by most of the crowned heads of Europe, and when he succeeded to his hereditary honors in Ireland, special acts of Parliament were passed, both in England and Ireland, to hinder any outlaws or attainders from effecting the reversion of his titles or estates. He died in August, 1704.

TAAFFE, LUCAS, a major-general in the British army, was born in Ireland of an ancient family, and was appointed Governor of Ross. In 1649 he gallantly defended that place against Cromwell, and was an ardent supporter of the House of Stuart. He was subsequently obliged to expatriate himself, and entering the army of the he served with distinction in Italy and Spain. He afterwards returned to Ireland, where he died about 1690.

TAAFFE, NICHOLAS, nephew of the foregoing, vicount of Oorren, in the county of Sligo, and count of the German Empire, and one of the most distinguished soldiers of his day, was born in County Sligo about 1680. No field being open for an honorable ambition at home, he turned his eyes towards the continent where so many of his countrymen were gaining position and re-

nown, and entered the Austrian service where he rose to the highest honors and distinctions. He obtained the golden key as chamberlain, from the Emperor Charles VI, as he did from his successors, while as an officer he gained great credit against the Turks, and in 1788, he achieved the renowned victory of Belgrade. He married the daughter and heiress of Count Spindler of Lutz, and died on 30th December, 1769.

TALBOT, JAMES, LL. D. Baron Talbot de Malahide, a distinguished scientist and mathematician, was born in Ireland, Nov. 22, 1805. He finished his education at Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship and distinguished himself both in mathematics and classics. He obtained a seat in Parliament in 1833, but devoted himself to scientific study and investigations in geology, zoology and archeology. Was president of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Archeological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and has added materially to the advancement of those sciences to which he has given attention.

TALBOT, PETER, archbishop of Dublin, a learned and able Irish divine and confessor, was a nephew of the earl of Tyrconnel, was born about 1620, and when a mere youth, feeling a desire to embrace a religious life, then full of danger in his native land, he went to Portugal to be educated, and in his sixteenth year entered the novitiate of the Jesuits. He afterwards went to Rome where he completed his studies in one of their houses in that city, and was then ordained a priest. He again returned to Portugal, where he taught and was afterwards professor of moral theology in Antwerp, where he published a treatise on "The Nature of Faith and Heresy—the Nullity of the Protestant Church and its Clergy." He is said to have been the prelate who received Charles II into the Catholic fold at Cologne, 1656, and was commissioned privately to intimate the fact to the Court of Spain. On the marriage of Charles II with the Infanta of Portugal, he was appointed one of her chaplains, and after being relieved from his vows as a Jesuit, he was consecrated at Antwerp, archbishop of Dublin, 1669. He repaired to his see and there found an assembly of

the ecclesiastics presided over by the archbishop of Armagh. Talbot claimed the authority to oversee the proceedings, which being denied, he appealed to Rome, which again confirmed the pre-eminence of the see of Armagh. Talbot returned to Dublin in 1670. and waited on Lord Berkeley, the lord lieutenant, who received him with honor, and permitted him to appear before the council in his archiepiscopal character. The same year he commenced a synod in Dublin, and enforced the publication of the bonds of marriage and prohibiting its contracting with Jews, Turks or Moors. Lord Berkeley being removed, the bigoted and tyrannical Essex succeeded, and forthwith proscription commenced. The arch-bishop was accused on trumped up charges of an intent to introduce Catholics into the City Council, and judging the intention of the government by the sorrowful and bloody past, he quietly left the city and went back to the continent from whence he addressed a pastoral to his people, on their duty to bear with patience the threatening evils, 1674. In 1675 he came to reside with friends at Pool Hall, England. His health breaking down he was permitted through the duke of York to return to Dublin, where, in 1678, he was arrested for complicity in that infamous and chimerical "Popist plot." Although the whole story proved to be so baseless a fraud that it fell to pieces of its own inconsistency, yet was this venerable old man so broken down by labor, trials and infirmities, that he was unable to perform his duties, cast into prison and there kept for two years, until death relieved him from his heartless persecutors, 1680.

TALBOT, RICHARD, Duke of Tyrconnel, an Irish patriot and soldier, was born about 1660. He was chief governor of Ireland under James II., and served that unworthy monarch to the last. Lady Morgan says of him, "Two qualities he possessed in an eminent degree, wit and valor, and if to gifts so brilliant and so Irish be joined, devotion to his country and fidelity to an unfortunate royal family, with whose exile he began life and with whose ruin he finished it, it cannot be denied even though his course may have been a mistaken one, whatever elements of evil it may have produced,

were counterbalanced by much greater and more striking good." He is said to have been a man of magnificent physique, with manners both noble and refined. His wife was also a most beautiful and brilliant woman, a sister to the duchess of Marlborough. After the death of her noble husband she built a convent for Poor Clares in Dublin, into which she retired and lived to the great age of 92 years. His death took place in 1750.

TALTAM, HENRY, DD. LL. D. F. R. S., one of the ablest and most learned of modern oriental scholars, was born in Ireland, 1788, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Universities of Gottingen and Leyden, and graduated as a doctor in law, theology and philosophy. He gave great attention to the eastern languages, and became the chief modern authority in matters relating to the Coptic. He discovered in the east, at the Netican Convent, the collection of the manuscript, which have become the basis of research in the Syriac, and which are now in the possession of the British Museum. He is the author of numerous valuable archaeological and philological works, and deservedly stood amongst the foremost scholars of his day. He died in 1868.

TANDY, JAMES NAPPER, a celebrated Irish patriot and one of the United Irishmen in '96, was born in 1757, and was a merchant in Dublin in 1791. He became secretary of the Catholic Association and was a bold and outspoken leader in Irish rights. On arbitrary measures being taken by the government to put down the United Irishmen he escaped to France and was commissioned a General of Brigade in the expedition against Ireland, fitted out in '98, under Gen. Rey. After the failure of this he took refuge in Hamburg, but was delivered up to the British government and condemned to death, but not executed, and after the peace of Amiens, Napper Tandy, was liberated. He again took service in the French army and had command of a regiment when he died, in 1809, at Bordeaux.

TANNER, EDMOND, a learned Irish divine and doctor of theology was contemporary of Richard Oresagh, arch-

bishop of Armagh, among other works he wrote commentaries on the work of St. Thomas, A. D., 1685.

TATE, NATHAN, a poet and dramatist of talent, was born in Dublin, in 1652, and educated in Trinity College in that city. He turned his attention to literature, and sought London, where alone in those days could the English writer find sufficient pecuniary reward for his efforts. He soon gained notoriety and employment, and in 1699 succeeded Shilwell as poet laureate of England. He assisted Dryden in the composition of *Abraham and Archithophel*, and also remodeled *King Lear*, which adaptation long kept the stage. He was the author of ten dramas, but is better known by his version of the psalms, which he put into verse in conjunction with Nicholas Brady, and which are still used in the book of common prayer. He died at Southwork August 12, 1715.

TAYLOR, GEORGE, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland in 1716. He received a good education, and it was his only capital on arriving in this country. He took the first employment that presented itself, which was that of a laborer. He however soon got a situation more in keeping with his training, a clerkship in an iron works. His employer dying, he some time afterward married his widow, and became manager of considerable property in iron works, which he handled with success. Before the stamp act passed he had become a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was noted for his talent and capacity for business. He displayed at this time all the ardor of his countrymen in discussing the questions of difference with the mother country, but the Quaker element in that commonwealth was indisposed to any precipitancy in a separation which involved war. It was the Irish element, the Waynes, and the Hoesys and the Taylors which placed Pennsylvania so quickly and gallantly into line. In 1776 Taylor was sent to the Continental Congress and had the honor of affixing his name to the great charter of American Independence. Mr. Taylor removed to Delaware the next year to engage there in business, and did not

again during his short life appear in public, but supported the government by every means in his power. He died in 1781.

TAYLOR, SIR MEADOWS, a talented soldier, legislator, historian and writer, was born in Ireland, 1810. He entered the military service of the East India Company when a youth, where he quickly distinguished himself, became a colonel and was decorated with the star of India knighthood. He married an India princess and was president or administrator of several native courts. He was a learned and able archaeologist of India remains. He is the author of "Confessions of a Thug," 8 vol.; "Tip-poo Sutaun, a Tale of the Mysore War," 8 vol.; "Notices of Cromlechs, Cairns and other Ancient Scytho-Druidical Remains of India," "Tara, a Mahratta Tale," 8 vol.; "Ralph Darnell, a Tale," 8 vol.; "Manuel of the History of India from the Earliest Times." Col. Taylor was undoubtedly the best authority on India history and remains that ever wrote in the English language. He died May, 1876.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM OOOKE, L. D., an author of extensive and varied learning, was born at Youghal, Ireland, in the year 1800, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, with the highest honors. After finishing his course he determined to devote himself to literature and sought the only market which literary Irishmen had, to find employment and compensation for their labor—London. Here his extensive learning and great industry soon found employment and he was recognized as unrivalled, if not for profundity, at least for variety and extent of knowledge. He was a great promoter of education and gave much attention to developing the best methods, and his opinion on this subject was eagerly sought and held as the highest in the kingdom. He was sent by government to the continent to investigate the educational systems, and had returned and was appointed on the establishment of the lord lieutenant of Ireland to carry out his educational views, when he was cut off by the pestilence that ravaged Great Britain and Ireland, in 1849. Among his works are his manuals of "Ancient and Mod-

ern History," "Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel," "History of Mohammedanism," "Revolutions and Remarkable Conspiracies of Europe," "The History of the House of Orleans," &c. He died in 1849.

TEMPLE, SIR JOHN, nephew of Sir William, an eminent solicitor, was born in Dublin, about 1660. He held the position of attorney-general of Ireland, and was also speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He died in 1704.

TEMPLE, SIR WILLIAM, son of the master of the rolls in Ireland, and grandson of Sir William Temple, Provost of Dublin University and member of the Irish Parliament, was born in Dublin, about 1625, and succeeded his father as master of the rolls by reversionary grant. He was educated partly in Dublin and partly at Cambridge. In his nineteenth year he began an extensive tour of the continent, remaining for two years in France. On his return to Ireland he obtained a seat in its Parliament. Charles II employed him as a diplomat, in which capacity Temple displayed abilities of the first order. He was twice employed in secret missions, and as envoy extraordinary to the Hague, he concluded within the short space of five days the treaty of the triple alliance. He was also one of the negotiators at the Congress of Aix la Chapelle, and signed the peace of 1678, was appointed ambassador to the Hague in 1674, and was employed abroad in other important matters. In 1679 he was appointed one of the king's new council, but was soon displaced for too great freedom of speech. He never afterwards took part in public affairs, and died in 1698. His work form 4 octave volumes.

TENNENT, SIR JAMES EMERSON, LL. D., a talented writer and man of culture, was born in Belfast, Ireland, April 7, 1794, and was the son of a wealthy merchant, William Emerson. He received his education in Trinity College, Dublin, and traveled on the continent and in the East, and met Lord Byron in Greece, when he became fired also with enthusiasm for Grecian independence. He studied law and was called to the bar in 1821, but never practised, married the daughter of William Tennent, a wealthy banker

of Belfast, whose name he assumed the next year by royal license, was chosen as a Whig to the first Reformed Parliament, in 1832, from Belfast; subsequently withdrew from the Whigs with Sir James Graham and Lord Stanley, in what was called the "Derby dilly," became a supporter of Sir Robert Peel, was president of the India Board, in 1843. He was knighted and appointed civil secretary to the governor of Ceylon, in 1851, was returned to Parliament for Lisburn, Ireland, became secretary of the Poor Law Board as a conservative, and secretary of the Board of Trade. He procured the passing of an act in Parliament securing copyrights on designs. He is author of "Belgium," 2 vol.; "Christianity in Ceylon;" "The Story of the Gens;" "The Wild Elephant;" "Ceylon, an Account of the Island, Physical, Historical and Topographical." He also contributed largely to "Notes and Queries" and other standard periodicals. He died in London, March 6, 1869.

TENNENT, REV. WILLIAM a noted and able Presbyterian divine, was born in Ireland, June 8, 1705, and emigrated with his father who brought his family to America about 1720. His elder brother Gilbert was also a minister and under him he studied both classics and theology in New Jersey, where they resided. William was an indefatigable student, and so ceaseless was his application that his health at length gave way. About this time he had a very narrow escape from being buried alive. One day he was conversing with his brother in Latin, when suddenly he fainted and seemed to expire. He was all prepared for burial, when his physician, who had been absent during this time, returned, and, on examining him, thought he perceived signs of life. His body, however, was cold and stiff, and had been so for three days. His brother delayed the funeral for awhile, but at length insisted on burying him, when all of a sudden he opened his eyes and groaned. He slowly recovered, but for some time afterwards all the past was a blank, but he at length came to a normal state. He became widely known as an eloquent preacher, and perhaps not less on account of his cataleptic experience, and an imaginary view of the other world, which was connected in his mind with

It. When the revolution burst in the colonies he went to reside with a son in South Carolina, where he died in 1777.

THESSY, WILLIAM, a brave and gallant Irish officer, in the service of France in the time of Louis XIV. He earned honor and distinction by his gallant conduct on various occasions, and well sustained the reputation of Irish valor. He served under Catinat and other celebrated commanders and participated in some of the great victories won through the aid of the gallant Irish brigades in France.

THOMPSON, LAUNT, a distinguished sculptor, was born in Queen's County Ireland, in 1838. Emigrated with his widowed mother to the United States, and settled in Albany, New York, 1846, and after preparatory studies he entered the office of Dr. Ormsby to pursue a course of medicine. Having a passion for drawing he, in the meantime, developed no mean capacity, and giving up medicine he entered the studio of Erastus D. Palmer, a sculptor, as a pupil and assistant, where he remained nine years, and became noted for his skill and accuracy as a medallionist. He settled in New York in 1858, and became a valued member of the Academy of Design. Among his works are busts of "Edwin Booth, as Hamlet," "Gen. Dix," "Bryant," the poet, and a colossal statue of Napoleon. He afterwards went to reside in Florence, Italy, the home of sculptors, where he still works with high hopes and aims.

THOMPSON, ROBERT ELLIS, an eminent American Presbyterian divine and scholar, was born near Lurgan, Ireland, in 1844, and came to the United States with his parents, who, in 1867, settled in Philadelphia. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1865, and commenced the study of theology in a Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, where he graduated in 1867, and became assistant editor of the American Presbyterian, and also assistant professor of mathematics and Latin in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1874 he became professor of social science, and just previously was ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He has been editor of the Pennsylvania Month-

ly for many years. Among his works is "Social Science and National Economy," 1875. He is a member of many learned societies.

THOMPSON, REV. WILLIAM, an Irish divine, and poet of considerable merit, was educated for the ministry and became Protestant dean of Raphoe, Ireland. He died about 1770.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, a celebrated Irish Naturalist, was born about 1806. He undertook a complete Natural History of Ireland, but had only completed and published the department of birds, when he died in 1852.

THOMPSON, GEN. WILLIAM, a distinguished soldier and patriot of the American Revolution, was born in Ireland, about 1780, emigrated to Pennsylvania in early life and soon became active in military affairs, and in defense of the colony against both the French and the Indians. He commanded a company in the French war, 1759-60; and after its termination settled at Fort Pitt, (Pittsburg,) and was one of the purchasers of the old fort. He was also a strong advocate for colonial rights and legislative independence, and on the breaking out of the war of the Revolution he raised a regiment of riflemen and took the field, arriving at Cambridge, Mass., June, 1775. He had his first brush with the enemy at "Lachmere Point," Nov. 10, 1775. In March, 1776, he was appointed a brigadier-general and succeeded Gen. Lee in command of New York, March 19, and afterwards joined the forces invading Canada, under Montgomery and Arnold; commanded the column that attacked Three Rivers, June 6, and getting in an exposed position, was captured. He was paroled in August, following, but was not exchanged 'till 1778. He died at or near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, before the close of the war, Sept. 4, 1781.

THOMSON, CHARLES, LL. D., secretary of the Continental Congress, one of the most distinguished patriots of the American Revolution, and called the "Sam Adams of Pennsylvania," was born at Mayhew, Derry, Ireland, Nov. 29, 1729. The father and four boys started for America, 1741, to seek

their fortunes in the new world, where at least the fruits of their toil would be their own. The father unfortunately died on the voyage, leaving his four brave boys to push their way in the new land. They landed at Newcastle, Delaware, Charles, at the time was only eleven, but the elder brother soon found employment, and our subject had the advantage of studying under Dr. Allison, his countryman, the most noted classical scholar of his day in America, who then taught an academy at Thunder Hill, Md. Thomson himself became a teacher in Philadelphia and the friend of Benjamin Franklin. He soon was noted for his thoroughness, broad culture, and spotless integrity, and was put on the commissions to treat with the Iroquois and Delaware Indians, who soon learned to place in him the highest confidence, and gave him the title of "Truth-teller." He engaged in Commercial business, and married Hannah Harrison, an aunt of President Harrison. He became prominent in literary and patriotic associations, in fact in all public spirited organizations, and was an ardent advocate with tongue and pen of the people's rights. He was chosen Secretary of the Continental Congress on its first assembling at Carpenter's Hall Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774, and continued to hold that important position uninterruptedly till 1789, or until the Continental Congress was superseded by the Federal Constitution, and he it was who was chosen to inform Washington of his elevation to the office of First President of the United States of America. Charles Thompson resided the latter years of his long and honored life at Lower Merion, Montgomery County Pennsylvania, when he died at the venerable age of ninety-five, Aug. 16, 1824. Dr. Thompson was a ripe scholar, and was the author of valuable documents on the Indians and the Revolutionary troubles, a translation of the whole Bible, the Old Testament being from the "Septuagint" also a synopsis of the Four Evangelists, being a History of the Conception, Birth, Doctrine, Miracles, Death, Resurrection and Assension of Our Lord Jesus Christ," Philadelphia, 1815.

THOMSON, JAMES, one of the leading scientists of the age and an eminent civil and mechanical engineer, was a

brother of Sir William, and a son of James Thomson, LL. D., afterwards professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow. He was born at Belfast, Ireland, 1816, and educated under his father there, and afterwards in the University of Glasgow, where he graduated, 1837, and then entered the Housley Iron Works at Tipton, to become familiar with practical mechanics; later he was employed by Sir Wm. Fairbairn, the eminent civil engineer. In 1857 he became professor of civil engineering in Queen's College, Belfast, and in 1872, in the University of Glasgow. He has given great attention to practical mechanical engineering, especially in regard to irrigation and water supply; he invented the "Vortex Turbine," the "Jet Pump," the "International Reservoir for Draining Swamp Lands," and successfully explained the problem of glacial action, by showing the lowering by pressure of the freezing temperature of water. He has contributed numerous valuable papers to the transaction of the leading scientific associations of Great Britain and Ireland, including physics, mathematics and mechanics, and undoubtedly, is one of the most practical scientific men of the age.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, an able and learned Irish scientist, was born at Belfast, Nov. 2, 1805, and became noted for his extensive and exact knowledge in every department of science and art. He has associated with Professor Edward Forbes, and sent by the British Government to the Aegean archipelago and contributed nearly eighty papers to the transactions of different societies on scientific investigations, including botany, zoology and ornithology. His great work, however, was his "Natural History of Ireland," 4 vol. He died February 17, 1852.

THOMSON, SIR WILLIAM, younger brother of James and son of Dr. James Thomson, is perhaps the ablest scientific man of the age, at least of those who speak the English language, was born in Belfast, Ireland, June, 1824, educated at Glasgow under his father, and at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1845 as second wrangler and was elected fellow. In 1846 he was elected to the chair of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow University and the same year became editor of the

"Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal," where he first published his researches on the mathematical theory of electricity. He invented quadrant and portable electrometers of extreme delicacy and great accuracy, the former was adopted by the Kew Observatory for the automatic registration of the electric state of the atmosphere. He was also inventor of the mirror galvanometer and the syphon recorder, instruments of the greatest value in submarine telegraphy, and which rendered communication by Atlantic cable a possibility. He made important experiments in magnetism, especially in heat, among which were those regarding the conversion of water into ice, at the freezing point, without the expenditure of force; the specific heat of substances; the relation between the force expended and the heat produced in the compression of gas. He has published many important scientific papers. Among them none which attracted more attention than that in the *Philosophical Magazine*, 1852, in regard to the "Universal tendency in nature to the dissipation of mechanical energy." In 1853 he delivered the Barkerian lecture on "The Electro-Dynamic Properties of Metals." He received the royal medal of the London Royal Society, and the Keith prize of the Edinburgh Royal Society. He delivered the "Rede Lecture," 1866, and the same year was knighted for his valuable discoveries in the advancement of science. He was president of the British Association and of the Geological Society of Glasgow, and Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. He published in conjunction with Tate an "Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy," which became the standard work on that subject, and in 1872 issued a volume of papers on electro statics and magnetism. He visited Canada and the United States in 1876, and about that time perfected a Tide calculating machine. Thomson undoubtedly stands at the front of living scientists.

THORNTON, MATHEW, a distinguished patriot of the American Revolution, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland, about 1714, and when about three years old, emigrated to America with his parents, who finally took up their residence in Worcester, Massachu-

setts. After acquiring a classical education he commenced the study of medicine, and on being admitted to practice, he settled in Londonderry, N. H. There he soon became prominent, and was active in the defense of the colony against the French and Indians. In 1745 he accompanied the expedition against Louisburg as chief surgeon to the New Hampshire troops, and earned distinguished credit, both as a soldier and physician. He early espoused the cause of the colonies and was an able co-laborer of his gallant countryman Stark, and amongst the most fearless and outspoken of the patriots prior to the Revolution. In 1776 he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress and affixed his name to the great charter of American Independence. He must have, in the meantime, studied law, for we find him, after the war, holding important legal positions, having been successively chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas and judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. He was held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens for his integrity and worth, and died full of years and honors, 1803, being in his 90th year.

TIERNAY, GEORGE, a distinguished statesman and writer of Great Britain, was of Irish descent, born in London, in 1756, and after finishing his education at Cambridge, commenced the study of the law. He however gave himself up to politics and political discussions in the journals of the day. He attached himself to the Whigs and in 1796-8, was elected M. P. for Southwark. He afterwards represented Athlone, Ireland, and subsequently Appleby and other English boroughs. In the year '98 he had a duel with Pitt, arising from words in debate, which resulted without injury. On the accession of the Addington Ministry in 1802, he became treasurer of the navy, and in 1806, under the Grenville, he became president of the Board of Control. On the formation of the Canning Ministry, he was appointed master of the mint, but retired in 1828 with Goderich, and died soon after in 1880. Tierney was one of the ablest debaters of his day, and a formidable opposer of Pitt.

TIGHE, MARY BLACHFORD, a talented poetess and author, was born

in Ireland, in 1773. Her most admired production is *Psyche*, a poem of great merit and beauty. She died in 1810.

TIGHERNMAS, king of Ireland, who, according to the book of "Lucan," was the first to introduce idolatry into Ireland, the people prior to that time having preserved to a greater or less degree the ancient traditions and worship of the only true God received from the Patriarch of old. He is also said to have been the discoverer of the first gold and silver mines in that county, and also instituted the designation of difference of rank by the number of colors worn in the clothes. By his decree, the learned, ranked next to the king, showing at that early day the intellectual character of the race, a trait, which their accumulated misfortunes and the consequent want of motives to foster, has failed to weaken or lessen.

TIGERNACH, or **TIERNE**, ST., bishop of Cluanols or Clunes, and apostolic legate of Ireland, was successor of St. Macartin, but made his cathedral at Clunes. He founded an abbey at Clunes, in Monaghan, for regular canons, under the title of St. Peter and Paul. He died about A. D. 550.

TIMON, RT. REV. JOHN, D.D., the first bishop of Buffalo, an able and learned Catholic American divine, was born at Conewago, Pennsylvania, Feb. 13, 1797, of Irish parents, (James Timon and Margaret Leddy,) who had emigrated from County Cavan, Ireland. When John was five years old the family removed to Baltimore, where our subject entered his father's dry goods store, and subsequently assisted him in business in Louisville, 1818-'19, and in St. Louis from that time until he entered the preparatory seminary of the Lazarists of St. Louis, April, 1828. There he acquired a reputation for industry, zeal, and above all humility. In 1824, while still pursuing his studies, he accompanied father Odin, afterwards archbishop of New Orleans, on an extended missionary tour through Arkansas and Texas, preaching, instructing children and others, and preparing them for the sacraments. So earnest were his studies, and such rapid progress did he make, that he was raised to the priesthood in 1825, and

soon after became one of the professors in the seminary, and also had missionary duties to perform. Considerable prejudice was exhibited in those early days against Catholics, especially priests, which the more ignorant bigots would supplement with violence, which at one time threatened his life. On several occasions a number of sectarian preachers of the out-of-door order, assembled before the seminary and challenged the fathers to a public discussion. Father Timon thinking that the quickest way to abate the nuisance was to meet them and expose their ignorance, was permitted to accept, and he met six of the doughty champions on the stump, and so completely did he expose their ignorance and bigotry, that they gave no farther trouble. He was indefatigable in the work of his ministry and was soon famed far and wide for his eloquence, zeal and devotion to duty in the most trying circumstances. He made many converts both by his examples and words. His zeal, energy and prudence sustained his Order in the United States through many difficulties, and in 1835, much against his desire, he was appointed by the General Assembly of the Order, held in Paris that year, the first visitor of the order in the United States. His personal as well as his general work for the Order was now simply herculean. In 1837 he visited France, and brought back zealous laborers and substantial aid, and extended the field of his mission over the then Republic of Texas, preached in its hall of Congress, and celebrated the first mass ever offered up in Galveston. In 1839 he was appointed co-adjutor to the bishops of St. Louis, with the right of succession, but so great was his humility that he would not accept. In 1840 he was appointed vicar apostolic of Texas, which was still an independent republic. At the urgent request of his brethren he accepted, and was received in the young republic with distinguished honors, preaching before the House and Senate. The acting president Judge Burnett highly complimented his eloquence and success in vindicating Catholic doctrine and he was tendered a public dinner. He then set to work with his usual energy and soon the results of his apostolic labors were everywhere visible, and many were brought into the fold. In 1844 he was

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appointed bishop of Buffalo, and was consecrated in New York by Bishop Hughes, Oct. 17, and was received by his new flock with every demonstration of joy. The result of his advent among them was soon visible, missions and spiritual retreats were given in rapid succession, the bishop preaching often five times a day. In a church which had about three hundred communicants when he came, soon after recorded 1500, and this was but a sample of the fruit of his labors. He had, however, great trouble with the St. Louis Church trustees, and at last excommunicated them and interdicted the church. A violent blast of bigotry was the result, and the bigots in the Legislature of the State succeeded in passing an act intended to embarrass the Catholic church in its property relations. A legislative bigot named Babcock uttered an elaborate tirade of slander against the church, which Bishop Timon answered in a withering, sarcastic and crushing open letter, which met no reply. Soon under his fostering care and through a tireless energy, schools, founding asylums, orphan asylums, magdalen asylums and lunatic asylums sprang up to give a home to every human misery. He also founded a seminary at Niagara Falls, under the care of the Lazarists, and also a college at Alleghany, under the charge of the Franciscans. In 1853 Bishop Timon visited Mexico to solicit from its wealthy Catholics aid for a projected cathedral, and on his way stopped at New Orleans to learn the rudiments of Spanish, and was able when he arrived in Mexico to appeal with fluency to the Spanish Mexicans in their own language for his work. He also visited Europe repeatedly in the interests of his diocese and took part in the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception at Rome, 1854. He was highly honored by Pius IX for his piety and sound learning, and received with distinction in every part of Europe, when he travelled in aid of his cathedral. His last visit was in 1862. He was ever on the alert in crushing out unreligious practices among the faithful, and although he met obstacles that at first seemed insurmountable, he triumphed over all. He was a true bishop in its broadest sense, imitating his Divine Master in humility. In becoming a bishop, he truly only became

the servant of servants, early and late was he ready to meet every call, and hear the confession of the lowliest. The dignity of bishop did not exalt him above the humble missionary, as it unfortunately does so many, or into hedging himself around with formalities, which are but bars to a free intercourse with their flocks. One cannot but reflect on beholding such dignified prelates, how the apostles would have looked, entrenched in such dignity. Our bishop, apostle-like, never lost the humble missionary, and it was the humility with which he was clothed as a garment, that gave him the power and grace to conquer. "For he hath put down the mighty from their seat, and hath exalted the humble." After unceasing labors for upwards of forty years, and hands filled with good works, he at length went to meet that Master for whom he had labored so unselfishly and well. He died April 16, 1867.

TIRRELL, CAPT. RICHARD, one of the bravest and most indefatigable of the Irish confederate chieftains, was a native of Munster, and born about 1650, was engaged in numberless encounters against the enemy, under the leadership of the princess of Tyrone, Tyrconnel, and O'Sullivan, prince of Bearre, and highly distinguished himself on every occasion by his military skill and daring.

TOBIN, JOHN, a dramatic author of talent, was of Irish descent, born at Salisbury, England, and educated in private schools; after completing his education he became a solicitor. His spare moments were however devoted to dramatic composition, for which he had a strong propensity. At the age of twenty-four he had written several plays, and continued literary labor in that line till death. He was not, however, successful during his life in having his plays accepted by managers. He was about dying when his play of "The Honeymoon" was first rehearsed, but he did not live to witness its success. He died of consumption, December 8, 1804. Among his other plays which still keep the boards are, "The Curfew" and "The School for Authors."

TOBIN, A. M. de, a celebrated Spanish painter of Irish descent, was born in 1678, and rose to distinguished eminence in art. He died in 1768.

TODD, JAMES H., D. D., a learned Irish historian and archaeologist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 23, 1806, was educated at Trinity College in that city, of which he became a fellow, and took orders in the Established Church. He became Regius Professor of Hebrew, 1849, and was twice chosen Donnellan lecturer; was precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral and one of the chief founders of the Irish Archaeological Society, and repeatedly president of the Royal Irish Academy. Among his numerous works are "St. Patrick and Archbishops of Armagh," "St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland," "Wars of the Danes in Ireland," "The Irish Version of the Historia Britonum of Nunius," "The Martyrology of Donegal." He was also a valued contributor to the transactions of learned societies. He died at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, June 23, 1869.

TODD, ROBERT BENTLEY, brother of the foregoing, an eminent physician, was born in Dublin, in 1809, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, studied medicine and settled in London for practice, 1831. His success and skill soon earned for him an extensive practice and matchless reputation, and he was elected to the chair of physiology and anatomy in Kings College, London, 1837, and he took a leading part in founding the Hospital of that name. In 1839 he was made professor of clinical medicine, which chair he retained 'till his death, Jan. 20, 1860. He was joint editor with Dr. Grant of the *Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology*, 1838-'59, and with Dr. Bowman of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," besides lectures, etc.

TOLAND, JOHN, a writer of genius was born near Londonderry, Ireland, about 1670 and was educated at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Lyden, his faith, which was originally Catholic, became unsettled in these schools, and he became naturally a free-thinker, the only rational refuge left. He was employed while on the continent in secret missions to the German Courts, and died in 1722.

He wrote a life of Milton, besides other works of a semi-philosophical and religious nature, and created by his religious works, much disputation among churchmen.

TOLER, JOHN, better known in Irish history as Lord Norbury, and whose name among patriot Irishmen is but a synonyme for infamy; was born in 1745 in Tipperary, educated at Trinity College and was called to the bar in 1770. He was ever a toady to the government and received the appointment of King's Counsel, soon after Solicitor-General, and Attorney-General in '98, when he became infamously notorious for shameful abuse of the privileges of his high position, using his influence in securing the condemnation of political prisoners, against all the rules and forms of impartial justice. He was advanced to the position of Chief Justice in 1800, as well on account of his pliancy, as in reward for his efforts in the destruction of the independence of his country, and was given a pension of over £3,000 a year and made a Vicount and Earl. Although devoid of honest principle, he was not of ability, but had a certain kind of rough strength and coarse wit, which added to a bold and positive manner, backed by unlimited assurance, made him a rather formidable opponent. He died in 1831.

TOMPKINS, PATRICK W., a leading politician of Mississippi, was born in Kentucky of Irish parents and received a good education. He afterwards settled in Mississippi and became prominent by his talent and was a member of the 30th U. S. Congress.

STONE, THEOBALD WOLF, one of the most gallant and distinguished of Irish patriots; was born in Dublin in 1768. He early imbibed broad and liberal views on both religious and political subjects, and was a strong advocate of Catholic emancipation and of a united Ireland. He was elected to the Irish Parliament and became a member of the Society of United Irishmen and an intimate friend of the Emmets: He was at length compelled to fly to escape arrest, and went to France, then in the throes of the revolution. He succeeded in inducing the Directory to promise assistance to the Irish patriots, the di

rection of which was placed in the hands of the celebrated Hoche. The expedition having been scattered in a storm, but a small portion landed and nothing much was attempted, owing to the failure of the ship which contained Gen. Hoche, in landing. Tone was attached to the expedition as Adjutant-General and was on one of the captured vessels, and after recognition, was held as a prisoner of State, although at the time a French officer. Every effort was made to shield him by the French Government and by his friends, but he was condemned. He, however anticipated his sentence by opening a vein and bleeding to death. He was a worthy compeer of Emmet, generous, chivalrous, brave and talented in the highest degree, with qualities to shine among the leaders of men, but living in a country where every noble aspiration was crushed by the relentless hand of a foreign tyrant; he craved and hoped to see his country freed from the savage, and her children, of all creeds, united and devoted to their common country, and for this he died.

TONSON, GEN. WILLIAM, a military officer of merit, was born in County of Cork, in May, 1724, was Lieutenant-Governor of Cork and a member of the Irish Parliament, elevated to the peerage 1788 as Baron Riversdale, of Rathcoormac. He died in 1810.

TOOMATH, REV. JOHN, a celebrated Baptist divine, better known as the "Blind Preacher," was born in Ireland and came to this country about 1850. He gained considerable notice by his earnest and eloquent style, and lectured widely in the United States. He died in Brooklyn, March 18, 1874.

TORRENS, SIR HENRY, a talented and distinguished general officer in the service of Britain, was born at Londonderry, Ireland, in 1779, received his education in the Military Academy at Dublin, and entered the British service as an ensign in the 52nd Regiment of Foot, and saw his first active service in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by bravery and a hardy endurance. He afterward served in Holland, where he was wounded, and on recovering joined the army in Egypt, and served with distinction against the

French. He next embarked from a port in the Red Sea for Bombay, but having received a sun stroke, he was obliged to return to England. The vessel stopping at St. Helena, he there captured the Governor's daughter, Miss Patton, whom he took home as his wife. His next service was in Buenos Ayres. He was afterwards Secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley (Wellington) and accompanied him to Portugal. In March, 1830, he was made Adjutant-General, and immediately set to work to revise the army regulations and introduced many improvements. He died in 1838.

TORRENS, MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT. F. R. S., a distinguished British soldier, political economist, legislator and writer, was born in Ireland, 1780, and entered the naval service of Britain in his seventeenth year, as Lieutenant of Marines, rose to be a Colonel by 1837, and subsequently served in India, where he distinguished himself and was made a Major-General. He returned home and was elected a member of Parliament, and became noted by his vigorous support of the Reform bill, and his clear and positive doctrines of political economy. Among his works are "An Essay on Money and Paper Currency," 1812; "Essay on the External Corn Trade," 1815; "Essay on the Production of Wealth," 1821; "The Budget, a Series of Letters on the Financial, Commercial and Colonial Policy," "Facts on Finance and Trade." He died May 27, 1864.

TORRENS, SIR ROBERT R., a distinguished legislator and writer, was born in 1814 and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, went to Australia in the civil service, and rose to be Chief Secretary and Register-General. He returned home about 1865, and entered Parliament for Cambridge, where he remained from 1868-74, and was knighted for important services in 1872. He is the author of a valuable work on Australia.

TORRENS, WILLIAM McCULLAGH, whose real name is McCullagh, a talented legislator, philanthropist and miscellaneous writer, was born near Dublin, Ireland, October 1818, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, studied law and was called to the bar

in 1866. He entered Parliament for Dundalk as an advanced Liberal in 1848 and was an unsuccessful candidate for Yarmouth in 1869; was afterwards elected, but unseated, and in 1865 returned for Finsbury. He was conspicuous during the American civil war, by his advocacy of the Union cause; aided Disraeli to carry his Household Suffrage bill, to which he procured the addition of the "Lodgers Franchise." In 1868 he introduced the "Artizan's Dwellings bill," which he carried after a protracted debate, and in 1869 he procured an important reform in the management of pauper children by the poor law guardian in London; and secured in 1870 the adoption of the extradition treaty with the United States, and secured the creation of the London School Board. He still practices law in the London courts, and is a member of Lincoln's Inn. Torrens is his maternal name which he has added to McCullagh. He is the author of "The Use and Study of History," "The Industrial History of Free Nations," "Memoirs of Richard Lalor Shell," "Life and Times of Sir James Graham, Bart.," "The Lancashire Lesson," "Our Empire in Asia and how we came by it." He is a man of great energy and indefatigable industry.

TRACY, ANTHONY LOUIS DE, a celebrated French moralist, politician and writer, was born in France of Irish parents in 1754, and acquired a high reputation for learning and ability. He died in 1836.

TRACY, BERNARD DE, a French divine of ability, and learning, and a relative of the foregoing, was born in France in 1720, and entered a religious state, where he became distinguished as an ascetic writer of great influence and repute. He died in 1786.

TRACY, NATHANIEL, a distinguished, patriotic and generous merchant prince of the American revolution, was born at Newburg, afterwards called Newburyport, in 1749. His parents were Irish, his father, Patrick Tracy, having engaged in business, became opulent and with true Irish spirit, gave his sons the best education the country afforded. Our subject graduated at Harvard in 1769 and commenced business in company with Jonathan Jack-

son, an accomplished merchant and thorough gentleman, who was also a brother Celt. The house was prosperous and extended its trade to a wonderful magnitude for that day. When the war broke out he turned his numerous vessels into privateers, and they were eminently successful at first. He was a generous and patriotic citizen, advocating the rights of the people and assisting the government liberally with money, clothing and other sinews of war. He lived in the most magnificent style, and his farms were like the country residence of an old country nobleman, with elegant lawns and fishponds, having also an extensive stable of splendid horses and corresponding equipages, and everything which a refined taste and convenience could suggest. The last years of the war were, however, disastrous for him, he lost many of his vessels, the government was unable to pay him large loans which he advanced, many of his heavy debtors were similarly situated and could not pay, and in 1786 he was minus some millions of dollars. Under the circumstances he could not make good his credits and he had to succumb. His splendid estates were sold for but a small portion of their cost and he himself broken in spirit, retired to a large farm which had been secured to his wife and children in the days of his prosperity. He died shortly afterward, but his wife, a most elegant and accomplished lady, bore her misfortunes with admirable fortitude, exhibiting great tact and capacity in husbanding her diminished resources, sustaining her dignity to the last hour of her life, and bringing up her children as intelligent manly and independent, as if she still owned millions.

TRAILL, ROBERT, D. D., a talented church of England divine, was born at Lisburn, Ireland July 15, 1798, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, about 1817, studied for the ministry and took orders in the Church of England 1820; held a parish in Cork in 1830, and was stricken with the epidemic fever during the great famine of 1847, while working to relieve his poor parishioners. He had just completed an elegant translation of the "Jewish War" from Josephus, which was published with notes, by Isaac Taylor,

TREGURY, MICHAEL, an Irish divine and scholar, was born about 1880. He became Archbishop of Dublin, and was a man of profound erudition. He left several works quoted by Bale and others. His death occurred in 1471.

TRENCH, RICHARD C., D. D., a celebrated and talented divine of the Established Church, was born at Dublin, Ireland, Sept. 9, 1807, and received his education there, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated 1829. He then traveled on the continent, returned to England and took orders, held various livings and became select preacher at Cambridge in 1856, and Archbishop of Dublin in 1864. He is a most prolific author, his works besides including poems, contain religious, historical and etymological works, among which are: "The story of Justin Martyr," "Honor Neale," "Poems from Eastern Sources," "Miracles of our Lord," "Synonyms of the New Testament," "Some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries," "Lectures on Plutarch," "Sermon Before the University of Cambridge," "Sacred Poems," "Latin Poetry," &c. &c.

TRESHAM, HENRY, one of the most eminent painters of his time and a poet of merit, was born in Dublin, where he studied art under the elder West, and Ennis, after which he accompanied Lord Cawdon to Italy, assisted by the kindness of friends, and resided there for many years. On his return from the continent he finished several very fine pictures; among which was an Adam and Eve, now the property of Lord Powerscourt. He also painted several pictures for the Boydell-Shakespeare Gallery, and was engaged by the Longmans to edit their great publication of the engravings of the works of ancient masters, in the collection of the British nobility and gentry. His drawings with pen and ink, and especially with black chalk, were admitted to possess the highest excellence. He was a member of the academies of Rome, Bologna and London. His critical acquaintance with the history of fine arts was very extensive, and he was regarded as the highest authority of his day on all matters of virtue. On one occasion he purchased a quantity of Etruscan vases, for £100; which had been set aside as of little value by an eminent

connoisseur, for which he received £800, and a life annuity of £800. Amongst his literary works are "The Sea Sick Minstrel," a poem in six cantos, "Rome at the end of the Eighteenth Century" and Britannicus to Bonaparte," an heroic epistle. He died June 14, 1814.

TROY, MOST REV. JOHN THOMAS, Archbishop of Dublin, was born at Portertown, Dublin County, in 1740. After making his preliminary studies, he went to Rome at the age of fifteen, to prosecute his course and study theology; then he joined the Dominican Order, was ordained priest and became rector of St. Clement's in that city. On the death of Dr. de Burgo, bishop of Ossory, Dr. Troy was selected by the Pope to fill that see, and was consecrated at Louvain 1776. On taking possession of his diocese he re-established ecclesiastical conferences of the clergy, which had been discontinued during the violence of the penal days. He denounced "Whiteboyism," then prevalent, and caused excommunication to be pronounced against all who bound themselves to or joined such organizations. He prohibited the celebration of midnight mass on Christmas, as leading to abuse, and forbade any priest to assist at hunts, dances or public concerts. He published about this time, 1798, a pastoral in regard to our duty to obey a de-facto government, which was interpreted to advocate Republicanism. In his condemnation of strife and resistance to authority, he went so far as to excommunicate those of his flock in '98, who arose in arms against the government, and act which made him unpopular with the patriots. It was in Dr. Troy's time, 1798, that the Irish Parliament founded Maynooth College, as a matter of policy, so that the Irish priesthood should not be compelled to receive their education on the continent, and thus become to a certain extent alienated from the institution of their country by the bigotry and selfishness of its government. It was certainly a wise step, and it would have been wiser still if such a policy had been adopted and continued in every relation with Ireland down to the present time, not from a policy forced by necessity, but as a matter of justice and a full recognition of equal rights; but unfortunately it has been otherwise, and even this petty grant to the Catho-

lies, which was but as a drop in a rain storm to the amount robbed from them, was bitterly and persistently combated until Sir Robert Peel had this college endowed. Dr. Troy was perhaps the first of the prelates of this see who could work for the material interests of his diocese without fear of interruption. In 1815 he laid the foundation of a new cathedral, the ancient one being in the hands of the enemy. He also built up other institutions in aid of education and charity. He died in Dublin, May 11, 1823, in the 84th year of his age.

TUATHAL, son of Fichta V, ascended the throne of his fathers about the year A. D. 100. On the death of his father through the conspiracy of Carbre and the Plebians, he fled to his grandfather, by his mother Eithne, king of the Picts of Albania, where he remained with some of his faithful followers for about twenty-five years. The misfortunes which visited the county in the destruction of its ancient customs and laws at last opened the eyes of the people and a deputation was sent to Tuathal to return. He did so, and being joined by a considerable force, he marched on Tara. On gaining possession of his kingdom he immediately had the ancient laws re-enacted, amongst them the perpetuation of the crown in his own family. He pursued the chiefs of the rebellion and defeated them in many battles, and at length entirely crushed them. The reign of this prince was rather stormy, and he was killed at the battle of Moyline, in Ulster, while fighting Mal, King of that province, after a reign of thirty years.

TUCKEY, JAMES HINGSTON, a talented naval officer, in the service of Britain, was born in 1728, in Cork, Ireland, entered the navy at an early age and served in India in 1794. He next went to New South Wales and was engaged in surveying the coast of that colony when he was captured by the French in 1805, and remained a prisoner till 1814. He was then put in command of an expedition to explore the River Congo, when he died in 1816. He was the author of a maritime geography, 4 vol.

TWOMEY, MICHAEL, a distin-

guished American scholar and scientist, was born in Ireland, in 1806, and emigrated to the United States a poor, friendless boy. Endowed with natural ability and a strong inclination to acquire knowledge, he soon possessed sufficient to teach. He became noted for his thoroughness and quickly earned a reputation for solid learning and scientific acquirements. He was an indefatigable student and pursued his investigations into all branches of knowledge. As a geologist he gained a national reputation, and South Carolina and Alabama are indebted to him more than to any other man, for revealing their mineral wealth. He was State geologist of Alabama and professor of geology, mineralogy, etc., in the University. He was held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens, not less for his nobility of character, than for his scientific acquirements. In social life he was unassuming, agreeable and interesting; full of genuine Irish wit and humor. He died in 1857, while yet in the prime of life, greatly regretted by his fellow-citizens.

TYNDALL, JOHN, D. C. L., LL. D., one of the ablest of modern scientists, was born at Laughlin Bridge, near Carlow, Ireland, Aug. 21, 1830, was educated under the direction of his father, acquiring a thorough knowledge of mathematics and evangelical theology. In 1839 he entered the Irish Ordnance Survey as assistant, became draftsman, computer, surveyor and trigonometrical observer. He devoted five hours a day for twelve years to systematic private studies, chiefly scientific. He was transferred to the English survey, where he remained till 1844, when he proposed to try his fortune in the United States, but was induced to remain by the offer of railway engineer, which he filled for three years; taught physics in Queenwood College, Hampshire, 1847-'8, when he went with Dr. Frankland to Germany, where he attended lectures on chemistry by Bunsen and on physics by Gerling and Knoblauch, and mathematics by Stegmann, and worked with great zeal in the laboratory, making important discoveries in magnetism, which he published in the "Philosophical Magazine," 1850, and graduated in 1851, presenting a discourse "On Screw Surfaces" in German. He became ac-

quainted with Faraday, who was so taken by the ingenuity of his investigations that he immediately proposed him as a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1852 he became a member of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science." In 1853, was elected professor of natural philosophy in the Royal Institution and in the Government School of Mines, visited Switzerland for scientific investigations in 1849 and again in 1856 with Huxley, and distinguished himself by his investigations into the rate of motion of glaciers, and published the results of his observations, which brought out a prolonged controversy with Prof. J. D. Forbes, of Edinburgh. He became successor to Faraday at Trinity House in 1866 and superintendent of the Royal Institution in 1867, and accompanied the expedition to Algeria in December, 1871, to observe the solar eclipse; visited the United States in 1872, and was flatteringly received, and delivered a series of lectures which netted \$15,000, which he placed in the hands of a committee to aid students who devoted themselves to original research. He has obtained the Rumford medal of the Royal Society for his discoveries in thermodynamics and has had the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, was president of the British Association at its session at Belfast, in 1874, where his address called forth some severe strictures on account of evolution theories contained. He is the author of a great number of scientific papers, and is one of the most indefatigable of scientific investigators.

UGANE MOORE, a celebrated monarch of Ireland, who reigned about 800 B. C. On ascending the throne he convened an assembly at Tara and received hostages, and administered oaths of allegiance from the chiefs of the kingdom. He also had a law passed making the crown hereditary in his family, in order to prevent the wars consequent on its previous elective character. His wife was Keaslar, daughter of a king of Gaul, by whom he had three sons.

USHER, REV. DR., a talented Irish Catholic divine, was born in Dublin, about 1700, and was a grandson of the celebrated Archbishop Usher, the great

protestant divine. He was educated for the Established Church in which his grand-father had so distinguished himself, and the promise of a brilliant future was before him. The perusal of the controversy between his illustrious ancestor and the learned Jesuit father, Henry Fitzsimmons, however changed all his designs, for it convinced him of the truth of the divine origin and authority of the old church, and he possessed the Irish honesty and christian courage to accept his honest conclusions, even at the cost of all his brilliant prospects. He determined still to pursue an ecclesiastical life, and after the necessary course of study entered the priesthood and for many years labored on the mission amongst his countrymen—the Irish poor—in London, where he died in 1772. He was an uncle of the celebrated abbe Edgeworth, who ministered to Louis XVI, on the scaffold, at the risk of his life. He was the author of "Clio in Taste," "A Refutation of Locke," and other works.

USHER, JAMES, perhaps the most distinguished protestant divine which Ireland ever produced, was born at Dublin, January 4, 1580. He received his education at Dublin University, which he left with a brilliant reputation for scholarship, and was complete master of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, besides extensive knowledge of literature and theology. He early entered the lists as a protestant controversialist, but it must be admitted that in this field the government churchmen in Ireland had the field all to themselves in his day, for the Catholic existed, as it were, in defiance of law, and his controversial works dare not be published in Ireland, and when published abroad and sent over, were usually confiscated before they reached their destination. That was English fair play then! How much has it improved to-day after three hundred years!!! His ability being undoubtedly great, his promotions were rapid, and immediately after taking orders he was appointed to preach before the government at Christ Church, Dublin. In 1607 he was appointed professor of divinity in the university and chancellor of the Dublin Cathedral, and about this time commenced his career of authorship; his first work being a dissertation on the government and discipline of his

church. This was published in London and, the king (James) receiving a copy, was highly pleased with its force in sustaining his favorite episcopacy and he loaded the author with every token of his approbation, making him bishop of Meath, which was then vacant and also constituting him a privy councillor of Ireland. By royal command Usher now resided for some time in England to prosecute an inquiry into the antiquity of the British churches, and during this time the see of Armagh becoming vacant, Usher was promoted to be Archbishop. The results of his labors were given to the world in 1633, when he published an extensive collection of letters from ancient MSS., extending from the year 592 to 1180. Usher was not a very strict churchman, but made himself popular with the dissenters by his liberal sentiments in that direction. The rebellion of 1641 drove him from his see and he remained in England, and he was consulted by his royal master as to a uniform scheme of episcopacy which was to be forced on the entire kingdoms. The scheme did not work in Scotland and gave rise to those religious wars with which Scotland was harassed during a portion of the seventeenth century. In 1650 Usher published his annals of the Old and New Testaments, a Chronology of the Bible, and numerous other works were also the offspring of his pen. He died March 20, 1656.

VIRGILIUS, whose surname was O'Farrell, a great and learned man, and perhaps the earliest of modern astronomers, who advocated what has since been called the Copernican System, was born in Ireland, of a noble family, early in 700, and embraced a religious life. He was sent to the continent as a missionary, was distinguished for his piety and learning and was a great promoter of schools and colleges, and highly esteemed by King Pepin. He became bishop of Salzburg. He gave considerable attention to scientific studies, and was charged with heresy for his theories in relation to the solar system, holding the modern theories of its spherical form and diurnal rotation. He had a dispute with Boniface, archbishop of Mayence, in regard to the validity of baptism administered by a priest, who was so unlearned in Latin as to corrupt the form by saying "In nomine Patris

et Felle, et Spiritu Sancta." Boniface holding the Baptism invalid and Virgilius the contrary. Pope Zachary settled the question by deciding that such an accident could not effect the validity of the sacrament. Virgilius was also a great mathematician and astronomer and held the world to be a sphere and that every nation had its antipode, and that people resided on the opposite side of the earth. He was charged with heresy by Boniface, and his theory, through ignorance or otherwise, was misrepresented to the pope, Zachary, who said "If Virgilius maintains that there is another world, and other men under the earth, another sun and moon, he is guilty of heresy and must be suspended. As Virgilius remained in good standing, it followed that his theories were correctly explained and were not condemned. This fact is another proof of the absurdity of the "Galileo persecution" for holding the same astronomical theory hundreds of years afterwards, and shows as a scientific fact or theory it was not new among churchmen, long before his day. It was held by other Irish divines and scholars, as well as by Copernicus, who was also a priest long before the time of Galileo, and that too without censure as to teaching it as a science. It was only the effort to sustain it as a divine revelation and as of faith that was condemned.

WADDELL, MAJ. GEN. HUGH, a prominent Irish Colonial officer and patriot, prior to the Revolution, who settled in North Carolina, and distinguished himself in the military enterprises of the colony. He, like the rest of his race, who were numerous in that settlement, early opposed British domination. He it was who, in company with General John Ashe, resisted the landing of the British stamps at Old Brunswick, 1766, several years before the "tea steeping" in Boston harbor. He died as the storm was about to burst, with the consolation that he left behind him a gallant and determined soldier to strike down the invader.

WADDELL, JAMES, a celebrated blind preacher of the Presbyterian church of the United States, was born in Ireland in 1789—came to America and became famous for his oratorical power. James Wirt, in an eloquent

sketch gives a glowing description of the preacher and his oratory. He died in 1805.

WADDELL, REV. MOSES, an Irish American Presbyterian divine of great ability and influence in the South, was born in 1770, became President of the University of Georgia, and was an earnest and able educator. He died in 1840.

WADDING, REV. LUKE, an able and learned Irish priest, was born October 16, 1588 at Waterford, and like most of the Irish ecclesiastics of those days received his education on the continent, principally in Spain and Portugal with the Jesuits, on account of the Penal Laws which made it felony at home. He held a professorship at Salamanca where he joined the Franciscan order and afterward resided in France and later in Rome, where he wrote with indefatigable industry, pursuing historical investigations. He was author of a History of the order of St. Francis and edited the Opera Speculativa of his renowned countryman Duns Scotus, which he published in 12 folio volumes, at Lyons in 1639. He was offered a Cardinal's hat, which he declined. He also edited Calasio's Concordance, besides producing many other important works. He died at Rome in 1657.

WADDING, REV. PETER, a celebrated Irish priest, was born in Ireland in 1580, educated on the continent, became Chancellor of the University of Gratz, in Stiria, and was the author of many learned works, written principally in Latin. He died in 1644.

WALKER, GEORGE, a Protestant divine, was born in the County Tyrone about 1640, and finished his education at the University of Glasgow. He became rector of Donoughmore after returning to Ireland and taking orders. When James II invaded Ireland Walker raised a regiment and successfully defended Londonderry against him, after the governor had abandoned his post. He was nominated Bishop of Derry, but was killed soon after at the battle of the Boyne.

WALL, CHARLES WILLIAM, D., was born in Dublin about 1800 and

educated in Trinity College; became a Senior Fellow, and took orders in the Established Church; was made Professor of Hebrew in his Alma Mater, and its Vice Provost. He is the author of "An Examination of the Ancient Orthography of the Jews and the Original state of the Text of the Hebrew Bible" and kindred works.

WALLACE, WILLIAM VINCENT a celebrated musical composer and dramatist, was born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1814. He early developed great musical talent, which was cultivated with care. Amongst his works are the popular operas of Maritana and Lurline, which are admitted to be of the first order, and places Wallace in the front rank of cotemporary composers. He died in 1865.

WALLER, JOHN F., LL.D., a talented miscellaneous writer and editor, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1810, and was for many years editor of the Dublin University Magazine. He edited the works of Goldsmith, and McKenzie's Dictionary of Universal Knowledge, besides other works of merit, and is a writer of great learning and ability.

WALSH, DR. EDWARD, an eminent Irish physician and a man of talent was born at Waterford, Ireland, and after completing his classical education he studied medicine, and graduated at Edinburg. He commenced his professional career as physician on a West Indian packet, and soon became noted for his successful treatment of yellow fever. He subsequently became an army surgeon in Ireland, and was afterwards very distinguished among his professional brethren for his skill and successful advances in the practice of his profession.

WALSH, PETER, an Irish divine and writer, was born at Moortown, County of Kildare, early in 1800. He was educated on the continent, completing his studies at Louvain, where he joined the order of St. Francis and became Professor of Theology. Among his writings are a number of historical works printed in English, relating to events of the day. He also wrote a history of Ireland down to the twelfth century, which was printed in London in 1862. Towards the end of his life

he resided in Ireland and issued a declaration signed by many Irish priests disclaiming the Pope's authority in temporal affairs, in contradiction to the persistent lies on the subject continually insisted upon by the enemies of his creed and country. He died in 1687.

WALSH, MICHAEL, a talented New York politician, was born in Youghall, Ireland, and came to America with his parents, received an ordinary education and learned the printer's trade; started a paper in New York which at length brought him into trouble by its personalities. He was elected to the 33d Congress and subsequently traveled in Europe and Mexico. He was found dead in New York March 17, 1859. He was a man of fine natural talents and a good speaker.

WALSH, ROBERT, L.L. D., an able and learned American journalist, historian and writer, was born in Baltimore of Irish parents in 1784, was educated at Baltimore and at Georgetown College, and then traveled in Europe. He returned in 1805 and studied law with Robert G. Harper, but abandoned the profession on account of deafness, and devoted himself to literature; became a writer for "Dennie's Portfolio," and in 1810 published a paper on the "Genius and Disposition of the French Government," including a view of the Taxation of the French Empire," which in a few weeks ran through 12 editions in London. He started the pioneer quarterly of America, "The American Review of History and Politics," which he conducted from 1811-18 almost entirely unaided by any other pen; published correspondence on Russia with J. G. Harper, Essay on the "Future State of Europe," an edition of the British poets 50 vols. with biographical sketches. He conducted the "American Register" 1817-18, "The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science" 1822, "The American Quarterly Review" 1827-37, "Select Speeches of Geo. Canning" 1835, wrote articles for the "American Encyclopedia," edited the "National Gazette" 1836, &c., &c. In 1837 he became U. S. Consul at Paris, where he resided until his death, Feb. 7, 1859, acting as correspondent of the "National Intelligencer" and "Journal of Commerce" and performing other literary labors.

WALSH, ROBERT, L.L. D., a learned Irish divine of the Established Church, was born in Ireland in 1785 and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards took orders. He published a "History of the City of Dublin" in conjunction with Warburton and Whitelaw. He was chaplain of the British Legations at Rio Janeiro and Constantinople and wrote "Notices of Brazil" and "A Residence at Constantinople," also "Ancient Coins and Medals Illustrating the Progress of Christianity in the Early Ages," besides other works of merit.

WALSH, WILLIAM, L.L. D., a distinguished lawyer and legislator of Maryland, was born in Ireland May 11, 1826, emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1842, and settled in Virginia. He commenced his education at Mount St. Mary's College, Md., and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1850, and opened an office at Cumberland, Md. in 1852, and soon attracted attention by his thoroughness and ability. He was a leading member of the Constitutional Convention of his state held in 1861, and a presidential elector at different times. He represented the sixth Congressional District of Maryland in Congress for a number of years, and was noted for his scholarly ability.

WALSH, WILLIAM, an Irish divine and confessor, was bishop of Meath when Elizabeth ascended the throne of England. He refused to conform to the changes ordered by the government in religious matters, and was thrown into prison, deposed and banished by order of Elizabeth. He died in Spain in 1577. He was succeeded by Hugh MacBrady, one of Elizabeth's bishops.

WALTERS, JUDGE CHARLES, an eminent Canadian lawyer and statesman, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, in 1818, of Irish parents who had emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, a few years previous. He was educated in his native town, where he distinguished himself as a classical scholar, winning the corporation gold medal in the branch of study. In 1840 he entered the law office of Judge Richie, became a barrister in 1847, and soon commanded a large practice.

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In 1854 he entered the political arena and the following year was elected to represent the county of Victoria, and again returned in 1857. In the meantime, 1855, he was offered and accepted a seat in the Executive Council, and was the first Roman Catholic who enjoyed that distinction in that bigoted province. In 1857 he was appointed Solicitor General, which position he held many years. In 1861 he, in conjunction with M. Tilly, contested St. John in the Liberal interest, and they were successful. He also, in conjunction with M. Tilly, strongly advocated the policy of confederation. He was appointed a judge in 1867, and judge of the Vice Admiralty Court in 1876. A cotemporary says of him: "Through his exertions the criminal code of New Brunswick is now in an excellent state, being almost the same as the English law, so that in its execution our judges and legal men have the advantage of the criminal judgments of the English Bench." Many of the principal legislative acts of that colony were the production of his brain and pen. He is justly recognized as one of the ablest minds which that colony has as yet produced.

WARBURTON, ELIOT, B. G., a talented and popular writer and novelist, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1810, and educated at Cambridge, studied law and was called to the Irish Bar. He, however, did not give his attention to law; having liberal means he traveled on the continent and in the East, and was gifted with a pleasing and graphic style of writing which he cultivated. Among his works are "The Crescent and the Cross; or, Romance and Realities of Eastern Travel," 1844; "Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers," 1849; "Reginald Hastings," "Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries," "Darien, or the Merchant Prince," 1851. His life was suddenly terminated as he was about to visit the New World, by the burning of the "Amazon" off Land's End, Jan. 4, 1852.

WARBURTON, GEORGE, a younger brother of the foregoing, was born in Galway, and after finishing his education entered the army, and was stationed in Canada for some years, having risen to the rank of Major. He

was the author of "Hochelaga; or, England in the New World," 3 vols., 1846, and "The Conquest of Canada," 2 vols., 1849, which was edited by his brother, Eliot. After the death of his brother he sat in Parliament for Harwich, and also wrote "A Memoir of Charles Mordant, Earl of Peterborough," 3 vols., 1853. He died by his own hands in a fit of despondency in 1857.

WARD, BENJAMIN, a celebrated Irish political economist and writer, was born about 1700, and settled in Spain, where he rose to distinction and was employed in important public services in that country. He died about 1760.

WARD, HUGH, an Irish divine, writer and antiquarian of the seventeenth century, was a native of Donegal and was educated at Salamanca, in Spain. In 1616 he joined the Order of St. Francis and was sent from Salamanca to Paris where he completed his ecclesiastical studies. He was afterwards Lecturer in Theology and Warden at Louvain, Netherlands. He wrote a number of works relating to Ireland, and planned writing an Universal History of Irish Saints, and sent one of his monks, Michael O'Clery, to Ireland to collect materials for the purpose, but died before the project was well commenced.

WARDEN, DAVID B., a talented American writer and historian, was born in Ireland in 1778; came to the United States with his parents, received a classical education and studied medicine, graduating at the New York Medical College; was appointed Secretary of Legation to France in 1804, and resided there for the rest of his life, being most of the time American Consul, and devoting all his spare time to literature. He is the author of a "Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States of North America," 3 vols., 1819, published also in French and German; also "Recherches sur les Antiquites de l'Amerique Septentrionale," Paris, 1827, and many other kindred works. He collected two valuable libraries of American books, which were afterwards acquired by Harvard College and the New York State Library. He died at Paris Oct. 9, 1845.

WARE, SIR JAMES, LL. D., an Irish antiquary, was born in 1604 at Dublin, and was educated at Trinity College in that city; succeeded his father in 1632 as Auditor General and Secretary to the Lords Justices; was elected representative for his native place, and made one of the Privy Council; was an active partisan of the Earl of Stafford, and of Charles I, and twice a captive of the Parliamentary forces; resided in France for some years after his liberation, and accompanied Charles II to England. He was restored to his posts and offered a baronetcy and a peerage which he declined, and died in 1666. Among his principal works are "De Scriptioribus Hibernia," "De Hibernia et epis Antiquitatibus Disquisitiones," "Rerum Hibernicarum Annales," "De Præsulibus Hibernia," and "Hibernia Sacra."

WARREN, SIR PETER, a celebrated naval officer in the service of Britain, was born in Warrentown, Ireland, the seat of the family, in 1708, entered the navy at an early age and soon became noted for his skill and daring, rising to the highest rank by conspicuous merit. His most renowned performance was the capture of Louisbourg in 1745, and the total defeat and capture of the French squadron sent to retake it in 1747. He married an American lady, Miss DeLancey, of New York, and was afterwards a member of Parliament for Westminster, and died in 1752.

WATERFORD, THOMAS, a learned Irish divine and writer, was arch-deacon of Leighlin and wrote on political as well as religious subjects. The accumulating evils which were overwhelming Ireland and fast reducing the glorious remains of the scholastic days to chaos, filled the thoughtful and earnest lovers of their country with sorrow and dismay, and they sought by their writings and words to secure unity and peace. Waterford among other works published one on the state of the country. He died about 1540.

WATSON, JOHN, M. D. an eminent American surgeon, was born at Londonderry, Ireland, April 13, 1807; emigrated with his parents to the United States, and settled in New York City where he was educated, and graduated

in medicine at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1832; was connected with the New York Hospital and the New York Dispensary from 1832-'35, both as a surgeon and physician, and attending surgeon from 1832-'62; Founded with Dr. Buckley the "Broom Street School of Medicine;" was one of the founders of the "New York Medical and Surgical Society," the "American Medical Association," and the "New York Academy of Medicine." He has published several medical treatises of repute.

WATSON, SAMUEL JAMES, a talented Canadian poet, journalist and writer, is a native of Ireland who emigrated to Canada, and soon became conspicuous as a ready and forcible writer; having been engaged on the "Globe" and other leading papers. Amongst his poems "The Legend of the Roses" and "Ravlan," a drama, are the most pretentious, and exhibit considerable poetic fire, pathos and beauty.

WAYNE, GENERAL ANTHONY, one of the bravest and most brilliant of the officers of the American Revolution, was born in 1745 in the Irish settlements of Chester county, Pennsylvania, to which his Irish parents had emigrated some time before. His father became a substantial farmer and was a man of sound sense and natural ability, and for many years represented his county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Anthony succeeded his father in 1773, and was perhaps only distinguished from the rest of his race by a still more intense and fiery advocacy of the people's rights. He took a prominent part in preparing the way and deciding the position which Pennsylvania took in the memorable struggle. In 1776 he was appointed to the command of a regiment which he raised almost without an effort in a few days amongst his Irish associates in Chester county; the Irish composed almost exclusively the fighting element of Pennsylvania; the Quakers being non-combatants, a large portion of them too were also Irish or of mixed Irish extraction, and usually the Quaker faith was overruled by Irish fervor and patriotism. He was ordered to join Gen. Thompson in a move on Canada, and was present at the disaster in which Thompson was made a prisoner. Wayne however,

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although severely wounded, succeeded in bringing off the shattered forces, displaying great gallantry and skill. In 1776 he served under Gen. Gates at Ticonderoga and not only displayed his usual bravery but exhibited great skill as an engineer, and was created a brigadier-general. At the battle of Brandywine he behaved with his usual bravery and for a long time with far inferior numbers and appointments, kept the enemy at bay at Chadd's ford. In this action the inferiority of the Americans in everything that gives power and advantage was very marked, yet the enemy gained nothing. Gen. Wayne was then detached to harass the rear of the enemy, and he followed them close and gave them constant trouble. On the night of the 20th of September a powerful body of the enemy under Gen. Gray drove in his pickets and charged down on him, and he was compelled temporarily to give way, losing about 140 in killed and wounded, but formed again at a short distance. Some attached blame to Gen. Wayne and he demanded a court-martial, and was honorably acquitted. Shortly afterwards was fought the battle of Germantown in which he greatly signalized himself by his spirited manner of leading his men. In this engagement he had two horses shot under him and received two wounds. In the councils of war his voice was always for offensive action. In the battle of Monmouth Wayne was always in the van, and where in Washington's despatch to Congress, all were declared to merit well of their country, Gen. Wayne alone was mentioned by name as deserving particular commendation. In July, 1779, Washington entrusted to Wayne the taking of Stony Point, a most formidable position, defended by 600 Highlanders under Col. Johnson. One side was protected by the Hudson River, which washes the base, and over which the fort stands on a rock of considerable height, and was further protected by vessels of war. On the land side was a morass over which there was but one crossing place, above which on an eminence, stood the fort, with its formidable artillery commanding the only avenue of access. On the 15th of July he led his troops to the vicinity of the fort, and after quietly reconnoitring the situation he made the necessary dispositions for the assault, and at half-

past-eleven the same night, with fixed bayonets, he quietly and quickly advanced on the works and carried them without firing a single gun. He himself was wounded in the head while leading a regiment, and supposing it to be mortal, he desired to be carried forward and die in the fort. The struggle was short, but sharp. Out of the forlorn hope of twenty men under Lieutenant Gibbon, who removed the abatis, seventeen were killed. Of the garrison, about seventy were killed and over 500 taken prisoners. For this achievement, Wayne received a gold medal, and the thanks of Congress. In the campaign of 1781, which led to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the British army, he bore a conspicuous part. He rescued himself at one time from a most dangerous position, by his daring and bravery. Having been deceived by false information as to the crossing of James River by the main body of the British army, he hastened with a detachment of about 800 men through a wood and morass to attack, as he supposed, the rear guards. As he emerged from the wood, he beheld before him the whole British army. He saw his only hope lay in a fearless demonstration, and he immediately advanced and opened fire on the enemy at short range, and as quickly withdrew in good order. Cornwallis was afraid to pursue, lest it was a feint to draw him into an ambush, and Wayne saved himself with the loss of about 100 men. After the surrender of Cornwallis, Wayne was sent to Georgia, where the British had made considerable headway. After some desperate engagements, he cleared the country and secured the inhabitants from depredations. For this service the legislature, as a token of gratitude, presented him with a valuable farm. On the declaration of peace he returned to private life, but in 1789 we find him as a member of the Pennsylvania Convention advocating the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In 1792 he was appointed to succeed Gen. St. Clair on the western frontier. The Indians at this time were quite formidable and elated with a savage victory they had won the preceding year. Gen. Wayne, however, soon straightened them on every side, and as he drove them before him beyond the great lakes, he erected forts to hold the ground won, and thus prevent the return

of the savages. In August, 1794, he met them at their last stand, near a British fort on the Miami, where he utterly routed them, destroying their villages and cornfields, with the loss of only about one hundred men. The end of the year saw the savages completely broken and disheartened, and anxious for peace. Gen. Wayne concluded with them a definite treaty on the shores of Lake Erie. There in December, 1791, on the frontier of his country, in a hut at Presque Isle, this trusted and trusty sentinel of his people, this intrepid warrior died, in the fifty-first year of his age. He was buried on the shores of the lake where his bones remained for some years. They were removed to his native county by his son, Isaac, and an elegant monument erected over him by the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

WELD, CHARLES RICHARD, of the same family as Isaac, was born in 1818, and was educated in Dublin, studied law in the "Temple," and was called to the bar in 1844; was Assistant Secretary to the Royal Society, and district Superintendent of the International Exhibition of 1862, and Assistant British Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1867. He became connected with the publishing business in 1861, and was a friend and assistant of Sir John Franklin in his literary labors. He was brother-in-law to Alfred Tennyson, and among his published works are "History of the Royal Society, with Memoirs of its Presidents," "Tour in the United States and Canada," "Tour in Ireland," &c. He died at Bath July 15, 1869.

WELD, ISAAC, a man of talent, traveler and writer, was born in Dublin in 1774, was educated in his native city, and traveled extensively on the continent and in America, and was secretary and vice-president of the Royal Dublin Society for many years. He is the author of "Travels through the States of North America," which was considered as a standard authority, and was translated into other European languages, "Scenery of Killarney," and "A Statistical Survey of Roscommon." He died in 1853.

WELLESLEY, MARCHIONESS OF, wife of Richard Colley, W. was a

grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and daughter of Richard Caton, Esq., Maryland. She was married to the marquis in 1825, and was noted for her beauty and accomplishments. She died in 1853.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COLLEY, Marquis of, a celebrated statesman of England, and an accomplished scholar, elder brother of the Duke of Wellington, was born in Dublin June 20, 1760. He was partially educated there, and afterwards at Harrow, which he had to leave on account of taking part in a great rebellion that had well nigh proved fatal to that school. From there he went to Eaton, where he was distinguished above all his associates, and left an accomplished scholar. On returning to Ireland he became a member of the Irish House of Commons and joined the patriots under Grattan, and distinguished himself by his liberal views and eloquence. Grattan held him in high esteem and they were ever after fast friends. On the death of his father he became a member of the Irish House of Lords, as Lord Mornington. In 1784 he became a member of the English Parliament, and a Lord of the Treasury in 1796, and first came into prominent notice by his views on the Regency question, which pleased the king, and he was made a British baronet in 1797. It was in this year that the career in which he became most distinguished was opened to him. He had previously held minor government positions although beneath his acknowledged talents, when he was appointed Governor-General of India. Here he displayed remarkable administrative ability, and by his promptness, and foresight defeated the plans and combinations both of the native princes and the French; and here too his brother, Arthur, under his direction and encouragement, opened up for himself that career which made him the most celebrated general that ever commanded an English army. His administration was most fortunate for the British power in India, and at a most critical time, and it may well be said, that, probably in conjunction with the military genius of his brother, he saved it from disaster, if not annihilation. He remained there until 1803, although he desired to retire earlier. He arrived in England just prior to the death of Pitt.

He might have become Prime Minister on the death of Fox and the retirement of the Whigs, but an attempt having been made to impeach him for his India administration, which was still pending investigation, and which ended in complete failure, he, out of a delicate sense of propriety, would not entertain the offer. In 1809 he accepted the embassy to Spain, and the end of the same year saw him at the head of Foreign Affairs, which he held until 1812, when differing with Percival on his bigoted policy towards Catholics, and his narrow views on continental questions, he resigned. On the death of Percival Lord Wellesley was commissioned by the Prince Regent to form a government, but finding the Regent's sincerity more than doubtful, he resigned the task. In 1812 he brought forward the Catholic question in the house, and lost it by but one vote. Although a strong Anti-Jacobite and supporter of Pitt, he was opposed to renewing the war with France, in 1815, on the reappearance of Napoleon from Elba, being confident that both the French people and their ruler were entirely changed in their feelings and views, and that it was a wasteful and foolish policy to again reinstate a Bourbon against the will of the French people. In 1825 Lord Wellesley occupied the high position of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and on account of his liberal views towards Catholics was bitterly attacked by the more violent of the Orange party, and even his liberal position has been questioned and attacked by the other side. That this latter was highly unjust, is evident from the following extract from a despatch to the home government, in September, 1834, referred to by Lord Brougham in his sketch of this statesman: "I think it would be advisable to open three seats on the judicial bench and to take one of the judges from the Roman Catholic bar. This would give the greatest satisfaction to the whole Roman Catholic body. Your lordship I am convinced will concur with me in opinion that the Roman Catholics of Ireland have never been admitted to the full benefit of the laws passed for their relief. Entitled by law to admission to almost any office in the state they have been, and are still practically excluded from almost every branch of the executive administration of the government. The few admitted into the sta-

tion of assistant barrister, or into the police, only seem to mark the right of admission, without any approach to equitable distribution of official benefit. It is impossible to suppose that a whole nation can repose confidence, or act cordially with a government, when so large a portion of the people are practically excluded from all share in the higher offices of the state, while their right to admission is established by law. I therefore consider that one of the first steps towards the pacification of Ireland should be the correction of this defect, and for this purpose I submit to your lordship's judgment that it is expedient to admit a certain proportion of Roman Catholics into the privy council, to the bench, to the higher stations of the law, to other efficient civil offices, and to increase their number in the police and other establishments. I would also appoint some Roman Catholics of distinction to the privy council. This would be a commencement which I can venture to assure your lordship would be safe and most satisfactory to the whole Roman Catholic body of Ireland." This alone shows Lord Wellesley to have been a statesman as far as the dominant statesmen of England were concerned, in advance of his age, and not only of enlarged liberal views, but honest, clear-sighted, sound and practical. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland until 1828, and afterwards in 1833 and '34. Lord Wellesley was an elegant scholar, familiar with all the classics, and a beautiful writer both in prose and poetry, as well as one of the ablest of British statesmen. He died in 1842.

WELLESLEY, RT. REV. WALTER, an Irish Catholic divine, bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, was born about 1490, and embraced the ecclesiastical state, became a canon regular and prior of Conal in the County of Kildare. He was elevated to the See of Kildare by provision of Pope Clement VII, 1531, and held it for about eight years, when he died and was buried in his own convent in 1539.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, MARSHAL, Duke of, one of the greatest and most illustrious of modern generals, was born at Dargan Castle, County of Meath, Ireland, May 1, 1769. His father was Lord Mornington, and the family was an old one

of both Norman and ancient Irish descent. This generation of the family became most illustrious, and the mother, daughter of the Viscount Duncannon of Tyrone, lived to see four of her sons elevated to the peerage of Great Britain, not by influence, but by their own native energy and talent, namely: Richard, Marquis of Wellesley, the celebrated statesman; William, Lord Maryborough; Henry, Lord Cowley, Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria, and Arthur, third and most illustrious son and subject of our sketch. With an excusable pride she once said as she was making her way, with difficulty through a crowd who gathered around her carriage as she was paying a visit to the House of Parliament, late in life, "So much for the honor of being mother of the Gracchi." Arthur received the elements of his education at Eaton, and was then sent to the Military school of Angers in France, to be educated in the profession of his choice. His first commission in the army was in the 88d Regiment, which still prides itself on the honor. His first active service was on the continent, 1793, marching from Ostend under Lord Moira to join the Allies in Flanders, and he distinguished himself in the campaign that followed and was an acting major at its close. The campaign was disastrous to the Allies, they having to retreat through Holland in 1794, but it was a grand training school for the future commander, for it gave him an insight into the handling of large armies, the faults and mistakes to be avoided, the precautions to take, and the prudence, skill and experience required to make them fully available and mutually supporting in every part. Nor was it his fortune again to be attached to so large a body, (nearly 100,000 men,) nor in fact to anything approaching the same, until he himself took command on the Peninsula to pursue his glorious career of victory. After the disastrous campaign in Holland, his regiment was not again sent into active service 'till 1799, when it went out to India, where his brother, Lord Wellesley, was then governor-general, and the British power in India was threatened by Tipoo Saib and the French in the East. Arthur was now a lieutenant-colonel, and his regiment, through his soldierly discipline, was a model of completeness in all its appointments, and quickly at-

tracted the notice of the commander in chief, Gen. Harris. Our hero's first brush after arriving was unsuccessful. He was intrusted with a night attack on an out-work of Serilingapatam, then besieged. The troops missed their way and got entangled in a morass and deep water course which proved impassable. The next day, however, they redeemed themselves by a successful capture of the works. His regiment was not engaged in the grand assault which took place on May 4th, when the town was taken, but he was appointed by the commanding general as governor, undoubtedly to please the Gov.-General, and which was looked upon at the time as an undeserved slight to the gallant soldier, who had led the attack. However unjust may have been the act, Col. Wellesley gave decisive proof of his fitness for the position. The town was quickly put into an admirable condition for defense, order restored in the civil affairs, and the administrative department of the new acquisitions put upon the best footing. Col. Wellesley was not long released from the active duties of his profession. Doondiah Waugh, a noted freebooter, having collected from the wreck of Tipoo's forces upwards of 5,000 horse, he commenced raiding the Upper Provinces and levying contributions on the inhabitants. Col. Wellesley immediately started for the scenes of plunder at the head of only 1,400 horse, only partly European, and following the path of the Mysore chief, he at length succeeded in overtaking him and compelled him to engage. The result was decisive, the Doondiah's forces was completely routed and he himself slain. In 1808 war having broken out between the company and the Mahrattas, one of the armies raised for the emergency was placed under our subject, now Gen. Wellesley. He lost no time in making the enemy aware that he was in the field. He at first advanced against the strong fortress of Achmednagur, which he carried by storm, he next advanced with only 4,500 men, of which less than two-fifths were European, and attacked the main body of the enemy, 30,000 strong, strongly posted at the village of Assaye. The advance was in two columns, separated by intervening hills. Having arrived in the face of the enemy with his moiety of the men, he deemed the

PLATE 24.



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most daring course the most prudent, and immediately, without awaiting the arrival of the other column, charged down on the enemy at the head of the 74th Regiment, and after a most desperate struggle he routed this large army of which 18,000 were splendidly equipped cavalry, capturing a large battery of artillery, 97 pieces, and scattering its legions to the four winds. This victory broke the power of the Mahrattas and compelled them to conclude a peace highly advantageous to the English interests. For this brilliant exploit he was made a knight of the Bath and returned to England with his brother who had resigned his administration. His next service was with the expedition under Lord Cathcart against Copenhagen, in 1807, when he was in command of a division. Here his principal work was the easy defeat and dispersion of 12,000 Danes, who were harassing the rear of the besiegers, with a few regiments, amounting to less than 7,000 men. After the fall of Copenhagen, he returned to England and was soon ordered to organize and command an expeditionary force to co-operate with the Portuguese in rescuing their country from the insatiable grasp of the French emperor. This he did at Cork, Ireland, raising about 10,000 men. It was intimated to him that he would probably be superceded after his arrival in Portugal by superior officers, and was advised not to accept a subordinate command, but he replied, "As we say in India, I have eaten the king's salt, and I will serve him in whatsoever position I am placed, be it inferior or superior." The expedition sailed from Cork in June, 1808, and amounted to, all told, 18,000 men. Almost immediately on landing they were assailed by Junot, the French commander, who marched out of Lisbon with 19,000 men, determined to drive them into the sea. This was the first meeting of the rival nations on the Peninsula, and the conflict was viewed with intense interest. The action was short but desperate, and the French were compelled to fall back. Sir Arthur ordered an advance the same evening to Torres Vedras, where he would be between Junot and Lisbon, and compel him to make a dangerous retreat or force him to surrender, but just as the movement was being made, Sir H. Burrow arrived and took command. He belonged to

the old and slow school, with whom one battle in a day was deemed enough, and so he ordered a halt. Junot in consequence, hastened back to Torres Vedras and regained the capital. Sir H. Dalrymple soon after arrived and concluded the famous convention of Centia, by which the French evacuated the whole of Portugal. This act created unbounded indignation in England at the time, but Sir A. Wellesley supported it, for the reason that the chance to capture Junot had been lost, and this was the next best move. Sir Arthur was now appointed to the sole command of the army in Portugal, and the greatest confidence was reposed in his ability to cope with the ablest of the French generals and win back the prestige lost by the defeat of Sir John Moore. His first operations were against Marshal Soult, one of the ablest of Napoleon's generals, who had advanced to Oporto with 20,000 men, and captured that city. By a bold and skilful movement, he crossed the Sagus, under the very guns of the enemy, and engaging the French with great impetuosity, drove them to so precipitate a retreat that the dinner served for Soult was partaken of by Sir Arthur. The French general was compelled to abandon all his artillery and baggage, and saved himself by a quick retreat into Galicia. He next turned his attention towards Spain and formed a junction with the Spanish under Cuesta, at Estramadura, the united forces being 60,000 strong, two-thirds Spaniards, poorly organized. With these he advanced on Madrid and was met at Talevara by King Joseph with 45,000 of the flower of the French in Spain. After a desperate action of two day's duration, the blunt of which was sustained by the English and Portuguese, the French were defeated with the loss of 8,000 men and 17 guns, but the arrival of Soult and Ney with large reinforcements neutralized all the fruits of victory, and the Allies were compelled to retreat back to the Portuguese frontier, but good results quickly followed from these campaigns. The people of those countries saw that there was a leader amongst them, who, if supported, would inevitably relieve them from the invaders, and it infused into them that moral energy, without which success was impossible. The year 1810 saw the French make mighty efforts to re-

gain once again the whole peninsula and Massena, one of the ablest of the French marshals, invaded Portugal with 80,000 men, and after capturing Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, penetrated into the very heart of that country. Wellington, for our subject, had in the meantime been made Vicount Wellington for distinguished services, had only 35,000 men with which to oppose this formidable host. While it was impossible to relieve these fortresses, he took up a strong position on the road to Lisbon, being the ridge of Busaco, and repulsed with great slaughter direct attacks on his position, but being outflanked by his more numerous foe, he retired to a strong position at Torres Vedras, thirty miles in front of Lisbon, which was deemed impregnable from direct assault. Six hundred guns were mounted on its strong redoubts, and here he was able to concentrate 60,000 men. Before this position Massena wasted five months and was at length forced to retreat back towards the Spanish frontier. He attempted to bring away the garrison of Almeida, which was now invested, but he was met at Fuentes d'Onore by Wellington and was forced to retire without effecting his object and take up his position at Ciudad Rodrigo. In 1811 Wellington laid siege to Badajoz and after making some progress he was compelled to raise the siege on account of the concentration of all the French forces to the number of 60,000, who advanced to its relief. He again retiring to the frontiers of Portugal. The succeeding winter did not see him idle for he secretly prepared a battering train and suddenly appeared before Ciudad Rodrigo while Marmont's army, which was charged with its defense, was scattered in winter quarters, and after a siege of a few days he took it by storm, January, 1812. He then immediately advanced on Badajoz, which he also carried by storm, after a desperate and bloody assault, which cost the victors 4,000 men. Concentrating all his available troops he now directed his march North and encountered Marmont near Salamanca, whom he utterly defeated, compelling him to make a precipitate retreat with the shattered remains of his once fine army, after losing 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The road to Madrid was now open and he entered the capital in triumph. The whole

South of Spain was now relieved from the presence of the enemy and our victorious soldier once more turned his face to the North. He first laid siege to Burgos, the castle of which he attempted to carry by storm, but in vain. While here, the French forces again concentrated to the number of 100,000, and he was again compelled to retreat towards the Portuguese frontier, but not without sustaining heavy losses. The year of 1813 was one of continual disaster to the French armies. Wellington was reinforced from home and saw himself at the head of 70,000 men, more than half of whom were from Britain and Ireland. Early in May he opened the campaign and advanced in the direction of the enemy, who had concentrated an army of about equal numbers, on the plains of Vitoria. The battle fought was obstinate but decisive; the French under King Joseph Bonaparte were utterly routed, losing all their baggage, 166 pieces of cannon, 415 tumbrils and an immense amount of spoils, which had been captured from the Spanish Nationalists. The French made a precipitate retreat to the frontier, carrying with them but a single gun, and utterly cast down. Wellington immediately advanced on St. Sebastian, which he completely invested, and after two desperate assaults took it by storm and turned his victorious arms against Pamplona and defeated an army under Soult, sent to its relief, with a loss of 12,000 men. He next foiled the French at St. Marcial, and crossing the Bidassoa, stormed the works they had constructed on the mountains, which they considered impregnable. Winter did not arrest his progress, but he continued his advance and after a series of obstinate contests he succeeded in completely investing Bayonne. Early the following Spring Wellington advanced toward Toulouse whither Soult had retired, and again defeated that able commander at Orthes in an open battle. He then occupied Bordeaux by a detachment of his army, and with his main force continued the pursuit of Soult, who rested on a fortified position of great strength on the heights of Toulouse, and after an obstinate and bloody contest he carried the heights. At the time peace had already been signed for four days, but this was unknown to the contesting forces. For

these brilliant campaigns he received the highest honors, he was made a duke and received the baton of a field marshal and the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and grants from Parliament of £500,000 to purchase an estate and build a palace. The remainder of the year he spent in Paris in the negotiations of peace, and in the Spring of 1815, when Napoleon again suddenly appeared on French soil, Wellington was appointed to the command of the British, Hanoverians and Belgians, about 70,000 men, whom he concentrated in the Netherlands, to oppose the progress of the French Emperor. He had not long to wait. Napoleon having failed to secure recognition, on June 15 1815, crossed the frontiers with 18,000 men, and defeated the Prussians under Blücher at Ligny, and despatching Ney with 30,000 to attack Wellington, a desperate engagement took place at Quatre Bras, in which Ney was foiled with a loss of 5,000 men. On the 18th Napoleon in person advanced against Wellington at the head of 80,000 men, Wellington defending his position at Waterloo with about 70,000, when one of the most desperate and bloody engagements on record was fought, Wellington with invincible firmness succeeded in maintaining his principal position during the entire day. At about 7 o'clock Blücher and his Prussians arrived, when Wellington immediately took the offensive, and bearing down with his fresh troops on the fatigued and depleted columns of the French, utterly routed them with the loss of 40,000 men and 156 guns, and ended the military career of the greatest of modern generals. So fearful were the sovereigns of Europe of some unforeseen danger from prostrated France, that as a precautionary measure they determined to occupy the frontier fortresses with an army of 150,000 men during five years, the command of which was given by general consent to Wellington, thus recognizing him as the ablest of the Allied commanders. He afterwards succeeded in reducing the time to three years, considering it an unnecessary and unjust burden on the French people. In 1818 he resigned his position and returned to England. In 1819 he was appointed commander in chief of the British army, and in November, 1827, he was

appointed prime minister of Britain, which position he held 'till 1830, when his administration was defeated on the cry of reform. It was in the term of 1829 that the Catholic emancipation was carried—a long deferred act of justice. After some time he was again appointed commander in chief of the army, which position he held 'till his death. During these latter years he directed the military operations of England throughout the world with great sagacity and success. He was the great advocate and master counsellor for peace, among the statesmen of Europe, and an opposer to meddling with the internal relations of other nations where no outside interests were threatened; and this peace he beheld unbroken for forty years, to the time of his death, September 18, 1852. Wellington undoubtedly possessed all the attributes of a great and successful commander, and it is not to fortuitous circumstances that he owes his victories and fame. He had measured himself with the ablest of Napoleon's generals in Spain, upon equal terms, and uniformly proved the victor. The only advantage he could possibly have had was in, if admitted, the superiority of his soldiers, who were largely composed of his own fellow countrymen, and whose irresistible dash and reckless daring could find no equal among the soldiery of Europe. His prominent traits were coolness and sagacity, a comprehensive and unbiased judgment, with great promptness, decision and daring. He possessed also that personal magnetism which the truly great almost always exercise on their contemporaries, and which was as visible in his civil as in his military relations. For the last twenty-five years of his life he held, not by design, but by his natural force of character, an undisputed ascendancy in the House of Lords. In private life he was extremely simple and unostentatious, abstemious and regular in all his habits, performing every duty with an unflinching certainty. He was thoughtfully considerate and generous to those under him, and prompt to recognize and assist merit. He was without doubt the ablest general that ever commanded an English army.

WESLEY, EDWARD, bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, a learned

Irish divine, was educated on the continent and returned to Ireland after his ordination, where he labored amidst the dangers of persecution. He was elevated to the See of Kildare and Leighlin in 1685, which See he administered for about fifteen years with wisdom and prudence, in the midst of ever-present danger.

WEST, NATHANIEL, LL.D., an able American Presbyterian divine, was born in Ireland in 1794, where he was educated, studied theology in Scotland with Dr. Chalmers, and came to the United States in 1834; filled the pastorate of various churches and was chaplain of the "Satterlee U. S. General Hospital" during the war of the Rebellion, up to the time of his death, Sept. 2, 1864. He is the author of a complete analysis of the Bible, and stood high among his brethren.

WHELLEY, WILLIAM H., a talented American actor, was born in Ireland about 1836, and emigrated to the United States when a young man. He excelled in the higher walks of the drama, and was deservedly popular. He died in New York City April 7, 1876.

WHELAN, HON. EDWARD, a talented Canadian journalist and politician, was born in County Mayo, Ireland in 1825, and received his education partly there, and partly in Halifax, Nova Scotia, whither his family had emigrated. He entered the printing office of the Hon. Joseph Howe, in that city, and soon attracted that gentleman's attention by his natural ability as a journalist, and was early engaged in giving free scope to his facile pen in the columns of his employer's paper. Such was the confidence in which Howe held his abilities, that even when still but a mere youth, when he himself was unable by absence or sickness to edit his paper, young Whelan was left to fill the gap. So ably did he perform his work, and grapple with the questions of the day, that few, if any, could discern the absence of the master. In his eighteenth year he went to Prince Edward's Island, which was then ruled, or rather dominated over, by men who cared but little for the masses. Our young journalist soon came to the front, and by the use of his sarcastic pen, pierced the armor

of their self-conceit and arrogance, and marshalling the people, he organized them into freemen who dared to assert their rights. He was equally strong with the tongue and pen, and represented his fellow citizens on the most important occasions under the various administrations which held power in his day. He died at his residence in Charlottetown Dec. 10, 1867, in the very prime of his life, and in the midst of his usefulness, universally regretted.

WHELAN, RICHARD VINCENT, D. D., Bishop of Wheeling, Va., was born at Baltimore of Irish parents Jan. 29, 1809, received his education at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., where he afterwards held a chair, and was prefect of studies. He studied his theology in Paris with the Sulpicians and was ordained priest at Versailles in 1831. He returned to the United States and again was a professor in St. Mary's College, and was on the mission in Maryland from 1835-'40. In 1850 he was elevated to the episcopacy as Bishop of Richmond, but on the division of the diocese the next year he chose to take the new bishopric of Wheeling, and removed to that city where he soon built up institutions of learning and charity. He attended the Vatican Council of 1869-'70, and like a number of French and American prelates he did not think it necessary to promulgate the doctrine of papal infallibility at that time, but willingly bowed to the will of the majority. He died at Wheeling July 7, 1874.

WHITE, JAMES, a talented miscellaneous author and novelist, was born in Ireland about 1780, and was an author of much popularity in his day. He died in 1799.

WHITE, RICHARD, Earl of Bantry, was born at Bantry, County Cork, Aug. 6, 1767. He so greatly distinguished himself in successfully opposing the landing of the French fleet at Bantry Bay, in 1797, that he received the honors of the peerage and was created Earl of Bantry the same year.

WHITE, THOMAS, a distinguished Canadian politician and editor, is the son of an emigrant from West Meath, Ireland, and was born in Montreal in 1820, where he received his education.

He first entered a mercantile house, but left it for a printing office. With this office he removed to Quebec, in 1852, to do the government printing, and there became assistant editor of the *Quebec Gazette*. In 1858 he started the *Peterborough Review*, and after some years of the usual struggle and worry of newspaper life, he sold out and turned his attention to the law, entering the office of Hon. Sidney Smith, and after the prescribed time was called to the bar. He could not, however, shake off the penchant for newspaper work, and after a brief practice of his new profession, he again entered journalism, having, with his brother, purchased the *Hamilton Spectator*. In 1866 he ran for Parliament and was defeated by but three votes. In 1869-70 he made a tour of Great Britain, delivering lectures on Canada. In the meantime his brother made arrangements for the purchase of the *Montreal Gazette*, and on his return Thomas took charge of the editorial department, it being the leading conservative newspaper in Lower Canada. In 1872 he again ran for Parliament, but was defeated by five votes, and still again for Montreal West with a like result by seven votes. Mr. White is one of the ablest editors and politicians in Canada, and is destined to make his mark in the political history of his country. He is now a member of the Dominion Parliament, and among the first in influence and ability.

WHITESIDE, JAMES, an eminent Irish jurist, orator, and British statesman, was a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, born in 1806; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, studied law and was called to the Irish bar in 1830, where he soon displayed marked ability and rose rapidly. In 1843 he was Queen's Counsel, and in 1848 defended Daniel O'Connell when he was arrested and imprisoned for sedition; he also defended Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher in 1848 when tried for treason. He was elected to Parliament in 1861, representing Enniskillen until 1869, when he sat for Dublin University up to 1866. He was Attorney General for Ireland under the Derby administration, and a bencher of the King's Inn in 1862; Attorney General and a Privy Councillor in the second Derby cabinet, 1868, and also from 1865-66, when he became Lord Chief

Justice for Ireland. He was a man of magnificent ability, learned in all the branches of the law, and gifted with uncommon powers as a forensic orator. He was the author of "The Law of Nisi Prius," "Italy in the Nineteenth Century," "The Vicissitudes of the Eternal City," "Life and Death of the Irish Parliament," besides essays and lectures. He died at an advanced age.

WHITE, SAMUEL, a scholar, dramatist and elocutionist of repute, was born in Dublin about 1783, and for many years conducted a classical school in that city; Sheridan, Moore and other celebrated men were amongst his pupils. He published some tragedies, besides a volume of poems, and an elementary treatise on the English language, a short system of Rhetoric, &c., &c. He died in 1811.

WILDE, RICHARD HENRY, a distinguished American lawyer, orator and poet, was born in Dublin Sept. 24, 1789. He emigrated to America at an early age with his parents, who settled in Baltimore, where he was instructed in the rudiments of knowledge by his mother. In his eleventh year he entered a store to help in assisting his mother to sustain her family, she being then a widow. In 1802 they removed to Georgia where his mother started a small business, assisted by our subject, who in his spare time was cultivating a mind rich in imagination and capacity. After some time under the inspiration of his mother, he took up the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar. He was not long in attracting attention, his oratorical powers being of a high order; he gained an enviable reputation as an advocate, and acquired an extensive practice, and before he was twenty-five years, was Attorney General of Georgia. In 1815 he was sent to Congress, and was re-elected a number of times until 1835, earning a distinguished reputation for ability and oratory. In the meantime he devoted himself to literature, and was not less successful as a writer and poet, than as a lawyer and orator. After leaving Congress he visited Europe, and in 1843 settled in New Orleans, where he at once took a leading rank as a lawyer, and was elected Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Louisiana. He died Sept. 10, 1847.

He was without doubt one of the most polished and elegant jurists of his day. One of his lyrics attracted the praise of Byron, while his "Life of Tasso" is a master-piece of elegance, taste, and literary erudition.

WILDE, SIR WILLIAM, ROBT.

W. M. D., a talented Irish surgeon and man of letters, was born in Castle rea, County Roscommon, Ireland, about 1810, and after completing his education, commenced the study of medicine; established himself in Dublin, and soon acquired a high reputation as a surgeon, especially ophthalmic, and became director of St. Mark's Eye and Ear Hospital, Dublin; vice-president of the Royal Irish Academy, and surgeon-occulist of the Queen for Ireland. He was also distinguished as a traveler, antiquary, and statistician; was superintendent of the Irish census, and was knighted in 1864. Among his works are "A Voyage along the Shores of the Mediterranean," "Irish Popular Superstitions," "Aural Surgery," "Malformation and Diseases of the Organs of Sight," "Antiquities of the Irish Academy," &c. His wife is the more celebrated Lady Wilde, (Speranza) poet and novelist, and his son the renowned esthete, Oscar W.

WILKINS, WILLIAM, a prominent American statesman, was the son of John Wilkins, an Irish settler in Pennsylvania, and a patriot of the war of the Revolution, and was born in that state in 1779. His talents soon made him prominent in state politics, and after receiving the confidence of his party (Democratic) in local positions of honor and trust, he was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1831, which position he resigned in 1834, and was sent by President Jackson as minister to Russia, where he remained two years. In 1844 he was Secretary of War under Polk, and after two years retired from public life. He died in 1865.

WILKINS, HON. ROSS, son of John, and brother of U. S. Senator William Wilkins, was born in Pennsylvania, received a classical education, studied law, and was admitted to practice in his native state. He removed to Michigan at an early day; was appointed U. S. District Judge, 1835, with that state as his district, holding the position for

nearly forty years. One of his sons, "T. D. W.," born about 1838, was a noted "boy poet," whose productions found a place in the best United States magazines for some years prior to the "War of the Rebellion," having written poems of merit as early as his twelfth year. He died before reaching manhood's estate. Another son, William D., became widely known as the talented European correspondent of the "Detroit Free Press," whose articles were extensively copied, and greatly praised for their freshness and beauty on trite subjects. He died in the prime of life in 1881. The wife of the Judge, and mother of "T. D. W." and "W. D. W.," was also a native of Ireland.

WILLCOCKS, (sometimes written "WILCOX,") **JOSEPH**, an able and prominent politician of Upper Canada, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to Canada at an early day. He soon acquired prominence by his ability, boldness, and advocacy of the legislative rights of the province. In 1803 he was sheriff of the Home district, but was arbitrarily deprived of office for refusing to obey the political behests of those in power. He was elected to the Provincial Assembly, but thrust into prison for his independence in criticising those in power, under a false charge of libel. In 1807 he commenced the publication of the "Upper Canada Guardian, or Freeman's Journal," and was arrested for libel on Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor, but was acquitted. He became very popular with the people by his fearlessness, and advocacy of their rights. When Canada was invaded in 1812, he raised a body of men and fought in its defense at Queenstown, but his manly independence was not pleasing to the Tories, who controlled the government, and he was treated harshly and unjustly, when he and his men, in a body, joined the Americans, and he was made a colonel. He was killed at the siege of Fort Erie. His misfortune was, that he was in advance of his Canadian fellow citizens in demanding their just rights, and determined and uncompromising, like a fearless patriot, in maintaining them.

WILLIAM OF DROGHEDA, so called from the place of his birth, was an eminent doctor of civil law, and

mathematician, and one of the most renowned professors of Oxford in his day. He is said to have been the author of "Golden Summary," which is amongst the Cambridge collection of MSS. besides some papers on civil law. He flourished towards the end of the fourteenth century.

WILLIAMS, BARNEY, a popular American character actor, whose real name was Bernard Flaherty, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1828, and came to the United States with his parents at an early age. He became connected with theatricals when a mere boy, first at the old Chatham Square Theatre, New York. In 1845 he became manager of the Vaux Hall Garden. In 1850 he married Marie Pray, a popular actress, and together, henceforward, they took the leading parts in their starring tours. In 1854 they went to England, and won notable success in Irish characters, traveling throughout the United Kingdoms, and performing to crowded houses. They returned in 1859, and their success and popularity was universal. For two years he managed Wallack's old Broadway Theatre, and again in 1859 made a successful tour of the United Kingdoms, and afterwards throughout Canada and the United States. He was probably the most popular Irish character actor of his time. He died in New York City April 26, 1876.

WILLIAMSON, HUGH, M. D., L. D., an American patriot and scholar, was born in Pennsylvania December 5, 1735. His father emigrated from Dublin about 1730. His mother was a native of Derry, and the vessel in which she came to America with her father was captured on the coast and plundered by the noted pirate "Blackbeard." Our subject commenced his education under the care of Dr. Allison and was distinguished for earnest application. After leaving Dr. Allison he mastered Euclid's Elements at home and was on the point of going to Europe to finish his education when the College of Philadelphia was chartered and the young student entered its first class. He remained there four years and graduated B. A. in May, 1757, in its first batch of graduates. In 1759 he went to Connecticut, pursuing the study of theology, intending to adopt divinity as his profession. His

health, however, failing, he abandoned this design. In 1760 he took the degree of M. A. and was appointed professor of mathematics in his alma mater. In 1768 he resigned and commenced the study of medicine and the next year left for Europe to prosecute his studies at Edinburgh, where he remained one year; he then proceeded to London, remaining there one year, diligently continuing his course, and then went to Utrecht, Holland, where he completed his course, submitted a latin thesis and took the degree of M. D. He then traveled for some time on the continent and returning to Philadelphia practiced with great success. Exposure and the want of sleep, together with an anxiety, which he could not control, for his dangerous patients, compelled him to abandon medicine. The transit of Venus over the sun's disk about that time was attracting the attention of astronomers and Dr. Williamson was deputed, with others, by the American Philosophical Society, to take observations and make calculations. The contact as observed by him, together with the determinations of the sun's parallels and distances as derived from the same, was published in the first volume of the society's transactions. He was also employed to observe the transit of Mercury the same year. A very brilliant comet appearing also in that year the doctor presented a paper to the Philosophical Society on the subject, in which he advanced a theory which has since received great respect from scientific men. He also produced at this time other scientific papers on the subject of climate, and in 1772 went to the West Indies, partly for health, and partly to seek aid for an academy at Newark, of which himself and Dr. Ewing were trustees. He also, in company with Ewing, went to England for the same purpose in 1778. He happened to be in Boston, waiting for his ship to start, when the East India Company's tea was emptied into the ocean, and was the first to bring the report to the British government, and also volunteered the opinion, that perseverance in the policy would end in civil war. While in England he was also connected with the exposure of the celebrated Hutchinson-Oliver letters, for which Dr. Franklin was so roundly abused by Lord Loughborough. These were letters sent by Hutchinson, governor, Oliver, secretary, and other offi-

cers of the crown in Massachusetts, to the home government, vilifying the people of that Commonwealth—of which Dr. Williamson by some means procured copies. While in England he submitted a scientific paper to the Royal Society, which was published in their transactions for 1775. He was traveling in Holland and the Low Countries when the Declaration of Independence reached him, and he immediately proceeded to Nantz and shipped thence to Philadelphia, where he arrived in March, '76. The medical department of the army being already organized, he did not immediately obtain any professional position. He, however, traveled in North and South Carolina for the purpose of spreading the benefits of inoculation. In 1779-80, when the British had taken possession of Charleston, he was appointed to the head of the medical department of the troops raised by North Carolina. In 1782 he became a member of the North Carolina legislature and was soon sent from there to Congress where he remained three years, to which time an uninterrupted term was limited. In 1786 he was a member of the constitutional convention. He was also a member of the first Congress under the new constitution. He soon after retired from public life and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. In 1811 he published his observations on climate, and in the following year a history of North Carolina, in two volumes; and during these years he also published a number of medical papers. He also published a paper in the American Medical and Philosophical Journal on the proper manner of connecting lightning rods, also on canals, and the plan and feasibility of constructing a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson. In 1814, associated with Gov. Clinton, of New York, and others, he assisted in establishing the Literary and Philosophical Society of that city. He died May 23, 1819, in the 85th year of his age.

WILLIS, SIR JOSEPH SHAW, L. D., an eminent British jurist and legislator, was born in Cork, Ireland, 1814; graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1836, and was admitted to the bar at the Inner Temple 1840. He was made a commissioner of common law procedure in 1850, and was the chief author of the acts on that subject passed in 1852-54 and '60, for which he was knighted, and

appointed a judge of the court of common pleas, 1855. In 1849, in company with Keating, he edited Smith's Leading Cases. He killed himself in a fit of insanity October 2, 1872.

WILSON, JOHN, a well known and talented citizen of Washington, was born in Ireland, 1808, came to the United States and settled in Washington at an early day. He became thoroughly familiar with the business of the various departments in Washington, and was one of the auditors of the treasury and commissioner of the general land office. He studied law, and in his later years practiced his profession. He was a man of general culture. He died in Washington in 1866.

WIRO, SAINT, was born in Ireland of noble parents and was educated in the most famous schools of his country. He soon distinguished himself, not less by his virtues than learning, and having embraced a religious life was made a bishop at an early age. He went to Rome and was consecrated by the pope and after returning governed his diocese for many years with wisdom and zeal, and became eminent for sanctity. He at length resigned his see and went to France, where he caused an oratory and monastery to be built, called St. Peters, into which he retired, and lived to a great age. He died A. D., 650, May 8, on which day his feast is kept.

WISEMAN, NICHOLAS PATRICK STEPHEN, cardinal, archbishop of Westminster, a man of great erudition in all branches of human knowledge, and of an apostolic character, was born at Seville, Spain, August 2, 1802. He was the son of an expatriated Irish family, his grandfather having emigrated from the county Waterford, Ireland, with his family. His mother also, was partly of Irish extraction. The grandfather and father became extensively engaged in commerce. The trouble during the Peninsular war, and the death of his father determined his mother to seek a home in the land of their ancestors, where she might educate her children in peace and in the faith of their fathers. Accordingly, about the year 1808, she came to Waterford and placed the future cardinal in school, where he remained about two years. The facilities for a Catholic education in Ireland at this time was

not of a high order. The penal laws had but ceased to exist and the disturbances in Ireland had militated against any great advancement in that direction. Mrs. Wiseman, therefore, thought it prudent to place her beloved child in the Catholic college of St. Cuthbert, near Dunham, in England, the celebrated Dr. Lingard, the historian, being at that time head of the institution. Here he remained eight years and made great progress, not only in his studies, but in general knowledge, especially classic art and antiquarian lore. Here, too, he became satisfied that he had a vocation for the priesthood, and his love of art and antiquities, as well as his reverence for the fountain head of catholic faith, made him desire to visit Rome and behold the wonders of which he had read. His laudable desire was sooner gratified than he anticipated. Pius VII. having determined upon reopening the English college at Rome, which had been closed and despoiled during the revolutions, ecclesiastical students, intended for the English missions, were wanted to form its new classes. Among others, young Wiseman gladly availed himself of the opening and repaired to Rome. The venerable pontiff received the young students with great kindness and inaugurated them into their new home with words of love and encouragement. The application and thirst for knowledge which distinguished Nicholas Wiseman in St. Cuthbert's, did not abate here, where his very soul seemed to revel in the elysium of Catholic faith and classic art. His recreations were but ceaseless and untiring explorations into the catacombs and crypts of the early christians, or delicious strolls through world renowned ruins or deserted ways of the ancient city, the results of which in after years he gave us in his beautiful "Fabiola" and as he has said, "thus does Rome sink deep and deeper into the soul, like the dew, of which every drop is soft and weightless, but still finds its way to the root of everything beneath the soil, imparting thereto every future plant, its own warm tint, its own balmy fragrance, and its own rejuvenescent vigor." It was from such studies in "hours of idleness" that his spirit drank in those charms with which in after years, he beautified his lectures and conversations and made him, even amongst enemies of his faith, so popular a public lecturer. Having complet-

ed his studies and obtained the degree of a doctor, he was elevated to the priesthood in 1825. About this time it happened that a chair in the Roman university, which, according to the provisions of a papal rule, was open to competition, was about to become vacant. Father Wiseman intended to offer himself as a candidate and was preparing for that purpose, when it was authoritatively announced that the rule would be overlooked and a person already chosen appointed. The manly doctor sought an interview with the sovereign pontiff and informed him of his desire to compete in accordance with the law, and of the rumors in regard to the same. His holiness received him most kindly and assured him there would be a clear stage and no favor. Time wore on, and as the only alternative given in the bull, was proof by publication of a work of ability in the art or science which was to be taught, he quietly got a volume through the press. When the vacancy happened it was made known at the same time with the announcement that it was filled. Father Wiseman again asked an audience. His holiness received him graciously and said, "It is not necessary to state the case. I remember it all. I have been surprised. I have sent for C—— through whom this has been done. I have ordered the appointment to be canceled and have reproved him sharply." The pope generously accepted the volume which established his claims and assured the author of fair play. The result was that those who had passed over his claim with contempt, were obliged to treat with him and compromise on his own terms. In 1826 Dr. Wiseman was appointed vice rector of the English college, and two years after, when the rector was made an English bishop, was made his successor. Dr. Wiseman was then only twenty-six but had already acquired an enviable reputation as a scholar, theologian, archaeologist and linguist. In the latter walk he was one amongst the few European scholars who was recognized as a master of the Oriental languages, and was honored with the professorship of that chair in the Roman university about that time. His direction of the English college was remarkably successful. He required nothing from others that he did not more than furnish an example for, and the results of his teachings

were gratifying to himself and beneficial to religion and the English missions. About this time, also, he was appointed by his holiness to give a series of lectures in English in the church of Gesù e Maria. This was intended for English speaking strangers in Rome, as well as for dwellers in the Eternal City who spoke English. Yet such was his energy and masterly capacity that he not only performed his multifarious duties admirably, but he also found time to write and publish a scientific work of great need and commanding influence entitled "Science, and its Relation to Revealed Religion." He was warmly complimented by the Pope, who said to him, "You have robbed Egypt of its spoil and shown that it belongs to God." The work was published in England and was the subject of a violent attack from a number of so-called "scientists" whose utter discomfiture and expulsion from one of their supposed strongholds it announced. It was read and admired by all thinking minds of Great Britain and Ireland, and such was the force and cogency of its reasonings, its clearness and point, and so successfully did it use the contradictory theories of the different leading scientists and their own admitted facts in the utter annihilation of their fabrick of adamant *sand*, that many a doubting mind, lost in the mazes of a sophistical so-called science, has been set right and renewed in christian faith and strength. The very violence of the attack of the so-called scientists was the best evidence of their discomfiture. About this time he also visited England and gave a course of controversial lectures which created a profound impression amongst the religious circles in that country. His visit to England impressed him most profoundly with the wants of this great field of christian labor, and filled him with a strong desire to be among those who might scatter the seed and reap the harvest, a hope which had first budded at St. Cuthbert's and had never died out. He was continually consulted by the Holy Father in regard to the English missions and undoubtedly often discussed the prospects of the church and the policy to be pursued in re-establishing religion in that country. At length, in 1840, it was determined that the Catholics in England should be better provided for and that the church in that country should take a more positive form;

four additional vicar-apostolices were appointed and Dr. Wiseman was made co-adjutor to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, of Wolverhampton, and was consecrated that year in Rome by cardinal Franconi. He immediately tore himself away from the scenes and friends he so dearly loved, and threw himself into the laborious work of the mission, with its endless difficulties, its sorrows and its toils, and which was to end but with his life. Of this he says: "It was a sorrowful evening, at the beginning of autumn, when after a residence in Rome prolonged through twenty-two years, till affection clung to every old stone there, like the moss that grew into them, this strong but tender tie was cut, and much of future happiness had to be invested in mournful recollections of the past." The work which Bishop Wiseman proposed to himself was beset with immense difficulties and required not only apostolic zeal and labor, but great tact. It was not only that the Catholic Church in England at that time was of disjointed and incongruous elements, but it was equally certain that every effort to solidify it and bring it to a recognized and honorable position would bring forth a whirlwind of wrath, venom and bigotry. This, too, was the epoch of the great Tractarian movement in Oxford, which disturbed Anglican circles to their uttermost depths. Bishop Wiseman knew that to the honest soul engaged in this movement, there could be but one result—Faith! The embracing of the "Old Faith." He found time in the midst of his arduous labors to flash a light, as it were, over the dark waters, in an article entitled "The Anglican Claim" which appeared in the Dublin Review, and which was not without effect, for not long afterwards Dr. Newman and others of the celebrated Oxford converts gave in their adhesion to the Old Church, and were invited by the Bishop to St. Mary's college, Oscott, which was under his direction, and from thence, eventually to Rome. He also about this time published his celebrated letters on "Catholic Unity" and in 1849 was made vicar-apostolic of London. His whole time was employed in instructing, in preaching, in lecturing on subjects both sacred and profane, in organizing, in admonishing both in and out of season for the glory of God and the good of souls. In 1860 he was called to Rome and shortly afterwards

was issued the celebrated apostolic letter re-establishing the ancient Hierarchy in that country, and creating Bishop Wiseman archbishop of Westminster and afterwards cardinal of the Holy Roman Church. This simple fact created the most intense excitement throughout England. If the liberties of the English people had been subverted, the excitement and indignation could not have been more profound! Anglican and non-Anglican, non-conforming Jew and non-religious Gentile, those with religion and those with no religion, were all alike apparently alarmed, outraged and confounded at the audacious act. It was perhaps one of the most silly exhibitions of human blindness the world ever saw. The only act did, to raise this storm, was to change the titles of a few men who administered the offices of a church. It was not only the ignorant mob, who were totally without religion or even morality, who were excited over the impending destruction of the church as by law established, through tales the most absurd and monstrous, but even the great thinkers, who filled the magazines with their profound studies, analyzed with fearful solemnity the threatened danger. The farce did not stop here. The statesmen of the country rushed in solid columns to support, or pick up, by anticipation, the shattered fragments of the constitution and save the church! the Queen! and the State! from being captured by the Pope! and an act entitled the "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill" was passed, which, under pain and penalty, prohibited the use in writing or otherwise by "foreign!" churchmen of English titles! and which to crown the farce became a dead letter from its birth. During all this excitement the great cardinal pursued the even tenor of his way; preaching, teaching, organizing, writing, doing good and gaining souls to God by zeal, sincere eloquence, and art. He was a great patron and fosterer of sound literature in every phase, not only advising and encouraging others, but doing his own share. He published lectures and sermons, lives of four popes, christian works of fiction like "Fabiola," and was for upwards of twenty years a constant contributor to the Dublin Review, besides writing papers for the Month, &c. He was also a great fosterer of good organizations—moral, benevolent and literary,—

and never failed to aid them by lectures, scientific or otherwise, when called upon. In 1860 he again visited Rome and was received by the illustrious Pius IX. with the greatest honor and respect, and for the last time visited the scenes of his youthful labors and love. Rejoiced and invigorated he returned to his apostolic labors and continued the good fight, assiduous in all thing until his health at last gave way and he was called to his great reward on the 15th day of February, 1865. His work and labors, although they may not have filled the measure of his hopes and desires, were not without consolations. He found Catholicity in England without organizations, weak, and if not divided, at least without any bond of union. Confined on one side to the few noble families who were fortunate enough to have escaped the deluge of the so called reformation and who had their own chaplains, together with a few gentry, scions of defunct titles in the north of England, and on the other, the poor and despised Irish emigrant and their descendants, who were becoming numerous in the manufacturing cities of England. He left them organized, united and harmonious;—the condition of the former strengthened and of the latter greatly improved and elevated. Fifteen bishops to counsel and direct and fifteen hundred priests to administer to their spiritual wants. Twenty colleges and innumerable schools to train their children and supply them with educational advantages equal to the proudest in the land; two hundred and fifty religious communities to administer to every human want, and millions of children, mainly, it is true, descendants of the same race as himself, whose revenge on their oppressors is to reclaim the soil from irreligion, and fill it once again with the seeds of faith and good works.

WOGAN, COL. EDWARD, a gallant Irish leader, and one of the ablest of the Irish Catholic confederate chiefs, was born about 1620, and early joined his fortunes to the League; he greatly distinguished himself by his heroic and successful defence of Duncannon with a handful of troops, against a powerful force under Cromwell, who, to his great chagrin and discomfiture, was at length obliged to give up the siege. Wogan took part in many of the desperate actions against

the English, fought under the leadership of the O'Neills, and was considered one of the ablest of the Catholic confederate chieftains. He continued the struggle in defence of his country and liberty to the last, and was as generous as he was heroic.

WOLFE, REV. CHARLES, an Irish divine and poet, was born at Dublin in 1791, and was educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Dublin, entered the ministry, and became a curate, at Castle Caulfield. He was the author of the celebrated ode on the burial of Sir John Moore, which was pronounced by Lord Byron the most perfect in the language. He wrote many other pieces of merit. He died of consumption in 1823.

WOLFE, JAMES, an illustrious Irish Dominican, and Preacher General of the order in Ireland, was a native of Limerick, and was born about 1600. He was absent from the city during the celebrated siege, but hurried back and entered with the Cromwellian butchers, so that he might be able to administer the consolation of religion to his unfortunate people. The priests of his convent had already been butchered, but Wolfe fearlessly visited his people to console and strengthen them. After eight days he also fell into the hands of his savage enemies, and was immediately sentenced to be hanged. While going to his execution he exclaimed: "We are made a spectacle to God, to his angels and to men—to God that we may give him glory; to angels that we may afford them joy; to men that we may give them sport." A. D. 1651.

WOLSELEY, SIR GARNET JOSEPH, LORD, the most illustrious of living British generals, was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1833, and entered the British service as ensign in his nineteenth year; saw service in the East, and advanced rapidly, by his exhibition of true soldierly qualities; served with the 90th regiment in the Burmese war, 1852-3; with Gen. Cheape's expedition against the robber-chief, Myatoun, and was severely wounded while storming his stronghold. He was also active in the Crimean war, especially in the storming of Sebastopol, where he acted as an en-

gineer, and was severely wounded in a sortie Aug. 30, 1855. During the Indian mutiny of 1857-9 he served with Gen. Outram at the relief of Lucknow, the defence of Alumbagh, and the capture of Lucknow. He also served under Sir Hope Grant, and was assistant quarter-master-general, but participated in all the engagements. In the war with China, 1860, he also served with distinction, participating in all the engagements as staff officer. In 1865 he became a full colonel, and in 1870 was sent in command of the expedition against the Red River insurrectionary movement which, under Riel and others, had taken possession of Fort George, and established an independent provisional government. Wolseley succeeded, without shedding blood, in crushing the revolutionary movement, and re-establishing the suspended order of things, for which service he was knighted. In 1873 he was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, the inhabitants of which had become involved in a war with the Ashantees. He speedily settled the difficulties by the capture and destruction of the enemies' capital, and was raised to the rank of major-general, created a K. O. B., received the thanks of Parliament, and £25,000 for his services. He was sent to administer the government of Natal, and from 1874-76 he was inspector-general of the forces, and then a military member of the Indian Council. In 1878 he was sent to organize and administer the government of Cyprus, civil and military, and in 1879 returned to Natal, about the close of the war. As governor, he organized the newly acquired territory of the Transvaal, and compelled Secocoeni to submit. In 1880 he became quarter-master-general, and in 1883, adjutant-general. On the breaking out of the troubles with Egypt, he took command of the expedition, with full power to carry out his own strategical plans, and although at first great fault was found by astute theorists, and ruin prognosticated, yet from the moment he advanced, it was only to decisive victory. He defeated Arabi Pasha, who first attempted to overwhelm him by numbers, and finally attacked him in his entrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir, Sept. 18, 1883, which he carried at the point of the bayonet, the Irish regiments under Gen. Graham particularly dis-

tinguishing themselves. The defeat of Arabi was complete, his entire army was scattered to the winds, killed or taken prisoners. For this decisive work Wolseley was made a peer of Great Britain, and was received with great acclamation on his return. At a banquet given to him in Dublin, he expressed himself like a thorough Irishman, and paid a high tribute to the unrivalled valor and dash of his countrymen. He is the author of "Narrative of the War with China," a "Soldier's Manual," besides various papers to periodicals.

WOOD, G. W., a gallant American naval officer, was born in Ireland in 1843, and came to the United States with his parents, entered the Naval Academy, where he graduated in 1861, distinguished himself on various occasions in the war of the Rebellion; served on the Oneida at the taking of New Orleans, and the passage of the Pittsburg and Port Hudson batteries; became a lieutenant in 1864, and a lieutenant-commander in 1866.

WOOD, ROBERT, an eminent Irish scholar, traveler and archæologist, was born in 1716, and traveled for some years in the East. He is the author of "Descriptions of the Ruins of Palmyra and Balbec," besides other notes on travel and ancient researches. He died in 1771.

WYLIE, SAMUEL, D. D., an able American Presbyterian divine, was born in Ireland in 1792, came to the United States when a boy, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, where his uncle was a teacher, and graduated, studied theology, and was installed a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1818. He was for half a century stationed in Sparta, Ill. He was an eloquent preacher, and was held in high esteem by his brethren and co-laborers, for ability and worth. He died March 20, 1872.

WYLIE, SAMUEL B., D. D., was born near Ballymena, Ireland, May 21, 1773, received a collegiate education, and came to the United States in 1797; became a teacher in the University of Pennsylvania in 1798, and in 1801 pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in that city, where

he remained for over fifty years. He also conducted an academy, was professor of theology in a Presbyterian seminary, and of ancient languages in the University of Pennsylvania, and was also Vice-President. He was co-editor of the "Presbyterian Magazine," and author of "The Faithful Witness," a "Greek Grammar," and a "Life of Alex. MacLeod, D. D." He stood high as a classical and oriental scholar. He died Oct. 14, 1852.

YELVERTON, BARRY, LORD AVENMORE, a celebrated Irish lawyer, orator and statesman, was born in County Cork, Ireland, about 1745, and after completing his education in Dublin, studied for the bar. His first years in his profession were struggles with penury and want, but he at length rose to a brilliant eminence, and became a popular member of the Irish House of Commons. In 1782 he was appointed Attorney General of Ireland, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1784, and as a reward for government services, or rather for his weakness, folly or treachery in supporting the policy of legislative union, between England and Ireland, he was raised to the peerage as Lord Avenmore in 1795. He died in 1814.

YOUNG, JOHN RADFORD, an eminent Irish mathematician, who pursued his investigations unaided. He was the author of "The Mosaic Cosmogony not adverse to Modern Science" besides other valuable scientific works. He was born in 1799.

YOUNG, MATTHEW, D. D., an able Irish mathematician was born in Roscommon, Ireland, 1750. Educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took a fellowship, 1775; took orders in the Established church and became professor of philosophy in Trinity College, 1786, and subsequently protestant bishop of Clonfert, &c. He was one of the founders of the Royal Irish Academy and a valued contributor to its papers. He is the author of "An enquiry into the principal phenomena of Sounds and Musical Strings," "On the number of Primitive Colors in Solar Light," "Principles of Natural Philosophy," "Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios," &c. He died November 28, 1800.

YOUNG, JOHN, Baron Lisgar, a British statesman, was born in Ballyborough castle, County Cavan, Ireland, April 31, 1807. Received his early education at home and finished at Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1829. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1834, but never practiced. In the meantime he represented his native county in Parliament. By Robert Peel he was appointed a lord of the treasury in '41 and in 1844 was secretary of the treasury. He was chief secretary for Ireland from '53 to '55 and afterwards lord high commissioner to the Grecian Isles and in 1861 governor of New South Wales. In 1867 he became governor-general of Canada, which office he held till 1873. He was raised to the peerage in 1870 as Baron Lisgar. He died Oct. 10, 1876.

YOUNG, GOV. THOMAS L., a gallant soldier and distinguished politician of Ohio, was born in County Down, Ireland, December 14, 1832. Emigrated to the United States when a boy and joined the army during the last year of the Mexican war, in which he served, being only fifteen years of age. He

remained in the army for ten years when he was mustered out, and having improved his spare time by study, and possessing a quick apprehension, keen observation, and pluck, he was, if not cultivated, at least armed with a solid fund of information. He now determined to pursue the study of law, which he did, at the same time teaching school in Cincinnati. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he immediately volunteered and his knowledge and experience of military affairs secured him the position of lieutenant, and he rose by bravery, skill and soldierly conduct through all the grades to a brigadier-general. After the war he was admitted to the bar, 1865, and held the position of assistant city auditor of Cincinnati, member of the legislature and recorder of Hamilton county (Cincinnati), 1867. He was sent to the Republican national convention in 1868; in '71 was elected State senator and in 1875 lieutenant-governor, and succeeded President Hayes as governor of Ohio in 1877, and has been twice elected to Congress. He stands high with his party and his fellow citizens, and has well earned the honorable position he has acquired.



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